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The Times guide to Wimbledon fortnight, page 7

Socialist landslide gives Mitterrand absolute control

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 21

The Socialist Party won a historic victory in tonight's second ballot of the French parliamentary elections and the Communist Party suffered an historic defeat. With an estimated 296 seats, the Socialists have obtained some 50 seats more than the absolute majority of 246 in the new National Assembly, and seven times as many as the Communist Party, which has been more than halved in strength by the irresistible force of the Socialist landslide.

Paradoxically, the Communists may reap Cabinet posts in spite of their mauling at the hands of the voters.

The Socialists' election record has only once been bettered in this century: by the Gaullist victory in the June 1968 backlash against the students' and workers' unrest of the previous May. They are now in sole command of the new Parliament and in a position to translate into law, without let or hindrance from any party on their right or on their left, all the policies contained in their programme.

The question is which programme: the Socialist manifesto of 1980, with its strong Marxist overtones; or the "socialist project" adopted earlier this year, on the eve of the presidential election campaign, with its emphasis on doctrinal principles like nationalization; or President Mitterrand's own campaign promises, which are distinctly more social democratic in tone.

Whatever the answer to that question, it is abundantly clear that a clear majority of French voters, which has been transflated into an overwhelming majority of members of Parliament by the amplifying effects of the majority voting system, have opted for a social democratic type of society, and not for a socialist one, and even less for the Marxist variety.

They have shown this through their two successive rebuffs to the Communist Party, on April 26 and on June 14, when it lost about one million voters.

It is also abundantly clear, as several commentators emphasized this evening, that the Socialists also have sole responsibility for the success or failure of their policy. They cannot, like their Giscardian predecessors, plead the divisions of the government majority in mitigation of it.

That is why there is a strong probability that France, for the first time since 1946, will have Communist ministers in the Government. M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, stated explicitly tonight that it was a possibility, and there would be talks tomorrow between the two parties. M Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, for his part, emphasized that his party was prepared to accept the principle of joint Cabinet responsibility.

Whatever the shock, the presence of Communists in the Government would be to confidence both in business circles in France and to foreign opinion, President Mitterrand is likely to decide that, as they have no hold over him and are a diminished political force, it is preferable to make them share in the respnsibility for the conduct of affairs, than to leave them free to set up a left-wing opposition to his government if things become difficult for it.

This would also be in tune with his strategy of the union of the left, and the unequivocal left-wing anchorage of Socialist policy, to which he owes his victory both in the presidential and in the parliamentary elections.

In a sense, the Socialists' victory is almost too complete and the defeat of their enemies too resounding. The balance of political forces is now too one-sided—even more so than in the days of Gaullist domination. It will require enormous will and statesmanship on the part of M Mitterrand to keep the many trends in his own party under control, and to steer the French ship of state on a steady course.

While the Socialists gained some 173 seats, more than doubling their strength, the Communists dropped from 86 to 43. The outgoing majority suffered a rout of similar proportions, with the Gaullist strength in the new parliament reduced from 155 to 81, and the Giscardian UDF from 119 to 71.

Alone of the leaders of this outgoing majority M Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, had the honesty to concede on television tonight: "We must draw the lessons of events by seeking the causes in ourselves and not elsewhere." These were the failure of the outgoing majority to convince a majority of French voters that it could introduce the policy of change they wanted.

The completeness of the Socialists' victory was emphasized this evening by the devastation they wrought among leading personalities both of the outgoing majority and of the Communist Party. M Georges Marchais was the only member of the secretariat of the Communist Party's central committee to recover his seat. All five others lost theirs.

On the other side of the political divide, a number of M Giscard D'Estaing's former ministers and members of his staff were engulfed in the pink tide which has submerged the country. Worst of all for the Giscardian UDF, it has lost the head of its parliamentary party, M Roger Chinaud, and its future as a coherent political force is very doubtful.

Today's voting participation was substantially higher than Sunday's, which almost beat an all time record for abstentions under the Fifth Republic, with the exception of the parliamentary elections of 1962. But even son, with a poll of around 76 per cent compared with just under 71 per cent a week ago, the results merely accentuated the trends of the first ballot.

Mitterrand promises democratic reforms, page 4

Communists offer support

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 21

M Pierre Juqin, one of the Communist Party leaders who lost his seat to a Socialist in the first round of the French National Assembly elections, said tonight his party was immediately ready to take office in government.

The party supporters had loyally backed the Socialists throughout the campaign. Their votes had been decisive in winning the presidency for M Mitterrand and had confirmed that victory in the legislative elections. The conditions had therefore been met for the Communists to assume their full role within the Government of the left.

M Georges Marchais, leader of the Communist Party, said in the course of a radio discussion with M Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, that he was quite prepared to agree to the principle of collective Cabinet responsibility if Communists were to be given a seat in government.

"Our two parties will keep their identity," he said. As far as he was concerned, there was no obstacle which could stop the participation of Comunists in mgovernment, even on issues such as foreign policies.

M Jospin thanked the millions of voters of all classes who had made "this historic victory" possible. Tonight was a time for joy, tomorrow would be a time for work.

M Jospin claimed in his victory statement that not only had the Socialist Party won an absolute majority, but the Communist Party had won all the 43 seats where it was standing because of the way Socialist supporters had loyally transferred their vote. It remains to be seen whether this means that the Socialists may now consider bringing Communists into government.

The clear result, he said, had amplified the success of President Mitterrand and showed that the people had resisted "the propaganda of fear of the defeated right".

M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, said the historic victory meant that France had rediscovered its real face, that of human rights. "The French have chosen to lift up their heads," he said.

The Socialist Party had decided to master progress and to put it at the service of mankind. It had the confidence now to reconcile man with his environment.

The size of their victory gave the party an added responsibility, he said. It had to know and learn its limits. To bring about the great changes planned, it would need the help of the greatest number of people, but it had both the will and the necessary time.

M Jacques Chirac, leader of the RPR Gaullist, said that France had gone down a road where it would meet nothing but disappointment. "The Socialist methods will fail here as they have failed everywhere else", he said.

M Chirac said he had fought with all his strength with no other thought than the future of his country, but the desire for change was stronger and most of the people had turned against the policies of the past 20 years.

M Michel Pinton, spokesman for the Giscardian UDF movement, said in his view the Socialists were going to govern with the Communists "because you cannot govern France with the backing of just 25 per cent of the electorate." There were also tactical reasons for such a relationship, since the Socialists wanted to involve the Communists in the Government.

The UDF would now play its role in opposition in a constructive way.



Chay Blyth reaching the United States yesterday to win "The Observer"/Europe 1 transatlantic yacht race. He and Rob James sailed 3,000 miles from Plymouth in 14 days, 13 hours, 54 minutes, clipping three days off the previous record.

One dead and 16 hurt in London Tube fire

By Sarah Segrue

A middle-aged man died and 16 people, six men and 10 women, were taken to hospital after a fire broke out in a cable store cupboard between two tunnels at Goodge Street London Transport underground station yesterday.

Casualties were taken to the University College Hospital nearby and three people, a train driver and two women in their 20s, were detained overnight for observation. A train guard was also being treated for smoke inhalation, but the other casualties were allowed home.

Passengers, trapped in three trains, were evacuated and people in one train were walked back along the track to Warren Street station after an attempt by a second train to push it into Goodge Street failed.

Divisional Fire Officer Douglas Ritherdon said: "There was certainly no sign of panic. We just led them out. We led them to safety in as slow and as calm a way as we could."

The fire, discovered at 5.45 pm, was in a store cupboard in the north-bound tunnel of Goodge Street underground on the Northern Line. One train had stopped at Goodge Street and people were brought out of the station overcome by smoke.

Mr Ritherdon said people were choking and distressed. There was a lot of smoke, a not tremendous risk, he said.

He was unable to say how many passengers had been evacuated from the tunnel but hundreds of passengers were thought to have been trapped in other Northern line trains when the power was switched off for the rescue.

Among the casualties taken to University College Hospital were Miss Sharon Shacher, aged 22, and her mother, Mrs Barbara Shacher, aged 45. Miss Shacher said she smelt smoke coming through the window.

It is not yet known what caused the fire at Goodge Street. It was the third fire in recent weeks at London Underground stations. The other two were on the Piccadilly Line at Covent Garden and Russell Square on June 11 and are being investigated by London Transport police.

Photograph, page 2

Job losses will 'keep on rising'

By Frances Williams

Britain is facing more than another decade of sluggish economic growth, continued high inflation and mounting unemployment, according to the latest forecast from Cambridge Econometrics published today.

Manufacturing production and total industrial output will still be below 1979 levels in 1990, inflation will be running at 10 per cent a year, while unemployment is predicted to climb steadily to 3½ million by 1986 and a peak of 4 million over the following 10 years.

In the short term Cambridge Econometrics sees no sign of any sustained economic recovery this year or next, trough of the recession has through of the recession has now been reached.

Instead it expects the Government to engineer a classic pre-election boom in 1983 by cutting the basic rate of income tax to 25 per cent, even at the cost of abandoning its objective of further reducing public sector borrowing.

"By this stage in the Government's life we believe that a dramatic cut in direct taxes will become a political imperative", the report says.

Cambridge Econometrics is the commercial arm of an economic modelling research project at the university and is not connected with the Cambridge Economic Policy Group headed by Mr Wynne Godley.

The report does not expect the Government's objective of single figure inflation by early next year to be achieved, mainly because of sterling's recent fall.

It sees inflation slipping from an average of 12½ per cent this year to 11 per cent in 1982, and remaining around these levels for the subsequent four years. This is in sharp contrast to Mrs Thatcher's statement last week that the Government was aiming for nothing less than cutting inflation to low single figures.

"Continued inflation above 10 per cent per annum and rising unemployment over the medium term highlight the failure of the present government's monetarist experiment", the report says.

Seize Bani-Sadr, Tehran orders

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 21

Iran's Revolutionary Prosecutor-General tonight ordered the arrest of President Bani-Sadr on sight, only hours after parliament had voted to impeach him.

In a statement suddenly broadcast by the state radio and television in the evening Hojatoleslam Ali Ghoddusi, the Prosecutor-General, said the President was wanted on several counts. They included provoking groups to resist the country's legal institutions and encouraging prisoners to launch hunger strikes.

The speed of the announcement shocked political observers. They noted that it was made while Mr Bani-Sadr was still technically President. It is up to Ayatollah Khomeini to officially declare the President's dismissal, although there is no shadow of a doubt that he will do so.

In his announcement the Prosecutor-General said anyone who caught sight of the President should arrest him and take him to the nearest komiteh. These are local security centres.

He said that anyone harbouring the President or helping him in any provocative acts would be prosecuted as criminals and collaborators. Anyone in any position helping him leave the country would also be "severely prosecuted", the statement said.

There was a hint in this that the Prosecutor-General was specifically referring to the armed forces the President once commanded, where there are still said to be pockets of great sympathy for his position.

Hojatoleslam Ali Ghoddusi said that rumours spread by foreign radios that the President had already left the country were false.

He added: "Quite in contrast with his vain appeals for resistance Mr Bani-Sadr is now at large in order to escape punishment."

Although there have been loud public cries in the last few days for the execution of the President, it had not been expected that the judicial authorities would act with such haste. There is a danger that such a trial would turn the President into a political martyr to haunt the regime for many months to come.

Either the authorities believe the President is out of the country, and are thus safely able to be so dramatic, or they have calculated that the opposition that would greet such a move would pose no serious threat to the regime's grip on power.

The last that is accurately known of the President's whereabouts is that he was in Tehran last Tuesday. Since then he has slipped into hiding: officials say they believe he is moving from house to house in the capital. His wife was arrested in Tehran yesterday but later released, according to the state radio.

The vote this afternoon to impeach the President was greeted in Parliament by cries of "death to Bani-Sadr".

Within minutes of the vote Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker, told thousands of demonstrators outside that he would immediately take the decision to Ayatollah Khomeini.

The vote was emphatic—177 voted to declare the President "politically incompetent", only one voted against and 12 abstained.

As the weary-looking Speaker prepared to journey up to the Ayatollah's north Tehran home with the decision, thousands of jubilant fundamentalist supporters marched through the centre of the city acclaiming the vote. "We are the party of God," they cried. "For sure the President must be executed. Be careful he doesn't run away."

Today's second day of debate on the motion was dominated by the violence that erupted in the capital and elsewhere yesterday, claiming at least 24 lives.

The authorities today delivered a harsh response to that violence, executing 15 supporters of Marxist groups involved in the rioting in Tehran's Evin prison this morning. The state radio said "most" of those executed had personally been involved in the disturbances.

But the debate itself ended on a festive note, deputies laughing and chatting spiritedly as they cast their coloured voting cards in two silver pots.

□ Ankara: Western diplomatic sources here said today that they believed President Bani-Sadr has left Iran (Reuter reports).

The sources, speaking after conversations with senior Turkish officials, said they believed the Iranian President may have travelled through Turkey, which borders north east Iran, but that he was probably no longer in this country.

"We don't know where he has gone, but we believe he is no longer in Iran", one senior diplomat said.

Wimbledon sets a record

By Rex Bellamy

The seedings suggest that a girl aged 19 has an outside chance of winning £25,752 (almost twice the total sum paid out in prize money when open competition was introduced in 1968) by winning seven singles matches and eleven doubles during the Wimbledon championships, which begin today. The total prize fund for the five championships is a record £282,428, plus £15,368 for the two plate events.

Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, already Australian and French singles champion, is seeded second in the women's singles, eighth with Betty Stove in the women's doubles, and fourth with Ilie Nastase in the mixed doubles. The last triple champion, Billie Jean King, won £3,550 for the feat in 1973.

The only leading players missing are the women's champion, Evonne Cawley, who recently had a baby, Mrs King, who has withdrawn from serious competition, Greer Stevens, who has married and retired, Gene Mayer and Kim Warwick (both injured) and four men who dislike playing on grass.

Four teenagers have been seeded to reach the last eight of the women's singles and one of them, Tracy Austin, seems the likeliest winner.

Wimbledon guide, page 7

Unions to press Fowler over rail cash 'strings'

By David Felton and Peter Hill

Rail union leaders later today will press Mr Norman Fowler, the Transport Minister, for clarification of the productivity strings which the Government intends to attach to its approval of funding the electrification programme to be undertaken by British Rail.

The minister will meet the rail unions and Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, after he has made a statement to Parliament on the electrification programme discussed at last week's Cabinet meeting.

Union leaders believe the Government will be prepared to accept a plan involving investment of £720m over the next 20 years, but think that the Cabinet may want to delay the start of the programme.

The impression has grown over the past few days that BR will only be allowed to go ahead with electrification of the network after having satisfied the Government of profitability and productivity.

A delay would enable ministers to gauge the extent to which BR management was getting to grips with further reductions in staffing on the railways which they believe are heavily overmanned.

For their part, the unions are expected to argue that the network is suffering because of a shortage of manpower, and will underline their concern by to the present 10,000 unfilled vacancies.

The National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Salaried Staffs Association will probably be prepared to talk about improved productivity measures although NUR leaders will be careful not to enter into any commitment ahead of the union's annual conference

Continued on back page, col 8

Black teenager is stabbed to death after 500 riot in Peckham

By Craig Seton

Police in south London were yesterday hunting three white youths who stabbed a black teenager to death in Peckham only about an hour after 500 mainly black youths ran wild through another part of the area, smashing shop windows, looting and attacking police.

The dead youth, aged about 18 or 19, had still not been identified last night. His death and the violence in another part of Peckham on Saturday night are still being treated as separate incidents; but some local people fear they will seriously inflame racial tension in the area, which is only two miles from where serious rioting erupted in Brixton in April.

Three police officers were slightly injured, 30 shops were damaged or looted and 30 people were arrested in the second of the two incidents which happened just after a fair on Peckham Rye common closed down at about 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

Witnesses said a crowd of between 400 and 500 mainly black youths gathered by the common and charged into Rye Lane, the local shopping centre, smashing shop windows and taking goods. Police cars were pelted and in one incident a stolen camera was thrown through a police car windscreen, hitting a policewoman who needed 12 stitches.

The crowd left a trail of smashed shop windows for more than half a mile. Electrical and shoe shops seemed to have been the main target and the cost of damage and theft is expected to run into many thousands of pounds. The youths dispersed later in a housing estate nearby.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that two of the 30 people arrested had been charged, one with threatening behaviour and another with theft of a pedal cycle. Of the other 28 still being questioned, 26 were black and one was aged only 12. Other charges are to follow.

About an hour after that incident, the black youth was attacked in the Senol Fish Bar in Old Kent Road, about a mile and a half away, after an argument with three white youths, aged between 15 and 18.

The attackers fled and the black teenager staggered from the fish bar and collapsed outside a public house. He died later in Guy's Hospital.

Det Chief Supt Peter Bradbury, who is leading the investigation, said yesterday: "It appears to be a cold-blooded, callous and unprovoked attack on a young man." He appealed for anyone who might know the youth to contact the police and asked for witnesses who may have seen the attackers.

The immediate cause of the flare-up on Saturday night was still unclear yesterday, as shopkeepers cleared damage and boarded up windows. Several said it was Brixton "all over again"; but other people in the area said the violence did not appear to be racially motivated or directed at the police and did not last long.

Mrs Ann Ward, a Southwark borough councillor and deputy leader of the council, said last night: "I think everyone is exaggerating how bad it was".

□ Four hundred skinheads, including several punks ran amuck through Sheffield on Saturday after taking part in an organized peaceful march to protest against police harassment (Our Sheffield Correspondent writes).

The youngsters, who claim they have been beaten and arrested without cause, marched to the city centre escorted by about 30 police and listened to speeches on the steps of the city hall.

After the rally, gangs of up to 150 youths raced through the city. One gang invaded the Crucible Theatre causing hundreds of pounds worth of damage.

Pope rests after sudden return to Rome hospital

The Pope was resting after returning to the Rome hospital where he was operated on after the attack on his life last month. Alarm about an intestinal infection requiring an operation has abated and the cause of his recent high temperature has been attributed to symptoms of pleurisy. A communiqué said constant movement had affected the Pope's recovery and tests had been advised Page 6

Botham to stay despite defeat

Ian Botham was reappointed as England captain for the second Test match against Australia at Lord's next week after England had been defeated by four wickets in the first Test at Trent Bridge. Page 8

Plan agreed for EEC budget

The European Commissioners banished their officials and met in a Belgian seaside hotel over the weekend to put the finishing touches to their plan for a reform of the EEC budget Page 4

Eleven killed in Cairo rioting

Government threats and a show of power by the police and the military ended rioting in Cairo between Muslims and Coptic Christians, which left 11 people dead and about 80 injured. Thousands of soldiers and policemen struggled to control the fighting, which apparently started over Muslim plans to build a mosque on land earmarked for a Coptic church Page 4

'Yes' to missiles

Herr Helmut Schmidt, ignoring protests from Protestant churchmen, reiterated West Germany's willingness to have new nuclear missiles stationed on its soil, but said other Nato countries, such as Holland, must also accept them Page 6

IRA aid attacked

Mr Dennis Concannon, Labour spokesman on Northern Ireland, condemned United States supporters of the IRA after a cannon and a flame thrower, among other weapons allegedly destined for Ulster, were found in New York Page 3

CBI seeks closed shop curb in labour law changes

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Confederation of British Industry yesterday published proposals for immediate changes in five controversial areas of labour law, together with radical plans to change the balance of power in industry.

Top of the employers' list for quick reform is the closed shop, which the CBI wishes to eliminate in the long term. As a first step, they want further safeguards to protect individuals affected by 100 per cent union membership agreements.

A strong and increasing dislike of the closed shop is reported among member firms, on the ground that it impinges on the fundamental freedoms of the individual. Some companies want to see it made illegal by creation of a right of individuals not to belong to trade unions.

But the majority of firms consulted believe such a fundamental measure might be unenforceable or might drive the closed shop underground. The Government should none the less as a matter of urgency initiate further steps towards elimination of the closed shop by improving safeguards for the individual and making it harder to create new closed shops, they say.

Five measures were proposed:

Clauses in contracts and tenders requiring the contractor or supplier to use only trade union labour should be void;

Immunity should be removed from all industrial action intended to force employees of another employer into trade union membership;

There should be a higher level of compensation for individuals unfairly dismissed for not belonging to a union who are not reinstated in their previous employment;

Continued support for existing and new closed shop agreements should be tested by periodic review;

The practice of the pre-entry closed shop should be made unlawful.

However, only the first three of these measures met with the virtual unanimity of member firms and thereby qualified for inclusion in the CBI's five-point plan for immediate action.

Most employers feel the abolition of the pre-entry closed shop and the periodic testing of existing agreements will have to await a timescale of gradual but steady change determined by events and the pressure of public opinion.

The other two areas of change proposed in the submission to Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, in response to his Green Paper on trade union immunities are:

State finance should be made available for secret ballots on the acceptability of wage offers, and

The definition of a trade dispute for which immunity from civil action for damages is enjoyed should be limited to *disputes wholly or mainly* for an industrial object rather than merely connected with such an object as is the law at present.

This provision would outlaw political strikes. The CBI says: "The law should not provide immunity for acts having an industrial effect but which are primarily political in motive. *These motives may relate to* national or international policy."

On secret ballots the CBI paper says the purposes for which state finance is available for such votes under the Employment Act, 1980, should be extended to include voting on the acceptability of a wage offer.

On its other many radical reforms, the CBI advocates more gradual change, while arguing that it would be a mistake to act too late or rely on immediate comprehensive reform.

In the longer term, the CBI suggests that legal protection for industrial action should depend upon exhausting agreed procedures; that trade unions should be accountable in the same way as companies and individuals for their own unlawful acts.

While recognizing that the unions need some legal protection while organizing industrial action, the employers argue that if some unions act unlawfully "it is surely reasonable that funds should be exposed to claims for compensation".

On secondary action, the CBI suggests that present immunity permitted by the Employment Act is still far too wide and the law unclear. Employers recommend that if the provisions of the new law prove ineffective, the Government should introduce legislation making secondary action unlawful unless it has been approved by secret ballot; is preceded by a period of notice to the secondary employer; and does not start before the primary action has begun.

The CBI reiterates its proposal that legislation should be considered permitting injunctions to be obtained against the act of picketing, where it is held to be unlawful, rather than just against the individuals concerned.

On legally enforceable agreements, the CBI points out that in Britain neither employers nor unions have traditionally regarded collective agreements as legally binding. However the law should be used to encourage greater adherence to agreements and procedures.

Leading article, page 13

Joseph sees halt in jobless rise this year

By Philip Webster
Political Staff

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, forecast yesterday that the rate of unemployment would stabilize in the next six to nine months.

Sir Keith, whose public pronouncements on the economy almost invariably err on the side of pessimism, detected some hopeful signs that the balance between those who lost jobs and those who found them would soon become about equal.

Although this would mean that the same number, in aggregate, would remain unemployed, it did not mean that they would be the same people. The present high unemployment was an inevitable result of the elimination of overmanning in many industries; but the average time a person was unemployed was five or six months.

As large numbers of people lost their jobs and moved on to the unemployment register, almost as many were leaving the register and finding jobs. He predicted that as soon as better competitiveness was achieved unemployment would begin to fall.

Sir Keith, interviewed on *The World this Weekend* on BBC Radio, Sir Keith, without denying reports that the Cabinet had decided to shelve plans for progressive cut in taxation because of mounting alarm at unemployment, indicated that he would not be in favour.

He seemed almost apologetic about the large Government subsidies he has sanctioned for the British Steel Corporation and British Leyland.

"The reason we put money into British Steel and British Leyland is precisely to enable them to turn from loss to profit or to prepare them for denationalization or sharp slimming."

Labour reselection

Scottish left shows reluctance to challenge sitting MPs

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

So far there has been barely a flutter from Labour's left wing in Scotland over the mandatory reselection of MPs north of the border. Ten of the party's 43 Scottish seats will have been scrutinized by reselection panels before the end of the month, and it is confidently expected that in eight cases the sitting member will not be opposed. The two other seats are Caithness and Sutherland where Mr Robert Maclennan has defected to the Social Democrats, and Coatbridge and Airdrie where Mr James Dempsey is retiring. Five nominations for Caithness have been received and in Coatbridge the strong runner is Mr Tom Clarke, provost of Monklands district and a party stalwart.

The chief Scottish spokesman for Labour and former Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr Bruce Millan, was one of the first Scottish MPs to be reviewed. He is an outspoken critic of the far left, but was the sole nominee in his Glasgow Craigton constituency. He was reselected with only one vote against him. A similarly smooth reselection was enjoyed by Mr Tam Dalyell in West Lothian, and on Friday Dr Dickson Mabon, a former under secretary at the Scottish Office and junior minister in the Department of Energy, was the sole nominee for his constituency, Greenock and Port Glasgow. On Saturday Mr George Foulkes (South Ayrshire) joined the "approved" list.

Mr James Allison, Scottish regional organizer for the party, said the new procedure had worked well, so far, with questions from the panels aimed mainly at the legitimate issues of the day: defence, Northern Ireland, the economy, and the Civil Service dispute.

For the immediate future, the reselection programme will cover Mr Frank McElhone (Glasgow Queen's Park) tonight, Mr Norman Hogg (East Dunbartonshire) tomorrow and Mr George Robertson (Hamilton) on Friday.

Mr Millan: Outspoken critic of far left.

Caithness and Sutherland will select the day after that, and the organizers for the Berwick and East Lothian seat of Mr John Home Robertson are reported to be drawing up the nominations list.

Mr Allison described the reselection system as a fact of life that MPs would have to get used to, but there had been little sign that the left wing was attempting to use the system to extend their influence. Even such notable right wingers as Mr George Robertson were not being opposed, although his sponsorship by the General and Municipal Workers' Union has no doubt made the left hesitate to put in a challenge. Their policy is *to avoid driving* any kind of wedge between the party and the unions which right wingers could exploit.

But there are other, more potent reasons why Scotland differs from the pattern emerging in England, where there have already been cases of *sitting MPs rejected by their* local party organizations. The most fundamental is the relative weakness of the left in Scotland at the roots of party membership. The Labour Coordinating Committee, which supports Mr Benn's policies on socialism, is strongly represented on the party's Scottish executive, but has not shown any inclination to use the reselection process as a strategy for winning ground.

Neither have Tribunites north of the border made any open moves to become involved. Militant Tendency supporters are expected to make nominations but it is not thought they could achieve any overwhelming influence. They could make reselection difficult for Mr James White in Glasgow Pollok and for Mr Hugh Brown, the former Scottish housing minister, in Glasgow Provan. Mr Ian Campbell in Dunbartonshire West could face resistance from LCC members on the local management committee and Mr Donald Dewar, who turned the tide spectacularly against the Scottish National Party in the 1978 Glasgow Garscadden by-election, could also be challenged by Militant Tendency.

It appears, though, that these cases will be the exception, and in Scotland the left are openly stating that fewer casualties from reselection can be expected than in England.

Party organizers point out that selection without contest does follow the recent guidance from the National Executive Committee to local Labour Parties, but the general feeling is that in Scotland the left would simply not have the weight of influence at general management committee level to swing the vote towards their nominees.

One supporter of the Labour *Coordinating Committee told The Times*: "There is no organized attempt to achieve anything at this stage through the reselection system. Anything that does happen is very much a product of local initiative or local conditions. There is neither the organization nor the positive tightness to coordinate a complex, nationwide campaign on reselection."

Another important reason why the left in Scotland is likely to soft-pedal the reselection issue is that the future shape of parliamentary boundaries in the west of Scotland is uncertain.

Science report

Preserving the cells in cold storage

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

New strains of wheat that could double the world cereal crop and a method for the storage of organs for transplant *surgery* are developments which should flow from advances emerging in the field of cryobiology.

These seemingly disparate branches of research, the handling of plant and animal tissue, share a common difficulty. It concerns the question of exactly *how* cells are damaged when they are put into cold storage.

That issue is the subject of intensive study from different standpoints by medical research groups and plant breeding specialists in Britain, the United States and *elsewhere*.

But scientists working in a third subject, at the Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa, at the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Cambridge, have come up with some new results from experiments into cell injury.

The Cambridge group, working with Dr John Morris, is interested in storing specimens of microorganisms, which it supplies to research teams throughout the world, in perfect health for long periods. One of the methods it is *developing* is cryopreservation; or the placing of specimens *in suspended* animation by freezing them to −196°C.

But the process must prevent crystals of ice forming in the cells as the temperature is lowered through freezing to the supercooled state.

However, a more important source of injury, sustained in the freezing and thawing, embraces a more complex series of biochemical processes. The way they occur is being unravelled gradually with the help of a novel type of microscope which can be used at −196°C enabling scientists to see what is happening to different parts of an animal or plant cell undergoing the *shock* of supercooling and warming.

Through trial and error, scientists have been compiling lists of specimens that have a high supercooling survival rate, up to three out of four samples being recovered in perfect condition, for work in the veterinary, medical and agricultural sciences. But Dr Morris says the next advances depend on solving the difficulty that is central to cryobiological research; *the determining of the biochemical mechanism by which cells are* injured.

Then he expects to see fulfilled the promise offered by cryobiology in 1949, when it was *first reported* that fowl *spermatozoa* could be protected against freezing injury when stored in glycerol.

Cryopreservation is possible for red blood cells for transfusion after years of storage.

Dr Morris suggests that an understanding of the biochemistry of injury could open developments for increasing crop hardiness. An increase of only 2°C in the frost hardiness of wheat would extend cultivation into vast areas which are marginal because of cold stress.

Left-wing grip tightens on Merseyside

From John Chartres, Liverpool

Mr Anthony Mullhearn, aged 42, a member of the National Graphical Association and a supporter of Mr Wedgwood Benn, was chosen yesterday as the Labour Party's candidate for the Toxteth division of Liverpool.

The seat is held by Mr Richard Crawshaw, who resigned the Labour whip to become one of the founder members of the Social Democrat Party.

The selection meeting was held at an hotel in Sefton Park, Liverpool, with 35 members of the constituency management committee present.

It was rather an academic exercise because if the Boundary Commission proposals for the Liverpool and Merseyside constituencies are implemented before the next general election the Toxteth division will be dispersed into the proposed constituencies of Abercromby and Mossley Hill.

Mr Mullhearn's selection nevertheless reinforces evidence that the whole of the Labour Party's representation of this beleaguered city, with 25 per cent unemployment, is now secured by left-of-centre socialists.

Mr Mullhearn, who is president of Liverpool district Labour Party, said yesterday after his selection: "I have declared very clearly that I follow the party's decisions made at last year's Blackpool conference.

"I am convinced that this form of socialism is the only way of combating the devastating level of unemployment in the country as a whole, and in particular on Merseyside."

The Liverpool political spectrum is vastly changed from that which obtained in the mid-1960s, when the city was regarded as a safe Conservative area with working-class Protestants voting Tory and Roman Catholics, Labour. Party leaders must accept that in the world of Labour politics the city of Liverpool has moved firmly to left of centre.

□ Mr Allan Roberts, the left-wing Labour MP for Bootle on north Merseyside, was reselected by the constituency management committee yesterday to contest the seat at the next general election. Despite the new Labour selection procedure, he was unopposed



Mr Anthony Mullhearn: Benn supporter to contest Toxteth.

IN BRIEF

95 arrested at Stonehenge

Police arrested 95 people at a hippie festival to celebrate the annual summer solstice at Stonehenge at the weekend. About 15,000 people attended and most of the arrests were for alleged drug offences.

At another open-air festival at Pilton, near Shepton Mallet, Somerset, police yesterday reported more than 50 arrests for suspected drug offences among a crowd of about 20,000.

Scrabble champion

Philip Nelkon, an accountant from London, aged 26, yesterday became the national Scrabble champion with a record 1,551 points in three games. He won the title in 1978. The silver medallist was Brian Sugar of London, and the bronze winner was Russell Byers of Selby, Yorkshire.

13 hurt in crash

Thirteen people were slightly injured in a head-on crash between a coach and an Army truck carrying Gurkha soldiers in Aldershot, Hampshire, yesterday. All the casualties were Gurkhas, apart from the coach driver

£5m block for sale

Westminster City Council is to sell Cavell House, at the bottom of Charing Cross Road. The building, understood to be worth about £5m, adjoins the Garrick Theatre and will probably be demolished and the site *redeveloped*.

Fish sting bathers

Bathers at Christchurch, Dorset, have been warned to watch for weever fish which lie half-buried in the sand, forcing poisonous fluid through a spine. Several people have been stung on *Friar's Cliff* beach and have had medical treatment.

Firemen attacked

Police began a hunt yesterday for a man who escaped after throwing missiles at firemen fighting a blaze which caused about £500,000 damage at a paper and plastics factory in Macclesfield, Cheshire.

Reburial for skeletons

Twenty-three ancient skeletons dug up during work on the Beccles by-pass, Suffolk, are to be reburied in Worlingham churchyard in a communal chest.

University raided

Drug Squad police and forensic scientists yesterday raided Sussex University, Brighton, and seized equipment and substances.

Eccentric's art hoard goes on sale

A Jersey auctioneer today starts a week of selling to dispose of a huge collection of antiques, paintings and other objets d'art amassed over half a century by a local eccentric, Mr John Dobbs Berger, who died in 1978 at the age of 80.

Although he was found after his death to have about £½m in bank deposits, and left an estate valued at around £1m, John Berger dressed, as one friend put it, like an old tramp, and used to search the St Helier market for cut-price fruit that had started to go off.

While the public saw him just as a shabbily dressed old man who fed the pigeons every day in the town square (he was a vegetarian and a great animal-lover), he was well known and respected in antiquarian circles.

The extent of the collection was not discovered until after Mr Berger's death.

The value of many of the items has been reduced because such poor care had been taken of them. A painting by the Jersey artist, Charles Poingdestre, had been clawed by cats and other paintings damaged by damp.

The collection is expected to fetch close on £½ million, but the final figure will depend on the bidding for the rarest item, a fourteenth century set of eight enamel and silver plaques depicting the Passion of Christ.

Believed to come from a French relic casket, it is regarded as the most important antiques find in Jersey in this century and is expected to sell for between £150,000 and £200,000.

The plaques had been in John Berger's possession for many years. Typically, he had kept them amateurishly glued to an almost worthless nineteenth century German cabinet.



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

London Tube fire

Firemen with breathing apparatus leaving Goodge Street Underground station, London, last night after dealing *with the fire in which a man died and 16 people were* taken to hospital. The man who died collapsed in a lift as he was being brought to the surface.

Mental Act test case opens today

By Frances Gibb

A test case against the Government opens at the European Court of Human Rights today over a mental patient who claims he was unlawfully detained under the Mental Health Act 1959, and was deprived of the right to have his case reviewed in a court of law.

It is one of the most important cases for the rights of mental patients for some years, and if upheld could lead to a rewriting of the Mental Health Act.

It was referred to the European Court in Strasbourg after the *European Commission* of Human Rights found unanimously last October that the British Government had violated the European Convention on Human Rights.

The case is also being regarded as an important test of habeas corpus, traditionally a fundamental tenet of English law, which some lawyers argue is being eroded and honoured *only in the letter*.

The case has implications for about 2,000 "restricted" patients detained under section 65 of the Mental Health Act. If discharged, the Home Secretary can recall them at any time for an indefinite period without giving any reason. Under present law these patients are not allowed access to the courts for a review.

The European Commission unanimously found that the European Convention had been violated because the patient, *who was recalled to a mental* hospital after his release, was not informed of the reason for his arrest and further detention. It also found a second violation in that he was not entitled to take proceedings so his detention could be speedily reviewed by a court.

Mr Larry Gostin, legal director of MIND, the National Association for Mental Health, which is taking the case to Strasbourg, said: "At present the only appeal open to a patient detained under section 65 is a mental health appeal tribunal. But the Home Secretary rejects about 50 per cent of the tribunal decisions in favour of releasing a patient."

The case, which opens today, is referred to as "X" against the United Kingdom, and involves a Broadmoor patient who was convicted in a criminal court and ordered to be detained indefinitely in a *special mental hospital*. He was conditionally discharged in 1971 and returned to the hospital after his arrest in 1974.

He argued that his recall was an unjustified deprivation of liberty, on which the European Commission found against him by 14 votes to two. But they upheld his other complaints.

TGWU TO DELAY VOTE ON DEPUTY

From Our Labour Editor
Brighton

Leaders of Britain's largest union are intent on a cliff-hanger election when the Labour Party deputy leadership *contest is fought on September* 27.

It will not be known how the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) will cast its 1.25 million block vote until a few moments before the party conference convenes as an electoral college to choose Mr Michael Foot's deputy.

That was made clear yesterday by Mr Alexander Kitson, this year's chairman of the Labour Party and acting leader of the TGWU, on the eve of his union's biennial delegate conference. Delegates will be advised to make no decisions this week but urged to take part in a month of consultations with rank and file members.

"We will wait until all the runners are known on August 14", Mr Kitson said. "In September, the executive will consider the candidates and make recommendations to the party delegation. I stand by that."

In fact, the delegation is due to meet in the afternoon just before the electoral college election begins. He was not prepared to give his personal preference for the deputy leadership, though in private he has made no secret of his opposition to Mr Wedgwood Benn's candidature.

Yorkshire miners cheer absent Benn

From Ronald Kershaw, Rotherham

If cheers and jeers measured the progress of Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Denis Healey in the race for Labour's deputy leadership Mr Benn would undoubtedly have spurted to the front, powered by the vocal support of Yorkshire miners on Saturday.

The occasion was the annual demonstration and gala of the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers at Clifton Park, Rotherham.

Mr Benn should have been there in person but his illness prevented it. Instead Mr Ian Mikardo, chairman of the Tribune group of MPs, stood in at short notice to make a slightly whimsical speech which, in its reasonableness, caught the *audience not knowing whether* to cheer or jeer.

Those tough Yorkshire miners' audiences like the clear-cut kind of blood and guts battle cries served up by their president, Mr Arthur Scargill, and only brief applause followed Mr Mikardo's observation of Mr Benn:

"He makes his mistakes, as every active and creative man does, but I can tell you what he says and does is said and done by a man of total sincerity and integrity and not by the sort of unprincipled ogre that he is made out to be by some of the more rubbishy of the newspapers and some of the more un-neighbourly of his colleagues on the Shadow Cabinet."

Mr Mikardo said he was pleased Mr Healey had followed Mr. Benn's example and issued a manifesto for his candidature. "I am very pleased with some of the things Mr Healey has said, absolutely contrary to what he said when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has now come round to supporting *the alternative economic* strategy and a policy of economic expansion which have been advocated by both the party and the TUC for many years".

Mr Scargill waxed eloquent when referring to Mr *Benn, who he said had been vilified in an unprecedented fashion*. The attacks made on him were *without parallel in 50 years*.

David Wood, page 13

A wartime debt repaid

An RAF man shot down in a blazing Halifax bomber in the Second World War was found in a potato field by a Dutch schoolgirl aged 15. She risked her life and her family by *hiding him on her father's* farm while the Germans hunted him.

The rest of the bomber crew were caught and imprisoned, but the girl outwitted the hunters and plotted the airman's escape. It led him back to England and a reunion with his young wife who thought him dead.

Yesterday Mrs Marie Beeker, the Dutch schoolgirl, was among escape helpers and Service chiefs who filled the RAF church of St Clement Danes, London.

There she saw the airman she hid, Mr Sydney Holroyd, who is chairman of the Royal Air Force Escaping Society, present a memorial plaque to commemorate those who assisted Allied airmen in evading capture in occupied Europe. It is the first time they have been officially *honoured in Britain*.

Mrs Beeker has presented Mr Holroyd with the parachute he used to bail out. While the Germans scoured the surrounding countryside, she hid it until after the war when she returned it to him.

MIDLANDS DIRECTOR KILLED

From Our Correspondent
Birmingham

A leading Midlands industrialist, Mr William Kenrick, was among *four* people killed in a road accident on Saturday night.

Mr Kenrick, aged 73, the chairman and managing director of Archibald Kenrick and Sons, of West Bromwich, was killed in a head-on collision between his Rover car and another vehicle on the Aston expressway in Birmingham.

The motorway, which links the city centre with the M6 at Spaghetti Junction, was closed for four hours.

His daughter, Mrs Judith Newcomer, aged 39, also died and his wife Elizabeth, aged 72, was seriously injured. A couple travelling in the other car involved in the accident were also killed.

Mr Kenrick, of Abbey Road, Harborne, Birmingham, was a guardian of Birmingham Assay Office, a former president of Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and a life governor of Birmingham University.

Police said his car was involved in a collision with a Peugeot, killing its driver, Mr Christodoulos Demetre, aged 63, and his wife, Ivy, of Glascote, Tamworth, Staffordshire. A Ford Capri was also involved in the crash but the two people in that car escaped serious injury.

FitzGerald confident

Dr Garret FitzGerald said in Dublin yesterday it was highly probable he would form the next government of the Irish Republic when the Dail meets next week.

His party, Fine Gael, took 65 *seats in the recent* general election, and is discussing policies and commitments with the Labour Party with a view to forming a coalition government with Labour or a minority government with its support.

Labour holds 15 seats but the Prime Minister, Mr Charles Haughey, whose party won 78 seats, hopes to retain control with the help of at least three of the six independent members who hold the balance of power.

ESCAPE FROM THE WEDDING

An unemployed labourer organizing an "away from it all" sea trip to Ireland during the royal wedding expects 300 people to make the voyage at £21 a head.

Mr Gwilym Owen, aged 25, of Bethel, near Caernarvon, said: "There won't be anything else on television except that wedding. I have nothing against Prince Charles or Lady Diana, but I happen to believe he has no right to call himself the Prince of Wales."

Honeymoon retreat, page 1

Injured boys sent to 'shock' centre, report says

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Injured boys have been sent to the detention centre, at Send, Surrey, where the Prison Department is experimenting with its "short, sharp shock" regime.

A government circular says that a detention centre regime is not suited anyway to "those who are seriously handicapped physically or mentally".

Informal discussions among representatives of detention centres at the annual conference of the Prison Officers Association last month have since led to serious concern.

Though boys are supposed to be certified fit by courts, very few are said actually to do that. One boy at Send with a broken forearm is reported to have the arm in plaster to the elbow joint and others to have had pins in either an arm or a leg.

Attempts are made to pass on injured boys to other detention centres but if they are crowded, the detainees have to stay at Send where nothing can be done for them. They are officially supposed to be on light work; but they may be occupying valuable space.

In the past few days the population of Send has been hovering just above or below what it is supposed to be, 118.

The circular, sent out with a Home Office reference PDG/78 *161/4/20* to introduce the regimes, emphasizes: "In particular, a detention centre sentence is not intended for offenders who have acquired numerous previous convictions and is not very likely to be successful with an offender who has already experienced a longer period of institutional treatment (for example, in local authority care) arising from delinquency".

Send has had boys with multiple previous convictions running, in extreme cases into double figures. Others have been in closed community homes for up to ten months.

The biggest question mark over Send concerns the sharpness of the shock. Evidence is emerging that in certain key respects the regime is softer, not tougher, than the previous one.

In their physical education run, the boys are reported to cover only half the distance that they did under the old regime.

The circular says: "Work of a less physically demanding nature will be replaced by harder work". In fact, the amount of physical work has been cut by 30 minutes a day

Labour attack on US backing as IRA cache is found

American support for the IRA was condemned by Mr Dennis Concannon, Labour's spokesman on Northern Ireland, yesterday after a big arms discovery in New York.

Mr Concannon, MP for Mansfield, said he hoped certain Americans, including Mr Edward Koch, Mayor of New York, would learn a lesson from the weapons seized by FBI agents.

Mr Concannon said: "Those Americans who put money into tin boxes, thinking they are doing something humane should recognize that some of this money is spent on bombs and bullets".

The Northern Ireland Office said last night that two senior government officials had flown to America to try to counter IRA propaganda successes there.

A number of MPs have been to the United States to try to explain Britain's position. But Mr Concannon, who has represented the Labour Party on such visits, said: "Sometimes it is like talking to the deaf".

□ New York: Federal agents have charged three New Yorkers with planning to send a 20mm cannon, a flame thrower and an arsenal of other weapons to the IRA.

Patrick Mullin, aged 43, George Harrison, aged 67, and Thomas Joseph Falvey, aged 63, were released after putting up bail of $100,000 (about £50,000).

Mr Harrison and Mr Falvey were arrested on Friday after it is alleged they paid an undercover agent $16,000 in cash for 44 automatic weapons and two dozen shells for the 20mm cannon, Mr Donald McGorty, an FBI special agent in charge of a division investigating international terrorism, said.—Reuter.

Move for political test blocked

□ The government's intention to test political opinion in Northern Ireland later this year over a resumption of talks with leaders of the various parties has been blocked before any firm decision has been announced. (Our Belfast Correspondent writes).

Mr Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, has told Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that the party is not interested in a settlement based entirely within Northern Ireland but only if there is an "elastic agenda" under which the crisis in the province can be discussed in a wider all-Ireland context.

He added that even in the unlikely event of agreement by the other parties to take part in the discussion on a wider front the SDLP would be absent unless questions over H-block had been resolved.

"We will concentrate our energies on the processes initiated by the Dublin summit," he said, "and will not be sidetracked into any other approach which would not only be unsuccessful but extremely damaging to the political process."

It had been suggested that the Government is considering talks either with individual political party leaders or in a more formal setting to explore the possibilities of a greater develvement of government powers.

IRA mortar attack seriously injures boy

□ A mortar bomb attack on an army base in West Belfast on Saturday night seriously injured Stephen Sweeney, a boy aged six, and slightly injured five soldiers.

Two young girls in an upstairs bedroom of a house in Beechfield Park near by escaped injury when one of the bombs crashed through the roof and failed to explode.

The attack was on the MacRory Park base on the Witerock Road. Five shells were fired in quick succession from a lorry which had been hijacked and was parked behind a row of houses 70 yards away. A number of shots were also fired.

Four of the mortar shells pierced the perimeter fence. Three exploded and caused damage inside the base and extensive damage to houses around it.

The injured boy was struck by shrapnel and wounded in the head as he stood at the door of a house in Witerock Drive. He is said to be ill in hospital.

The bomb that struck the house landed a few feet from the girls' bedroom after crashing into the bathroom and finally coming to rest near their bedroom door. In Whiterock Crescent, a short distance away, a handicapped man was knocked from his wheelchair by the force of the blast.

The hundredth full-time member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to die in Northern Ireland since the troubles began 12 years ago, was shot in Newry, co Down on Saturday while having an off-duty drink at his local public house. He was Constable Neill Quinn, aged 53, a married man and father of three who lived in the town and would have been 30 years in the RUC yesterday.

Constable Quinn, who was not in uniform, was shot at close range by two youths who drew up on a motorcycle outside the Bridge Bar in North Street. They walked into the bar, drew pistols and fired at least nine shots at the policeman, who who managed to get behind the bar and staggered to the rear of the premises before collapsing. He died shortly afterwards.

The youths, who were wearing leather jackets and had their faces hidden by crash helmets, made off on their motorcycle towards the Irish Republic border two miles away. The IRA admitted responsibility for the shooting.

Constable Quinn was the second member of the force to be murdered last week. A part-time officer, Constable Christopher Kyle, was shot on his way home from work at Omagh, co Tyrone. This year 27 members of the security forces have been murdered, more than in the whole of 1980.

In Londonderry three policemen and a policewoman were slightly hurt when an explosion demolished a derelict building in Sackville Street during rioting on Saturday.



Stephen Sweeney, aged six: struck by shrapnel.

Photograph by Harry Kerr

A field day for field marshals

Field Marshal Sir Richard Hull (left), seems to be taking a different view from that of his colleagues, the field marshals Lord Harding of Petherton (second from left) Sir Roland Gibbs and Lord Carver, to their evident amusement. They were attending the dedication yesterday of a stained glass window to the memory of the late Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer at the Royal Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst. It was the tenth such window to be placed in the chapel.

Wh... ...se protest

Backer and attacker for bawdy Benny

By Kenneth Gos...

Sequences featuring the dancers Hill's Angels, in *The Benny Hill Show* have been described by Mr Timothy Bevan, chairman of Barclays Bank, in a letter to Mrs Mary Whitehouse as "rather more explicit than I would expect to see on television at that time of the evening".

His was one of a number of replies released by Mrs Whitehouse, president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, after she wrote to companies whose products were featured in commercials during the series.

The programme containing the sequences was shown on May 6.

Replies to Mrs Whitehouse's letter were received from, among others, Cadbury, Kellogg, ICI, Shell UK, Gillette Industries and Procter and Gamble. Most said that in setting up their advertising campaigns they had no knowledge in advance of the content of programmes nor was there any possibility of their being able to attempt to influence programme content.

Nevertheless, some sympathy with Mrs Whitehouse's protest emerges from the tone of some of the letters, in particular that the sequences, which Mrs Whitehouse says were pornographic, were shown during traditionally family viewing time, before 9 pm.

Mr Bevan went on in his letter to say they appeared to be unnecessary to the basic material of the show. He added: "Although our current series of television advertisements has come to an end, and the question of whether we appear amid similar programmes does not arise for the time being, I have asked our advertising department to communicate my opinion of the programme to the Independent Broadcasting Authority".

The IBA is also referred to in a letter from a chairman of the paints division of ICI, Mr R. C. Hampel. A commercial for Dulux was screened during the show.

Although he and his senior colleagues had not seen the programme, he wrote, he shared Mrs. Whitehouse's belief that television has a significant effect on its audience, "and its obligations are therefore all the greater to ensure appropriate standards".

Mr Hampel said copies of the correspondence were being sent to Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the IBA and a non-executive director of ICI, and to the company advertising agency.

Cadbury told Mrs Whitehouse that with the exception of her letter it had had no complaints about advertising during the programme.

Shell UK Oil wrote that its advertisements were aimed at specific target audiences which it expected to be watching at the time of transmission.

The letter, from Mr H. F. Wickham, manager of the marketing communications division, ended: "We are hopeful that your representations to the IBA with regard to transmissions during family viewing time will have ensured that the material will in no way be salacious."

A spokesman for the IBA said it was difficult through a single channel to serve a wide variety of tastes, something Channel Four would improve.

"If we thought the Benny Hill show was leading the way to pornography then we would not allow the programme to be broadcast. We do think it represents a very old tradition of broad humour which is particularly British but which some of our viewers find not to their taste."

Benny Hill returns for a new season in the autumn.

Thames Television said British comedy, from Restoration to carry-on from McGill postcards to Benny Hill, had traditionally balanced on the knife-edge between the bawdy and the obscene.

"*The Benny Hill Show* has served ITV and its advertisers consistently well. We do not believe it falls on the wrong side of the knife."

Freedom and turmoil for Kagan

By Arthur Osman

Lord Kagan's release from Rudgate Open Prison at Wetherby, West Yorkshire, this morning seems likely to lead to a legal and financial turmoil of greater complexity than that which led to his sentence at Leeds Crown Court in December.

Lord Kagan, who was stripped of his knighthood while serving six of the 10 months imposed for theft and falsification of accounts, a sentence which was subsequently described as modest by the Court of Appeal, is faced with crippling financial liabilities.

These include a combination of fines imposed by Mr Justice Jupp in addition to the prison sentence, legal costs, money he owes to Kagan Textiles of Elland, and unpaid tax claimed by the Inland Revenue.

There have been rumours in West Yorkshire since the beginning of this year about the uncertain future of some Kagan companies.

One of the great mysteries of the Kagan saga is still unresolved; what is in Swiss bank accounts. Their contents were never fully revealed to the court at Leeds.

Estimates of Lord Kagan's liabilities vary between £1.5m and £3m. His legal and financiial affairs will take many months to untangle. He still has property abroad including a home on the Costa del Sol in Spain where he stayed for several months before his arrest and extradition from France last July. Close friends who had seen him during his imprisonment were not available for comment yesterday.

CANOEISTS DROWN

Two teenage boys from Cleator, near Whitehaven, Cumbria, drowned while playing in a two-man canoe at a flooded mine site near their home on Saturday. Police said the boat used by John Goodfellow, aged 16, and Colin Pratt, aged 15, appeared unsafe.

New ambulance strike looms

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Union leaders meet in London today to agree on a second national strike by the country's 17,000 ambulancemen over the Government's 6 per cent pay offer. But ambulancemen in London and Scotland are likely to preempt an official strike by calling their own 24-hour all-out stoppages this week.

Nathional officials of the four unions involved in the dispute are expected today to call a strike later this week, probably on Friday, during which crews will provide only emergency cover.

The executive of the National Union of Public Employees, which has the largest membership among ambulancemen, decided on Saturday to reject calls from several areas for strikes without emergency cover.

That decision will anger staff in London and Scotland, where together there are nearly 5,000 ambulancemen. Scottish ambulance workers decided last week to repeat a 24-hour strike without emergency cover, and London union conveners meet this morning to consider similar action.

That meeting will receive a report of a ballot of the 2,300 ambulancemen in the capital which is expected to back the lide taken by the local conveners. Further strikes can be expected.

London and Scottish ambulancemen will stand by in case of a disaster if all-out strikes are called. London staff did not take part in last Wednesday's national stoppage having held their own strike on Monday, and while Scottish ambulancemen joined the strike, they refused to handle emergencies.

In another troubled area of the public services, the Civil Service dispute today enters its fifteenth week with the unions drawing up plans to intensify selective strikes and launch a big fund-raising campaign.

Sheffield is given house sale targets

From Our Correspondent
Sheffield

Sheffield City Council, which has bitterly opposed the sale of council houses, was yesterday set a target by the Government to sell at least 100 homes a week.

A delegation of councillors was also told by Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing, that offers must be made within seven months to the 3,700 tenants who want to buy their homes. The council has sold only one house and the Government had threatened to intervene.

Councillor David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield's controlling Labour group, said: "We informed Mr Stanley of the past and future rate of progress on the sale of council houses, and of the steps ahead to process applications."

Councillor Graham Cheetham, the city's Conservative spokesman on housing, said: "The Labour members of the delegation made Mr Stanley a firm promise they would stick to the conditions. But they would not give a timetable

Complaint over 'Sun' story on dead nurse rejected

Public interest in a nurse's death was so great that a daily newspaper was not wrong in publishing anonymous allegations about her character which bore on that legitimate public interest, the Press Council rules today.

The council rejected a complaint by Mr J. G. Brennan, of Swainson Road, Liverpool, that it was improper of *The Sun* to publish allegations about the dead nurse, Miss Helen Smith, and grant anonymity to her accuser, but found the presentation of the story distasteful.

In a front-page interview, Victor Chapple related an ex-lover's allegations of sexual encounters with Miss Smith, who was found dead after a party in Jiddah. The story said *The Sun* agreed not to disclose the man's identity, to protect his happy marriage.

Mr Brennan complained to the editor that the article denigrated Miss Smith while giving anonymity to her former lover, and was an insult to her family and fair-minded people. For *The Sun* Mr Ronald Spark replied that Miss Smith's death was a public issue: in the cause of justice the facts should be known.

Mr Brennan then complained to the council, who was told by Mr Chapple that his informant volunteered his story without asking for a penny. His information was checked before publication. Some people gave the impression Miss Smith was corrupted in Saudi Arabia. The former lover wanted to show that she was "devouring" men and drinking regularly long before she went there.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

Dealing with this complaint the Press Council is not called upon to assess the truth of the allegations reported.

Whether to publish those allegations about the character of the dead nurse without disclosing the identity of the man who made them was a difficult editorial decision.

By the time the decision faced the editor the circumstances of Miss Smith's death and the way the matter had been handled subsequently had become of considerable public interest. Miss Smith's conduct and character and those of others in the story bore on that legitimate public interest.

The Press Council finds *The Sun*'s presentation of the story distasteful but does not find that it was wrong.

The complaint against *The Sun* is therefore rejected.

MP expects Havers action on Moonies

By Robin Young

Mr David Mellor, Conservative MP for Wandsworth, Putney, said yesterday he was confident that Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, would announce on Wednesday that he will ask the Charity Commissioners to strip the Unification Church of Great Britain, the Moonies, of charitable status.

After Mr Denis Orme, the spiritual director of the Unification Church in Britain, lost a libel action against the *Daily Mail*, the Charity Commission said there were no grounds to deprive the Moonies of charitable status.

Mr Mellor said he and other MPs had pursued the issue because Mr Orme had said that the loss of charitable status, which carries tax exemption on investments, would be ruinous.

If the Charity Commissioners, who have promised to review their decision, were to go against a request from Sir Michael, he would, as the Government's senior law officer, be able to appeal to the High Court.

A Commons motion calling for an end to the movement's charitable status has been signed by 90 MPs. Mr Mellor said yesterday that he had seldom known such unanimity.

The Moonies have given notice that they are to appeal against the High Court jury's verdict in the action against the *Daily Mail*, which was that the newspaper's accusation that the Moonies had brainwashed converts and broken up families was not libellous. The Unification Church was ordered to pay full costs, estimated at more than £500,000.

Communal rioting in Cairo leaves 11 dead

From Robert Fisk, Cairo, June 21

A large display of military and police power [illegible] Egypt's Interior Minister now smothered—[illegible] Muslim [illegible] the outbreak of [illegible] suburbs, street rioting in which [illegible] people dead and about 80 injured.

Tens of thousands of troops and police eventually brought the sectarian fighting under control yesterday afternoon, although by then it had scarred Egypt's reputation for domestic stability.

The fighting, which ostensibly started over a Muslim plan to build a mosque on land designated for a Christian Coptic church in the slumland suburb of Sherebeya, was the most serious unrest that the crowded city has experienced since the 1977 food riots.

There were moments on Friday night when the disturbances began to spread around the capital in a similar manner. Almost immediately after the arrival of the first police riot squads the crowds turned against the authorities.

President Sadat has made no comment on the riots.

The riots began in one of the slums that occupy so many square miles of Cairo and which have never benefited from the millions of dollars that the United States is pouring into Egypt to prop up the economy. Sherebeya is a place of filth, heat and human exhaustion, a waste land of six square miles of open sewers, rubbish tips, tram tracks and old, grossly over-crowded blocks of flats.

It was here that the first violence occurred last Thursday. Inflamed by the mosque building dispute, Christians and Muslims began fighting each other after a Christian family inadvertently threw its rubbish on to the balcony of Muslim neighbours. In Sherebeya's housing blocks, the occupants usually throw their refuse from the windows, as medieval Londoners did.

The first troops to arrive were almost overwhelmed by the mobs and retreated while showering hundreds of tear gas canisters into the crowds. Cars were set on fire, houses were looted and barricades of rubbish erected across the entrances to the area.

By the weekend, Mr Nabawi Ismail, the Interior Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, had put an estimated 250,000 riot police, security men and troops around the Cairo slums.

In Parliament he said he would shoot anyone who tried to exploit the tension and ordered the police to be firm and decisive. Sherebeya is part of his parliamentary constituency.

Relations between Egypt's Muslim community and the Christian Copts—who make up about six million of the country's 41 million people—have been uneasy for more than a year.

Muslims and Christians were involved in rioting in Alexandria last year and President Sadat has been insulted by the Coptic Pope Shenouda, who has on several occasions refused to meet him.

Although there are no reliable figures, the Coptic community was generally regarded as more wealthy than its Muslim neighbours until President Sadat's new economic policies opened up Egypt to foreign investment.

Christian economic power in the country was somewhat eroded by this and in recent years both communities have tended to guard their rights and privileges more jealously.

But the cause of the latest outbreak of rioting almost certainly has its roots in poverty. Along the Sherebeya tram tracks this morning, about half the people were wearing clothes covered in grime and several were walking barefoot.

At intervals along the main road beside the building site that prompted the fighting, men and women had to tiptoe through seewage. As long as these conditions subsist, it is difficult to see how further rioting can be prevented.

Israel rejects UN condemnation of raid into Iraq

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 21

The Israeli Government today rejected the unanimous United Nations resolution condemning the attack which destroyed Iraq's nuclear reactor, and threatened similar preemptive action in future against any new attempt by its enemies to manufacture nuclear weapons.

A statement outlining Israel's unrepentant stand was drawn up today at the last meeting of the Cabinet before next week's general election.

It was read personally to reporters by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, who last night told an election rally that he preferred to have worldwide condemnation and no Iraqi reactor than the Iraqi reactor and no condemnation.

Referring to Friday's security council resolution, Mr Begin said: "This unjust resolution gave expression to the double standard operating in the international body. The Iraqi dictatorship built a reactor in order to prepare secretly, under false pretences and deceit, atomic bombs to be thrown in time on centres of Jewish population in the state of Israel.

"But whom are they condemning at the Security Council? Not the potential producer of destructive atomic bombs, but the people who prevented—thanks to the heroic actions of its sons—a disaster to be suffered by its citizens and children.

"The Government of Israel condemns the Security Council's resolution of condemnation and categorically rejects it."

The Prime Minister went on to express deep sorrow that America had supported the United Nations condemnation and concluded: "Israel, who believes in the justice of its cause, will continue to defend its citizens and prevent its enemies from producing weapons of mass destruction aimed at its population with all the means at its disposal. This is Israel's sacred duty."

The extent of Israeli public support for the attack on the reactor is clearly revealed in the latest opinion poll published by the *Jerusalem Post*.

Conducted after the Israeli attack took place, the poll showed the ruling Likud continuing to forge ahead with a predicted 49 seats in the next Parliament compared with 48 forecast last month. The opposition Labour Party, which has been critical of the raid, saw its support drop from a predicted 40 seats to 37.

A commentary published with the poll pointed out that it had been taken after the recent outbreak of violence at election rallies which some local commentators had expected to help Labour.

The extent of the remarkable political comeback by the Government is shown by the fact that in January the same poll gave Labour 58 seats and the Likud only 20.

One significant figure in the poll is a 10 per cent jump in undecided voters, who now represent 22.8 per cent of those questioned.

The size of the floating vote is likely to ensure that the outcome will remain open until polling on June 30, with the likelihood of a close finish between Likud and Labour leading to an intensive round of coalition building with the minor parties.

□ Israel expressed satisfaction today with President Mitterrand's decision to cancel an order that enabled French firms to join an Arab economic boycott of Israel (Reuter reports from Jerusalem).

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that while he had not seen the text of the new French order and its implications "Israel views positively any country which resists blackmail, such as the Arab boycott."

President Mitterrand fulfilled a preelection promise last week by cancelling the order issued by M Raymond Barre, the former Prime Minister. It effectively excluded the Arab boycott against Israel from a French law banning economic discrimination on racial, religious or ethnic grounds.

Israeli relations with the Government of President Giscard d'Estaing deteriorated after the order was issued in 1977. Jewish groups in France claimed it encouraged firms to discriminate against Jewish employees and Israel in order to keep Arab contracts.

Cairo cools relations with Begin

Cairo, June 21.—All Egypt's dealings with Israel, from diplomatic exchanges to agricultural and military cooperation, are indefinitely suspended as a result of the Israeli bombing of Iraq's nuclear plant, a newspaper close to the Government said here today.

Al-Siyassi said that the decision was conveyed to Israel by Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Foreign Minister, who summoned Mr Moshe Sasson, the Israeli Ambassador in Cairo, to the ministry earlier this week.

The first indication of this cooling in relations came when Mr Sasson informed the Israeli Foreign Ministry that Egypt had frozen several processes in the normalization of relations between the two countries. The ambassador reported to the ministry that the peace process appeared frozen "until the storm dies down".—Agence France-Presse.

□ Egypt has declared it is ready to assist Iraq militarily *Al-Siyassi* said today (UPI reports). The newspaper said Egypt "is prepared to provide Iraq with all its requirements in the military, economic and reconstruction spheres".

An Egyptian message to this effect was sent to Baghdad through a third Arab party, the newspaper said, in an obvious allusion to Oman, which maintains close connections

FIVE DEFECT

Vienna, June 21.—Five Romanians escaped to Vienna by hiding for 21 hours under the roof of a carriage of an express train from Bucharest.

Rugby tour worries Australia

Wellington, June 21.—Mr Brian Talboys, the New Zealand Foreign Minister, said tonight that he still hoped that the controversial South African rugby union tour of New Zealand could be called off.

Australia had asked if any further action was possible to try to prevent the Springbok tour which is strongly opposed by African countries. It is due to start in less than a month.

But Mr Talboys told reporters he could not think of anything more the Government could do. The Government has consistently refused to sto pthe tour, arguing that New Zealand's rugby authorities have the freedom to choose their opponents.

Mr Talboys, who arrived from Manila with Mr Tony Street, the Australian Foreign Minister, said: "I will continue to hope the Springbok tour can be called off."

He said that Mr Street had expressed Australia's concern about the tour, particularly about the possible effects on the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne in September and on the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane next year.

"There is obvious concern in Australia about the impact of the tour," Mr Talboys added.

Mr Street, who came to Wellington for a United States-Australia-New Zealand military alliance meeting, said earlier that he had asked Mr Talboys if any further action by the New Zealand Government was possible to try to prevent the tour.—Reuter.

Face-saving formula at Unesco

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 21

The Unesco conference on the development of communication has failed to agree on the creation of a special fund to finance projects to assist the Third World in overcoming its handicap in the transmission of news and the handling of information.

The industrialized countries, from which the council of 35 nations naturally expects substantial contributions, object to a fund which would not be linked to specific projects and would provide no guarantee that the money was usefully spent.

Deadlock was averted thanks to a proposal put forward by the representatives of the 77 non-aligned countries, which, with slight amendments, was accepted by the Western countries. This proposal calls on the director-general to appeal for contributions to all member countries of Unesco and to the international organizations belonging to the United Nations, while looking at possible ways of administering the fund.

The agreed text is a face-saving formula which postpones the issue until the second conference, next autumn.

Grenada bans the printing of newspapers for year

St George's, Grenada, June 21.—The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) has banned the printing of newspapers in Grenada for the next year until the Government has formulated a media policy.

Mr Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister, disclosed this when he spoke at a rally of what he called "the committee of 26". They published a new independent newspaper, *The Grenadian Voice*, last week, but were stopped from bringing out the second issue on Friday.

Mr Bishop said *The Grenadian Voice* was illegal for several reasons. One was that when the PRG closed the *Torchlight* newspaper in October, 1979, he had warned the company that it must not put out a newspaper again until further notice.

Another was that when the PRG stopped publication of the Roman Catholic newspaper *Catholic Focus* (printed by the Torchlight company), "we warned them then that they must not put out any more papers, trying to use illegal means under the Newspaper Act".

"The most important reason of all", Mr Bishop said, "was that this is a revolution, we live in a revolutionary society."

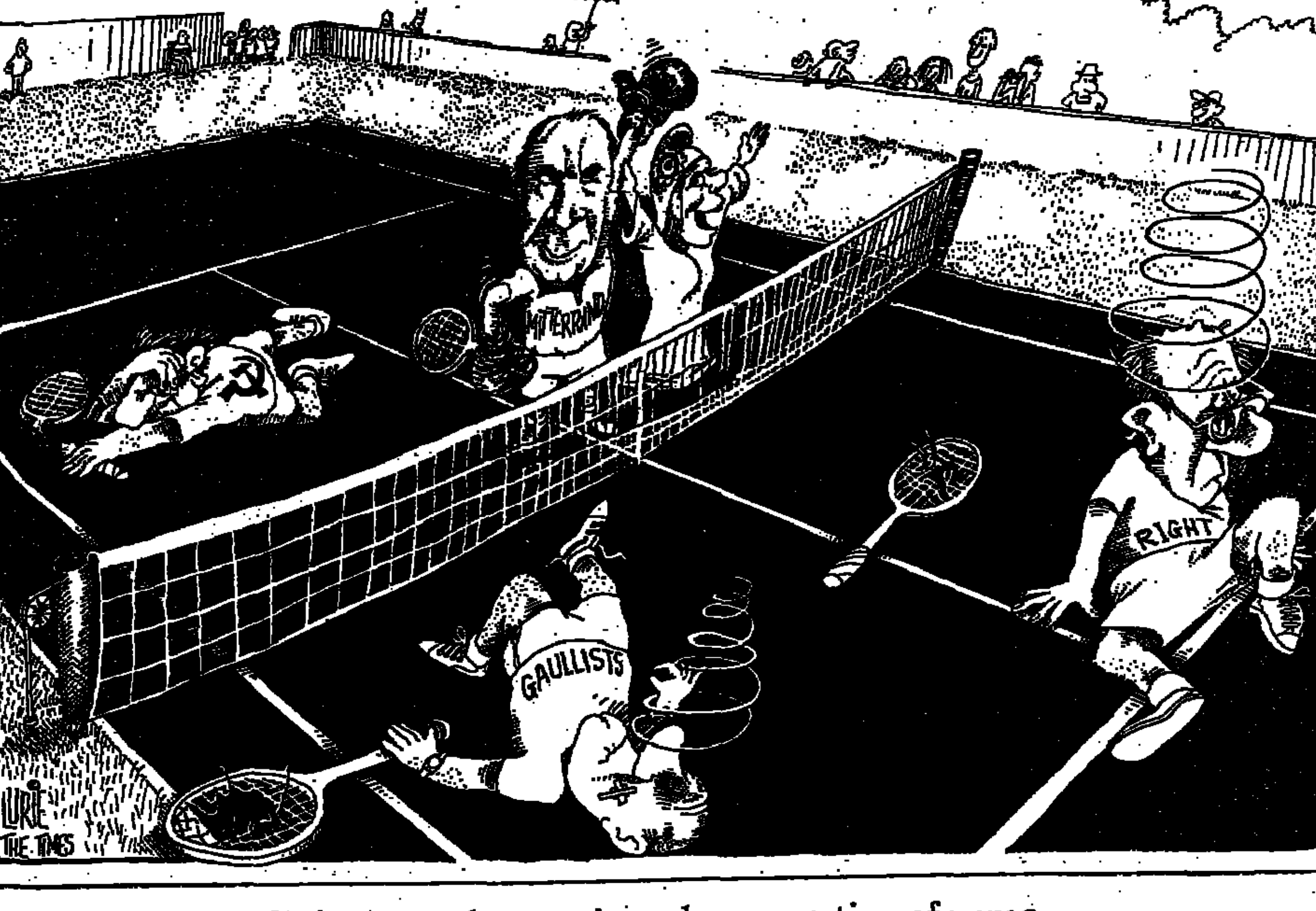
The office of the Secretary for National Security released a statement yesterday accusing the 26 owners of *The Grenadian Voice of being responsible for* issuing "five counter-revolutionary pamphlets during the past six months".

Some of the pamphlets had called for violence, including the violent overthrow of the Government. "The group of 26 is closely linked to the CIA", the statement said.

The Office of National Security said the matter had nothing to do with freedom of the press. It said regional and foreign newspapers circulated freely in Grenada, and eight radio stations and two television stations could be received by Grenadians.

One of the owners of *The Grenadian Voice*, Mr Alister Hughes, a journalist, reported that after the Prime Minister's rally about 60 youths had gathered outside his home here, beating drums and shouting: "If you play with fire, fire will burn you".

Mr Bishop had named Mr Hughes, who is a correspondent for Agence France-Presse, as among "hypocrites . . . pretending they are in a struggle for freedom of the press . . . in which their ideas alone dominate".—Agence France-Presse.



Mitterrand promises democratic reforms

Fifth Republic in clutches of its arch enemy

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 21

The victory of the left in today's elections means that the Fifth Republic is in the hands of a man who was among its most implacable opponents from the day it was instituted. He will therefore significantly alter many of the institutions created in 1958.

President Mitterrand at that time was one of the bright young men of the left. He was deeply shocked and offended by the way General de Gaulle had come to power. He believed his takeover had been unconstitutional and illegal and he was not afraid to say so.

He had an interview on May 31 of that year with the general, who tried to silence his vociferous critic. M Mitterrand would have none of it. "You are after my head", he told the general. "Let us leave it there, with the clearly-established fact of my undying hostility."

He fought the first parliamentary elections of the Fifth Republic on the basis of that hostility. "In law, General de Gaulle will hold his power through national representation. In fact, he holds it already through force."

The public was at that stage unimpressed by anyone who spoke against the general. For the first and only time in his career, M Mitterrand lost his seat at Château Chinon and entered the political wilderness, more convinced than ever that the Fifth Republic had been founded by force and made respectable by a confidence trick.

His conviction that much was wrong with the Republic grew during the term of M Giscard d'Estaing, whom he increasingly criticized for ruling France like a monarch. In electing M Mitterrand the French showed that they were thinking the same way.

If election promises are kept, it is that monarchism which is now doomed. This could be the last time a president is chosen for a renewable seven-year term. The alternatives President Mitterrand is toying with are to reduce the term to five years, *once renewable*, or to retain the seven-year term, but make it non-renewable.

Furthermore, today's election could be the last of its kind. President Mitterrand is in favour of having MP's to represent constituencies, but also wants a proportional representation systems based on *lists of groups, which would* "top up" the Assembly with representatives of bodies like the ecologists, who have no real chance of being elected under sentation system based on per cent of the members of each group would have to be women.

The Assembly would be given more autonomy. Many of the powers vested in the President and which enable him to do many things by decree would be made subject to control by the Assembly. The Opposition would, for the first time, be allowed to introduce legislation.

The independence of the judiciary, which has more than once been called into question, would be guaranteed by a reform of the High Council of the Magistrature, which is answerable to the President. The Court of State Security, with its Star Chamber characteristics, would be abolished.

The main priority of the Socialist programme is decentralization. The objective is to take from Paris control of the regions and give this to local councils, which would also be *elected by the proportional* system.

At the moment, the prefects in each department ensure that Paris not only rules, but knows everything that is going on. Each prefect draws up a daily confidential report on the mood and events in his area, which is sent to the Ministry of the Interior.

There it is read by civil servants, who prepare a summary for the President. Nothing can happen in France without the President being able to find out about it quickly. The Big Brother feeling in the provinces is real.

In addition, the prefect has a right of *tutelle*, by which he can override decisions taken by local councils if he deems it necessary. Legislation is now promised which would end this right.

The prefect is to be reduced from being a local ruler, imposed by Paris to being a counsellor and friend of the local community. For the first time women are to be appointed *to this job*, which until now has been a political appointment, but which in theory should no longer be so.

These reforms will not cost much, unlike schemes for nationalization and helping low earners, but they would have a far more profound and lasting effect on France than anything money can buy.

If President Mitterrand keeps his promises he will reduce the role of head of State to something much more humble than what it was in the time of de Gaulle and M Giscard d'Estaing. In making France more democratic in this way, he could create a Fifth Republic which he no longer feels he needs to oppose.

"The promises made by me during the presidential campaign will constitute, in every area, the charter of governmental action."

In his only speech during the current election campaign, at Montelimar 12 days ago, President Mitterrand gave this indication that he had already put all his cards on the table and that his government's future *actions* had already been laid down. This means that apart from the institutional changes, the Socialists can be expected to follow this broad programme:

□ Foreign affairs: Détente—Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan will be a precondition for any summit. Condemnation of United States assistance to Latin American dictatorships. Campaign for progressive and simultaneous disarmament. No arms sales to dictatorships.

□ North-South lialogue: Priority for finding a new world economic order with state aid to the Third World agreed at 0.7 per cent of the GNP of each developed country.

□ Europe: Strict application of the Treaty of Rome, with particular vigilance as regards the British attitude.

□ Defence: Maintenance of independent nuclear deterrent.

□ Economy: Three per cent growth rate for the year ahead. Extensive public works programme. Nationalization of eleven industrial groups and also banks. Temporary supertax on high wage earners and windfall profits of banks and oil companies to provide 55,000 jobs in the public sector, the first of 210,000 promised. Aid for small business to promote employment. Savings incentives.

□ Planning: Measures to stop land speculation and help for young farmers.

□ Social measures: Increase in basic wage, pensions, family allowances, housing subsidies and help for the handicapped. Establishment of 300,000 crèche places. Equal rights for women and immigrants.

□ Energy: Research to find renewable sources and improve energy saving as well as increased coal output, in order to curtail nuclear energy programme.

□ Research: Five-year plan costing 2.5 per cent of GNP.

□ Health: Creation of free health centres, but not national health service or nationalization of pharmacies.

□ Education: A unified service, with greater local control. *Private education will no longer* receive state aid.

□ The media: A law to decentralize and pluralize broadcasting, which would allow licensed local stations to be set up. An end to censoring information in barracks and prisons.

The first session of the new Parliament will be on July 2 and one of the first promised measures to *come before it will* be taxes to provide jobs.

President Mitterrand has said he believes the electorate is expecting change rapidly and he is expected to try to institute as much of the programme as possible over the next year, while remaining faithful to the precept of dialogue with all interested parties before any change.

Commissioners agree plan for reform of CAP

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 21

The European Commission put the finishing touches over the weekend to its plan for a lasting reform of the way the EEC's budget is financed and for reducing the proportion of expenditure claimed by the common agricultural policy (CAP).

Banishing their officials, Mr Gaston Thorn and his 13 fellow commissioners shut themselves away yesterday and on Friday in a beach-side hotel in one of Belgium's best-known resorts, Knokke-le-Zoute, to thrash out the remaining points of dispute.

It is intended that the document containing the Commission's recommendations should be formally adopted by Mr Thorn and his colleagues on Wednesday in Luxembourg and revealed to a waiting world. The first full discussion by member states occurs at the summit meeting of heads of government on June 29 and 30, also in Luxembourg.

In the few days before the summit, Mr Thorn plans a lightning tour of EEC capitals *to canvass support for the Commission's* approach to the budget problem. President Mitterrand, of France, has already made it clear, however, that he will not be in a position to get into a debate of any depth on the issue in Luxembourg.

The two governments most interested in budget reform, Britain and West Germany, have accepted that the French attitude means there is no hope of decisions before the next summit meeting, which will take place in London, in November, under British presidency.

The Commission is expected to propose a new compensatory financial mechanism to even the excessive gains and losses sustained by some member states on their payments and receipts from the budget as a result of the way the common agricultural policy operates.

The main effect, it is understood, would be to take money away from relatively rich EEC countries with large agricultural sectors, such as Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France, *and transfer it* to Britain, without lessening the benefits enjoyed by poorer agricultural economies such as those of Ireland, Greece and Italy.

It does not appear that the Commission's scheme would do much to satisfy West Germany's demand for a cut in its net contribution to the budget, which is now by far the highest in the Community, running at well over £1,000m a year.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, has said publicly that he is looking for the fixing of an upper limit on his country's net contribution similar to that agreed as a temporary measure for Britain in May last year. That arrangement expires in 1982.

Over the longer term, the Commission hopes member *states will agree to reduce the* budgetary imbalances, and hence the need for an offsetting financial mechanism, by bringing agricultural expenditure under better control.

The Commission wants to see a gradual alignment over a period of years of EEC farm prices with lower world prices, the setting of a limit on the amount of farm output qualifying for price support, and a system of direct income aids for poor farmers who could not survive in a more market-oriented climate.

In theory, this would leave more money to be spent through the EEC's regional and social funds on helping to create jobs to take the place of those which old established industries, such as steel and textiles, can no longer provide.

Nott hastens to calm US fears of defence review

From Nicholas Hurst, Washington, June 21

Mr John Nott, Britain's Defence Secretary, has been having hurried consultations with Mr Caspar Weinberger, his opposite number here to allay American fears over the British defence spending review.

The meeting, which according to British officials was at Mr Nott's request, came after the presentation of his plan to the Cabinet last week for a restructuring of British forces. Mr Nott *had dinner with Mr Weinberger* yesterday and further discussions today at the Pentagon. Later, he flew back to Britain.

Mr Nott was believed to have been concerned that reports in the British and American press might give the impression that Britain intended drastically reducing the size of its navy without any comparable increase elsewhere in the services.

The review undertaken by Mr Nott is designed to save £5,000m during this decade but will still leave annual defence spending *rising* by the agreed Nato target of 3 per cent in real terms.

It is intended to allow for the ordering of the Trident missile from the United States to replace the aging *Polaris* submarines which are now the main arm of Britain's independent nuclear deterrent.

□ *Moscow*: A senior Soviet official has said that the American decision to lift restrictions on weapons sales to China could have serious consequences for world political stability (Reuter reports).

Mr Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Communist Party international information department, said that Washington would assume a great responsibility for events in the Far East *if it supplied China with arms* that could be used against the Soviet Union.

America abandons school busing

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, June 21

School busing, that emotive issue of the 1960s and 1970s *which led to angry scenes across* the United States, is in the process of being disbanded.

Yet, unlike the blaze of publicity which surrounded previous Administrations' attempts to enforce desegration in schools, the present moves to end busing are being confined to the inside pages of the more serious newspapers—which provides a telling commentary on the mood of the nation under President Reagan.

Late on Friday, the Senate defeated by 45 votes to 30 an amendment proposed by Senator Lowell Weicker of Connecticut which was designed to dilute an anti-busing provision proposed by Senator Jesse Helms, the influential right-wing senator from North Carolina.

Senator Weicker's amendment was part of an attempted one-*man filibuster (last Tuesday he* had spoken on the Senate floor for three hours non-stop) designed to block a ban on busing which has already been approved by the House of Representatives and is certain to be endorsed by President Reagan.

Senator Helms and his supporters want the Senate to approve a provision which *would bar the Justice Department* from taking part in the future in any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms contends that busing has wasted taxpayers' money and petrol without improving the quality of education.

Senator Weicker's amendment stated that neither the courts nor the Justice Department be limited in enforcing the constitution of the United States. This would *allow* the Justice Department to take part in busing suits since most of these are intended to secure the constitutional rights of children.

Senator Weicker's basic argument in the fight has been that with school prayers, abortion and other emotional issues still to come in similar debates "the truly big issue of this Congress is not something like busing, but the constitution itself".

He felt his attempt at a filibuster last week had been successful as he had prevented the Helms provision being approved for almost a week.

However, the debate resumes again in the Senate this week and it is widely expected that Senator Helms and his supporters will eventually win the day and busing will become a thing of the past.

IN BRIEF

Rights charter abandoned

Nairobi, June 21.—African *foreign ministers* have failed to endorse a draft charter on human rights in Africa. The ministers are meeting here to prepare the annual summit meeting of the 50-nation Organisation of African Unity. The draft charter on "human and people's rights" in Africa was completed in Gambia last January, partly in response to excesses by dictatorial regimes such as those under Idi Amin and former Emperor Bokassa. It was, however, felt that adoption of the charter would cause interference in domestic affairs.

Ugandan violence

Kampala, June 21.—Fresh violence and looting in the troubled Ugandan West Nile province has driven thousands of civilians into Zaire, diplomatic sources said.

Senate questions

Los Angeles, June 21.—Mr William McCann, the wealthy insurance broker who is President Reagan's choice to be the American Ambassador to Ireland, will face questions from a Senate committee about a business association with a convicted swindler, the *Los Angeles Times* reported.

Marcos reelected

Manila, June 21.—President Marcos of the Philippines, has been reelected for a six-year *term after winning* 88 per cent of the vote in the June 16 election, according to the National Assembly.

Secret talks

Peking, June 21.—A long-delayed session of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, at which Chairman Hua Guofeng is expected to be removed from office, began yesterday, diplomatic sources said. No official announcement of the meeting has been made.

Test-tube baby 7

Melbourne, June 21.—The seventh Australian test-tube baby, a girl named Sharna, has been born at a Melbourne hospital.

Americans guilty

New Orleans, June 21.—Two Americans have been found guilty here of plotting to overthrow the Dominican Government last April. Defence lawyers argued that Stephen Black, of Alabama, and Joe Hawkins, of Mississippi, believed they could save the Caribbean island from communism. They will be sentenced next month.

Drastic penalties

Khartum, June 21.—Drastic measures against strike action have been introduced in Sudan after a 19-day stoppage by 43,000 rail workers. Penalties for organizing a strike include the death sentence.

Cabinet dismissals

Dacca, June 21.—Mr Abdus Sattar, the acting Bangladesh President, has dismissed two Cabinet ministers. Officials of the ruling Nationalist Party believe he has done so to improve his chances of winning *the party's nomination* for the presidential election in September.

Dissident captured

La Paz, June 21.—Señor Genaro Flores, the Bolivian peasant union leader, has been captured by security forces after 11 months of organizing protests against the military regime.

Habib interview

Bahrain, June 21.—Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Foreign Minister, met Mr Philip Habib, the American Middle East peace negotiator, in Jiddah to discuss the Lebanese situation. Mr Habib arrived in Jiddah three days ago, but today was the first time he was able to meet a government minister.

Opec applications

Caracas, June 21.—Angola and three other countries have applied for membership to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, according to *Venezuelan state news agency*. The other three countries were not identified.

Gulf fighting

Beirut, June 21.—Iraqi troops killed 78 Iranians and lost 23 of their own troops in Gulf war fighting over the past 24 hours, the official Iraqi news agency said. Iranian troops were reported to have shelled the southern Iraqi port of Basra for the third time in a week.

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A voice cries out:

A Staggering Turn in World Events

is due to erupt in the next few years!

IT WILL INVOLVE violently the United States, Britain, Western Europe, and the Middle East.

It's already rather late for the Free World to come awake to the real meaning behind current world events!

World leaders do not see clearly what is coming. WHY? Why are the best minds not seeing—leaders everywhere, heads of state around the world—scientists, educators, editors, news analysts—bankers, industrialists, leaders in business and commerce? WHY?

They are all the product of modern education. They have been falsely educated in a system where the most important dimension in knowledge is unknown and untaught. They have been deceived into closing their minds to the basic CAUSES of present events and trends.

The world has been falsely educated to ignore CAUSES and deal with EFFECTS! There had to be a CAUSE of present and coming EFFECTS. There is a CAUSE that has produced strife, violence and war—poverty, wretchedness, human suffering — crime, wide-spread immorality, the decadence in the basic foundation of any healthy and stable society, the FAMILY UNIT! But the leaders do not know, and certainly do *not* correct the CAUSES!

World Explosion to Erupt

There has been a fatal missing dimension in the dissemination of knowledge. Leaders do not know what man is, or the purpose and meaning of life! They were not taught to distinguish the true values from the false. They did not learn the real CAUSES of troubles, nor THE WAY to peace, happiness, abundant well-being for all.

They know nothing of the overall PURPOSE being worked out here below! Consequently they guide humanity in a course in conflict with that purpose! Lacking knowledge of THE WAY to peace, we have no peace. Leaders talk of peace, they profess to work for peace, they fight for peace, while they give approval and blind acceptance of THE WAY that produces WARS!

This world is giving civilization's acceptance to THE WAYS that are the CAUSES of all the world's evils!



HERBERT W. ARMSTRONG
Founder and Editor in Chief of the PLAIN TRUTH magazine

And now we are approaching the final grand smash explosion. It will stagger the mind of man beyond the bounds of sanity! Forces are at work today on plans, conspiraces that soon will erupt the world into violence and chaos such as never occurred before and never shall again! Men now are tampering with forces of nature they lack the prudence, knowledge, ability and wisdom to control!

The Master Plan

In this folly of educated ignorance it has become fashionable and intellectually titillating to ignore the basic Mind and Power over all—the PURPOSE being worked out here below, and the master plan for its working out—the invisible but Supreme Power now soon to intervene and END the impending world chaos. It will be done to us, before mankind blasts itself out of existence!

Unreal though it may seem to those steeped in today's educational deceptions, some 2,500 years ago the Supreme Power of the universe inspired a man named Isaiah to quote Him, saying, "I am God, and there is none like me, declaring the end from the beginning... saying, 'My counsel shall stand.'"

The great world powers are formulating their plans and policies, but the next few years will see astounding events explode in a manner very different than they plan.

WHY? Because there does exist the great God who says: "the Eternal wrecks the purposes of pagans, he brings to nothing what the nations plan; but the Eternal's PURPOSE stands for ever, and what He plans will last from age to age... the Eternal looks from heaven, beholding all mankind; from where He sits, He scans all who inhabit the world; He who alone made their minds, He notes all they do."

The Vital Prophecies

Through inspired prophets, this same Eternal foretold, beginning 2,500 years ago, the world events of the future—zeroing in particularly on our time NOW! All events prophesied to occur up to now have happened!—without a miss! The rest—the climactic crisis of our END time—is certain and SOON!

Yet the world's best minds are in total ignorance of tremendous impending events. Neither religionists nor theologians understand!

WHY? Approximately one third of all the world's best seller is filled with PROPHECIES — mostly foretelling our immediate future! Yet the key that unlocks prophecy to UNDERSTANDING *had* been lost! That vital key has been found! But because it is NOT the doctrine they have been preaching, evangelical theologians ridicule it.

That vital KEY is the identity of the United States and Britain in biblical prophecy.

Where are they spoken of in biblical prophecies—especially pertaining to our immediate future? Small nations — Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt, Turkey — are mentioned. Russia is mentioned. How could such a great world power as the United States be ignored? IT ISN'T! What you have read on this page is taken from the introduction of this revealing book, The United States and Britain in Prophecy.

We will present it gratis to those whose unprejudiced eyes are willing to see. It is an eye-opening, intriguing book—200 pages. You may have an attractive paperbound copy, illustrated in colour, gratis on request—with no follow-up.

HERBERT W. ARMSTRONG

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Schmidt tells Dutch they must accept missiles too

From Patricia Clough, Hamburg, June 21

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today firmly reiterated his Government's willingness to have new nuclear missiles stationed on West German soil despite strong opposition expressed during the past four days from within the Protestant church.

At the same time, he reminded Germany's Nato allies that his country had agreed to have the missiles on condition that other non-nuclear allies accepted them, too: "We do not want our country to be presented alone on a plate", he told a German-American conference in Bonn.

His warning was directed at smaller neighbouring countries, in particular The Netherlands, where opposition to the missiles is growing rapidly and Nato's deployment plans are now in serious doubt.

The Chancellor and Herr Hans Apel, his Defence Minister, had confidently defended the Government's missile policy on Friday against attacks from pacifists, theologians, and deeply critical young people at the Protestant Church Congress in Hamburg.

At a huge demonstration in the centre of Hamburg yesterday, Pastor Helmut Gollwitzer, a leading left-wing theologian, called the Chancellor's arguments pitiful, and called on protesters to show politicians that their policies could not be implemented.

By no means all Protestants are as critical as Dr Gollwitzer, and the 130,000 people mostly young and apparently of pacifist leanings, who attended the congress are not necessarily a cross-section of the church, to which roughly half the country's Christians belong. But Protestants, and to a much lesser extent Roman Catholic groups, make up one of the three main streams in the West German anti-missile movement, alongside the political left and the ecological and "alternative" movement.

Many congress visitors took part in the huge anti-missile demonstration which was organized by Young Socialists, Communists, ecologist and Protestant students. Police said 50,000 took part, the organizers put the figure at 80,000.

The congress committee dissociated itself from the demonstration which had turned the congress motto "Be not afraid" into "Be afraid for nuclear death threatens us all".

The demonstrators—dancing, singing, playing musical instruments and carrying small children on their shoulders—paralysed traffic in the centre of Hamburg for hours.

There were brief incidents when some demonstrators threw paint bombs at an old war memorial, already splashed with lurid colours from earlier paint bomb attacks, and tried to smash the inscription in stone Gothic letters saying "Germany must live even if we must die"—a sentiment strikingly out of tune with the feelings of young Germans today.

☐ Wiesbaden: Herr Holger Börner, the Hessen Prime Minister, won a vote of confidence today from the Social Democratic Party for his coalition government's nuclear energy policies, including the possible establishment of a reprocessing plant for nuclear fuel. A large majority at a Hessen state conference of the party responded to his plea for support.—Reuter.

☐ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant (Reuter reports).

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squatting at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.



Brave face kept by Herr Richard Stücklen, Bonn Parliament Speaker, despite being hit by a paint bag thrown by nuclear power opponents during Kiel sailing week.

Warsaw Pact chief's pledge on Poland

Moscow, June 21.—Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, said today that the armies under his command will defend communist rule in Poland.

"Counter-revolutionary forces (are) trying to tear the country out of the socialist community", he wrote in the military newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* on the eve of a Central Committee meeting that East European sources said would deal with foreign affairs — presumably Poland.

"The militant union of the armies (of the eastern block) is the most important task of socialist unity", he said. "This unity is a reliable guarantee in order to protect socialist gains."

On television yesterday, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, head of the international information department of the Central Committee, recalled the Polish party's commitment earlier this month to put its house in order. He said the situation had not improved.

The programme gave the official view of events in Poland and painted a picture of much-weakened communist control. Poles had written asking why their party continued to retreat before Solidarity, the free trade union, in what had become a struggle for power, Mr Zamyatin said.

The half-hour programme virtually ignored the Polish leaders, with only one reference to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, and none to Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party secretary.

The tenor of Mr Zamyatin's remarks indicated Moscow's view that pledges made at this month's party plenum to rein in extremists had not been fulfilled.

Turning to next month's Polish party congress, which is expected to enshrine reformist changes in the party's structure, against Moscow's wishes, Mr Zamyatin said extremists from Solidarity had infiltrated local party meetings to win the election of their own candidates to the congress.

"They thus seek to create a composition of the party congress that could lead to the revision of the Marxist-Leninist party in Poland and, perhaps, to its breaking up."

This action, he said, was being undertaken by Solidarity extremists with the support of Western imperialist forces who had launched a frontal attack on the Polish party.

Western diplomats noted that Mr Zamyatin said the Polish congress would definitely take place, but they added that his insistence that Solidarity had *influenced the composition of* the delegates would leave the way open for Moscow later to deny the validity of the congress.

Referring to the catchword "renewal"—used both by Solidarity and the Polish party —Mr Zamyatin said Solidarity used it to justify actions which undermined the economy and was trying to put the country on a new course.

He said Poland's national security depended on its membership of the Warsaw Pact and alleged that Western powers were trying to use developments in Poland to "undermine . . . the defence potential of the Warsaw Treaty countries".

Mr Zamyatin linked these remarks *specifically* to West Germany and showed a map which he said had been recently published in West Germany and demonstrated revanchist claims to Polish territory. He said the spirit of neo-Nazism and revanchism was still alive in West Germany.—Reuter.

China turns blind eye to cult of superstition

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 21

Peking's recent angry reaction to the appointment of a Chinese archbishop by the Vatican underlines the hostility still felt by the Communist Party towards religious organizations which defy official control of their activities.

In the case of the Roman Catholic Church, this hostility is especially marked, since the church in China is supposed by Rome to obey the decisions of the Pope, over which Peking has no control.

Roman Catholics and Protestants alike are allowed to carry out religious observances, so long as they do not conflict with the party's social and educational policies. For instance, a Chinese Catholic who publicly opposed contraception would be immediately in conflict with the party's policy of slowing down China's ruinous population growth.

Ironically, it is not the Vatican which bothers China's leaders most in religious matters—but Daoism (formerly known as Taoism), the only religion truly native to China.

Unlike the Buddhists, the Daoists have been granted no licence to continue or revive their practices, which are denounced as "feudal superstition".

The pure philosophical aspect of Daoism, as propounded by the cult's best known sage, Lao Tzu, is of no concern to the authorities.

What is under attack is the huge number of mystical and animistic practices still pursued in the rural areas, especially in southern China. Fortune-telling by blind people, communicating with gods and spirits, selling unauthorized medicines, holding processions, making sacrifices, offering prayers for rain or for childbirth, reading horoscopes and practising the ancient Chinese art of geomancy—these are all denounced and in theory suppressed.

However, a recent religious procession in Guangdong province, in which a peasant woman was dressed up as a male god, and paraded through the district holding a sword, went on for days without being stopped by the local authorities.

An official report from Canton said schools were closed, armed soldiers joined the procession, and crops were trampled in the fervour of the festival.

Local communist officials often do not intervene *to prevent Daoist ceremonies and* superstitious practices, *for fear* that they would arouse too much hostility among the local people.

Nevertheless, a closer line has now been drawn between such activities and genuine religions, which are defined as organized bodies of believers with a systematic world outlook.

Under this definition, Christianity, Buddhism and Islam are officially approved as long as their followers do not try to spread their beliefs or interfere with the education of their children by the state.

They must also toe the line politically. The senior Muslim imams in Xinjiang (Chinese Central Asia), for instance, have to meet party officials once a week for readings from newspapers, discussion of foreign affairs and briefings on recent developments in party policy. And while Tibetan and Mongolian Buddhists are no longer strongly discouraged from public prayer and worship, they must not try to spread their beliefs or interfere with state education of the young.

The result has been an upsurge of Buddhist fervour in Tibet. But there China is faced with the problem of a religion loyal to a leader outside the country, in this case the Dalai Lama. Despite official Chinese invitations to return to Tibet, the Dalai Lama has taken no decision on the matter, evidently because he is doubtful of the recognition he would be accorded as a spiritual leader.

China's political leaders have now learnt that religions can exist underground for a long time, and surface quite vigorously when permitted. This is difficult to reconcile with the Marxist idea that religions will die a natural death when economic contradictions have been solved.

The Communist Party has taken to blaming the persistence of religions and superstitions on the disorder caused in society by Mrs Jiang Qing and the other members of the so-called Gang of Four, now serving long jail sentences.

Mrs Jiang, widow of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is partly blamed for what the party nowadays refers to as the "modern superstition" of worshipping Man—something which did more harm to the country's development than any number of fortune tellers.

Youth hurt in Madrid bomb blast

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, June 21

A young member of a right-wing movement was in hospital here today, recovering from injuries he received when a bomb, which police say he was carrying, went off.

The explosion happened on Friday night in a central Madrid street. José Cuadrabo, aged 16, a member of Young Force, the youth movement of the New Force party, had just left a lecture by Señor José Luis Corral, a Young Force leader, on security precautions which should be taken by New Force members.

No one else was hurt in the blast. José Cuadrado and Señor Corral are being held by police under anti-terrorist laws.

The home-made bomb consisted of a bottle containing powder. It went off as it was being placed in a rubbish bin, police said.

The suspect was carrying two knives, a tear gas can, bullets and gas pellets, leaflets on how to make petrol bombs and other explosives and notes and sketches on how such devices should be placed, according to the police.

Police said that at his home they found items suitable for making explosive devices.

10 die during disorders in Morocco

Rabat, June 21.—At least 10 *people were killed and* many more were hurt in the disorders that broke out in Casablanca yesterday during a strike called in protest against increases in food prices.

Among the victims were a retired German colonel and a Frenchman who both died after being hit by stones while driving through poor districts of the city. Moroccan drivers are also believed to have been attacked but no firm casualty figures are available.

A national general strike had been called by the Democratic Labour Confederation, which is allied to an opposition party, the Socialist Union of Popular Forces. The Moroccan authorities said the violence in Casablanca was provoked by "agitators" after the strike failed.

The unrest began after the Government ordered price rises averaging 30 per cent on milk, butter, flour and sugar, late in May. Demonstrators yesterday broke bus and shop windows with stones and set vehicles on *fire in working-class districts.*

☐ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

P2 men charged with political conspiracy

Rome, June 21.—The leaders of the secret P2 Masonic lodge *have been indicted on charges* of political conspiracy and acts against the State. The disclosure of the lodge's existence led to the fall of the Italian Government.

Signor Domenico Sica, the Rome public prosecutor, who is leading the inquiry, described the lodge as a criminal association whose controllers had "maliciously manipulated facts and events . . . with the aim of carrying out their planned illegal programme".

He issued summonses against 22 members of P2, including Signor Licio Gelli, its grand master, who fled the country earlier when charges of political espionage were made against him and is believed to be in South America, and four former secret service officers.

Among them were Signor Gelli's right-hand man, Colonel Antonio Viezzer, and Admiral Mario Casardi, chief of the secret service until its reorganization six years ago after a previous scandal.

All those named, except Admiral Casardi, are accused of political conspiracy through association, in which Signor Gelli was accused of being the leader.

They are charged under a section of the penal code dealing with attacks on the constitution and armed insurrection against the state.

The indictment also says they and others so far unidentified planned more "crimes against *public and judicial administra*tion, public confidence, personal rights, property, financial regulations and arms laws".

To these ends the P2 "took on a peculiar character of secrecy and rigid compartmentalization", the presecutor said, explaining that many of its members were unaware that it was not a regular Masonic lodge, but had been suspended several years ago.

Many more people named on the published membership list were never a part of the P2 but had been enrolled by Signor Gelli and his associates without their knowledge, Signor Sica said.

He said the P2's leaders had used deception, blackmail and menaces "to persuade others to do or tolerate illegal acts or to omit those that could have harmed their criminal association."

The indictment repeated the charges of political espionage which Signor Gelli and Colonel Viezzer already face.

A government committee ruled last week that the P2 was an illegal society and Signor Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister-designate, said he intended to dissolve it.

Paraguayan police disclosed last night that Italy had asked them to arrest and extradite Signor Gelli if he appeared in their country.—Reuter.

Pope rests in hospital after tests

From John Earle
Rome, June 21

The Pope rested quietly today after his sudden return yesterday to the hospital where he was operated on following the attempt on his life on May 13.

Staff at the Gemelli Polyclinic, which he left on June 3 against doctors' wishes, said no further examinations would be undertaken before tomorrow, after X-rays and scanning tests yesterday evening. The Pope is being allowed a normal diet.

It appears that alarm over possible infection in the intestine requiring an emergency operation has passed and that the cause of his high temperature in the last week lies in symptoms of pleurisy in the lungs. No medical bulletin has been issued.

The only official information has been a Vatican communiqué issued soon before the Pontiff was driven in his official saloon car to the hospital at 5 pm yesterday. It said that a persistent feverish movement had "adversely affected his post-operative condition, slowing his recovery, and the doctors had advised diagnostic tests in hospital.

The Pope was due in any case to return to the polyclinic for a second operation to reverse an intestinal bypass performed at the time of the original surgery for multiple perforations of the intestine by a bullet.

☐ Lung infections commonly complicate patients' convalescence after a major operation (our Medical Correspondent writes). Part of the lung may have become blocked during the operation, increasing its susceptibility to infection. Coughing is painful for anyone with a healing surgical wound, and this weakens the normal defences against respiratory diseases.

The Pope's doctors will be trying to identify the micro-organism causing the infection and searching for any other contributory factor. They will be investigating the possibility that his fever might be due to a blood clot in the lungs. Once the investigations are complete, the treatment should be straightforward.

Vatican vacuum, page 12

Japan upstages Asean and dashes conference hopes

From David Watts, Manila, June 21

Japan has angered the Association of South-East Asian Nations by revealing Asean's peace plan for Cambodia due to be disclosed at a conference on Cambodia in New York next month.

The chances of tempting Vietnam into a diplomatic settlement of the Cambodian conflict received a further, possibly fatal, blow from hard-line statements by Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, during his five-day visit to Manila.

Asean had been keeping its strategy secret until the conference, but yesterday all its essential points were made known by Mr Sunao Sonoda, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

Whether by design or accident, copies of the Japanese minister's confidential statement to a closed session of Asean foreign ministers were distributed to the press. The Japanese revelation not only robs Asean of the initiative but may cause problems among the 62 countries who have agreed to attend the conference since the plan has been revealed before they have had the opportunity to consider it.

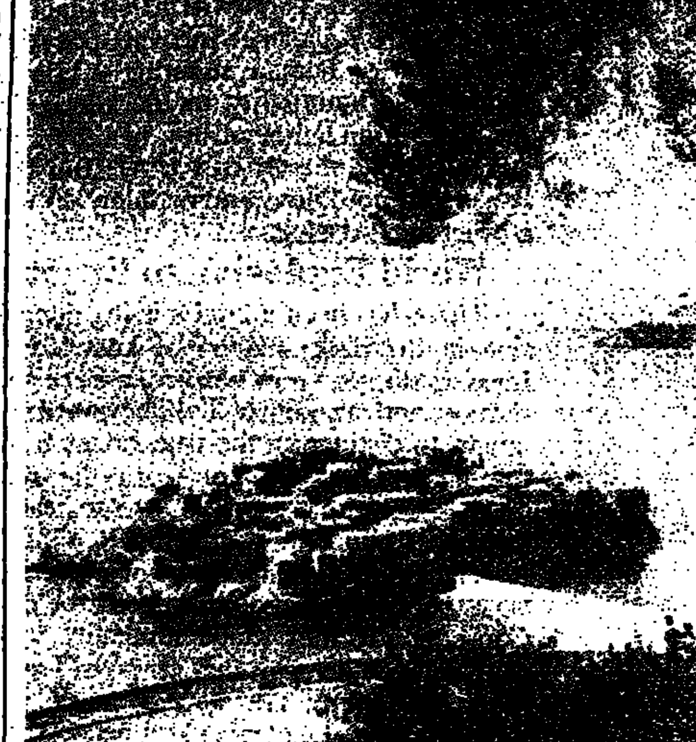
It provides for peacekeeping forces too enforce a ceasefire in Cambodia with a schedule for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces starting with the west bank of the Mekong River. It also speaks of the regrouping of all armed Cambodians in special locations before they are disarmed and the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Vietnam-Cambodia border.

The Asean countries have already been caught off balance by the announcement of the United States' intention to make more advanced weapons and technology available to China. This is not only contrary to Asean's policy of reducing super-power influence in the region but threatens the international conference.

Many Asean experts believe that Vietnam will conclude that the agreement is further evidence of the "Washington-Peking axis" aimed at Hanoi. Asean ministers have impressed on Mr Haig in the last few days the importance of trying to reach a negotiated settlement and the necessity for emphasizing the difference between Mr Haig's global anti-Soviet stance and Asean's peaceful approaches to Vietnam.

Asean leaders are furious about the Japanese move. One said he thought Mr Sonoda "who thinks of himself as the father of the conference" had tried to outbid Asean. Another said it had been done specifically to cast Japan in a favourable light with Vietnam.

In order to repair some of the damage done, Mr Sonoda promptly issued a statement promising to stand with Asean "on any issue and walk along with Asean in various international forums from the Asean point of view", a categorical statement which left diplomats even more baffled.



A red, royal honeymoon

A £500-a-week honeymoon cottage is being prepared for the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer on the Yugoslav island of St Stefan, shown above. The couple will marry on July 29. Several places may still be under consideration, but a manager at the Sveti Stefan complex which contains the cottage said: "Yes, we are expecting them but I cannot say anything." The Adriatic island is separated from the mainland by a causeway. Facilities include a swimming pool, night club, casino and bars.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Soviet Union: Kiril Podrabinek

By Caroline Moorehead

Kiril Podrabinek, with his brother Alexander, was a founder member of the Working Commission to Investigate the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, a group set up in Moscow early in 1977 to look into cases of people forcibly confined to psychiatric hospitals for exercising their rights. In 1978 he was arrested and sentenced to two and a half years in a labour camp.

Although in good health at the time of his arrest, Mr Podrabinek soon caught pneumonia, tuberculosis and hepatitis. On June 29, 1980, when his father arrived to fetch him at the end of his sentence, he was told that his son would not be released.

By this stage his health was so bad that observers calculated that he needed a year to recover. On January 8 last he was sentenced to a further three years in a labour camp. His family do not believe he will survive.

Alexander Podrabinek who was sentenced in 1978 to five years' exile in Siberia was arrested in April last year and sentenced again, for the same offences, to three and a half years in a labour camp. He has hepatitis and a heart disease.

In the first two and a half years of its existence the Working Commission produced 16 bulletins and many appeals and statements about the political abuses of psychiatry.

GENERAL KILLED

Lima, June 21.—General Rafael Hoyos, commander of the Peruvian Army, was killed in a helicopter crash, together with the 10 other occupants of the aircraft.

Battle for pretty picture

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Two American bidders demonstrated that monied determination has no respect for saleroom estimates in New York on Friday when they drove the price for a nice painting of a lady with a parasol to $225,000 (£118,000). Sotheby's had estimated $10,000 to £15,000.

She is lying reading by the sea shore and is the work of Charles Sprague Pearce (1851-1914), a lesser known American artist. The price was presumably dictated by the sheer prettiness of the picture. It was bought by an American dealer on behalf of a private collector.

Paris sales of Impressionist and modern pictures proved unusually successful last week *with a return of Japanese* buyers. On Friday Lenormand Dayen sold a Rouault landscape of the 1950s entitled *Paysage: Soleil Couchant* for 760,000 francs (£67,555). The estimate had been 350,000 francs. The purchaser was Japanese.

COUP PLOT SOLDIER EXECUTED

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, June 21

A soldier convicted of taking part in an unsuccessful *coup d'état* in Equatorial Guinea was executed by firing squad in Malabo the capital, according to a report by Spain's EFE news agency.

Damián Owono Mituy, aged 32, was the only defendant at the court martial arising from last April's coup attempt to be given the death *sentence*. He allegedly accepted £136, to be shared with other soldiers, for taking part in the uprising.

During the trial, which took place last week in a cinema in Malabo, he said he signed a confession after being tortured.

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Profiles of the principal players by Rex Bellamy

Preview

The Times guide to Wimbledon 1981


Borg: six in a row?

Today is the opening day of the 1981 Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships, an event of such quintessential Englishness that it could not possibly be staged in any place but a genteel middle-aged suburb of south-west London.

The English are splendid at everything to do with games, except winning them. Wimbledon has not borne the official title of World Championships since 1923; this year's record prize money of £322,136, of which £21,600 goes to the men's singles winner and £19,440 to the winning lady, is well below the riches on offer at the other tennis temples, Forest Hills and Paris.

Nor is the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club (formerly the All England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club) known for its openness, democracy or youth. The chairman is 68-year-old Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett (who can still deliver a mean backhanded volley), and the 375 members pay a ludicrous annual subscription of £8.70 for a whole catalogue of privileges and creature comforts. The waiting list for entry to the blazered sanctum is so long that by the time a postulant gains admission he is almost too decrepit to play tennis. And there are no women in the club, only ladies.

Yet this exclusive brotherhood of sub-aristocrats manages to organize the premier championship of the world, which not even the English weather can entirely dampen. In the 103 years of Wimbledon, only 24 complete days' play have been lost by rain.

It is of course, the oldest tennis championship. The first event in 1877 played to a crowd of hundreds and a net profit of one and tenpence. The attendance of 343,091 in 1979 remains a record, and is unlikely to be exceeded despite the provision of 1,250 extra seats in a reconstructed Number One Court. Every seat for the Centre Court could be sold six times over. But this year, there will be no tickets on sale on the day for the men's finals and semi-finals, or for the ladies' finals.

To run the two-week event requires an army. Fred Hoyles, a 57-year-old Lincolnshire farmer, heads a squad of 300 umpires and linesmen, appearing for the first time this year in green uniforms, and aided by electronic eyes to watch the service lines. Willie Wonfor, late of the SAS Regiment, drills 74 ball boys and ten girls; the girls may aspire only to the lesser courts. The young ball persons are no longer from Dr Barnardo's, but from local Wimbledon schools.

Jack Yardley heads a team of 12 groundsmen making velvet out of grass. After a soaking May, he has been glad of the recent sunshine to dry his treasured swards. But would have liked more practice matches to have the turf "played in". There are, besides, 200 servicemen and London firemen acting as stewards, 70 students ready to heave the rain covers and clean the place up at the end of each day, eight dressing room attendants, 17 scoreboard operators and a squad of caterers serving a ton of strawberries each day.

For all the smooth organization, Wimbledon has had its excitements. There was the occasion in 1905 when May Sutton appeared on court in a knee-length skirt, but being only 18 she got away with it. The year 1929 was a seminal one in the matter of lady players' dress: Billie Tapscott left her stockings off.

In 1960 Maria Bueno of Brazil wore knickers of purple and green. Those being the All England club colours, she was not ordered off. In 1946 Petra of France had the distinction of being the last men's champion to play in long trousers.

Today there is no regulation about players' dress, except that it must be predominantly white and entirely free of advertising.

One regular feature will be missing. Mrs Billie Jean King, who has more Wimbledon championships, singles and doubles, to her credit than any other player, having won 208 of her 243 matches, has retired from the Centre Court with her 20 trophies to take a seat in the television commentary box.

The All England Club's detractors, who say that the £411,455 of Wimbledon profits that it ploughed back into the game last year could have been a lot more, recall that since 1905 only two Englishmen, Gore and Perry, have won the men's singles title.

Such fine points will trouble the expected 340,000 spectators only slightly. To be furnished and burnished by Wimbledon sun, savour the costliest strawberries in south London, and watch the best tennis in the world, will be satisfaction enough.

Alan Hamilton

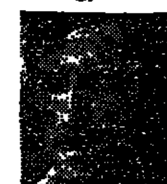
Men's singles

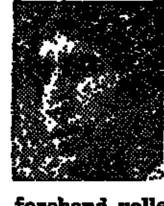

Bjorn Borg (Sweden) Aged 25
Once-promising ice hockey player who excels when he can slide: as on clay (six times French champion) or grass (Wimbledon champion five consecutive years, winning 35 consecutive matches). Superb athlete renowned for concentration, resilience in crises, two-handed backhand, and use of top-spin. Showing signs of wear. Married Romanian and lives in Monte Carlo, but otherwise unadventurous. Affable but private man.


John McEnroe (USA) Aged 22
Irish-American born in Germany. In 1977 became youngest man and first qualifier to reach Wimbledon semi-finals. Runner-up 1980 and later beat Borg to win second US title. Left-hander with stinging service and fast reactions and sure touch at net.


Jimmy Connors (USA) Aged 28
Impish, relentlessly energetic and combative player who likes crowd to take sides — either side. Left-hander with fierce two-handed backhand and exemplary stroke-preparation. In 1974 lost only four matches. Won US title on three different surfaces, plus Wimbledon and Australian championships. Has played four Wimbledon singles finals. Tough but mellowing eccentric who would never be one of the boys.


Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) Aged 21
Son of two prominent players. Acquired winning habits in 'teens and was world's best junior in 1978. Then bony and pallid, is now a formidably muscled 6ft 2in. Heavy ground strokes, especially forehand, and big first service. Volleys need improvement. Led Czechoslovakia to first Davis Cup triumph and took Borg to five sets in French final. Playing his third Wimbledon. Painstaking, reserved, poker-faced.

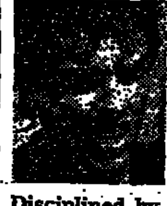

Brian Teacher (USA) Aged 26
Lanky, 6ft 3in specialist in service and volley. Best of five Wimbledons was 1979, when he bothered Borg in last 16. At that year's U.S. championships tore ligaments and broke right ankle. In 1980 he ended as Australian champion.


Brian Gottfried (USA) Aged 28
On tour since 1972. Runner-up for 1977 French championship. This is his ninth Wimbledon. Lost to Borg in semi-final last year. Outstanding forehand volley. Fine sportsman and "pro's pro". Hard-working, serene, self-effacing, with droll banter.

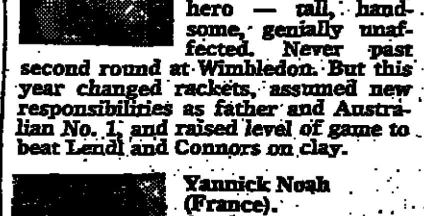

Roscoe Tanner (USA) Aged 29
Like Gottfried, on tour since 1972 and playing ninth Wimbledon (both were loyal to 1973 boycott). Best player to emerge from Tennessee. Left-handed service timed at 140-150 mph. Former Australian champion. Took Borg to five sets in 1979 Wimbledon final. Last four in 1975 and 1976. More recently bothered by slight astigmatism. Dabbling in oil business. Prone to high-pitched giggles.

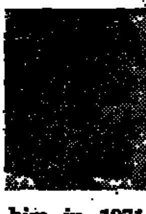

Jose-Luis Clerc (Argentina) Aged 22
Much damaged in 1975 when he fell from hotel window through skylight. Took seven months to recover. Now springy, slim, wiry. Straight-faced but twitchy. Good ground strokes — especially forehand. Won Italian title in May.

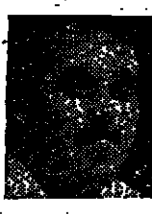

Guillermo Vilas (Argentina) Aged 28
Strong, barrel-chested left-hander who uses heavy top-spin and excels on clay, though he has twice been Australian champion on grass. Won 1977 French and U.S. titles. At eight Wimbledons has only twice reached last eight. Poet and philosopher, though his tennis may not suggest it.

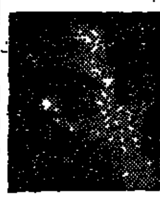

Victor Pecci (Paraguay). Aged 25.
Quickly became best player in Paraguay — not difficult — and then made name on tour as gifted "big game" player with preference for clay. Disciplined by Tito Vasquez, reached 1979 French final unseeded. Hefty 6ft 4in but does not volley his weight. Never past third round at Wimbledon. Trademark is diamond stud in right ear.

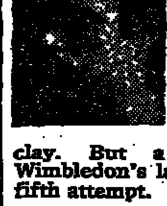
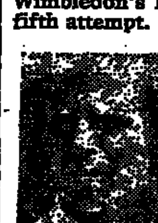

Peter McNamara (Australia. Aged 25.
Has Irish and Scottish blood, much diluted, but is typical Australian sporting hero — tall, handsome, genially unaffected. Never past second round at Wimbledon. But this year changed rackets, assumed new responsibilities as father and Australian No. 1, and raised level of game to beat Lendl and Connors on clay.

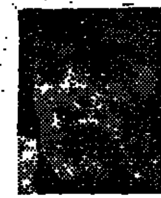



Yannick Noah (France). Aged 21.
Son of French mother and African father (professional footballer). Born at Sedan but brought up in West Africa, where Arthur Ashe spotted him in 1971 and suggested French Federation take him on, which they did. Superb 6ft 4in physique, but softly spoken. Violently forthright game.


Wojtek Fibak (Poland). Aged 28.
Polish sporting hero who dropped law studies and dreams of becoming film director in order to make name and fortune on tennis circuit. Clever, adventurous game reflects restless nature and intellectual agility. Collects works of art, fluent and charming in six languages. Future diplomat?


Balazs Taroczy (Hungary). Aged 27.
Big, quiet, easy-going chap who has been Hungarian No. 1 since 1973. Plays a patient, sound, methodically patterned game best suited to clay. But a year ago reached Wimbledon's last 16 for first time, at fifth attempt.

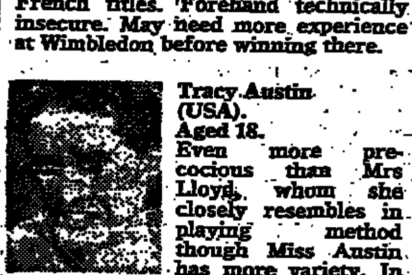


Vitas Gerulaitis (USA). Aged 26.
Of Lithuanian stock ("Vitas" was a king of Lithuania). Fast-living, fast-talking, fast-moving playboy with a liking for fast cars. Fast reactions, too, and a tough competitor with boundless energy. From 1977 to 1980 won Australian and Italian championships, was runner-up for French and US titles, and twice reached the last four at Wimbledon. Now the engine seems to be "pinking".

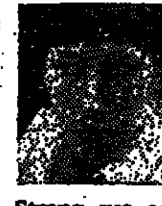

Johan Kriek (South Africa). Aged 23.
Unseeded, most highly ranked player in section of draw from which injured seed, Gene, has withdrawn. Has never passed third round at Wimbledon. Excels at US championships (won first two sets from Borg in semi-final last year). Quick little chap. Volleys well. Former rugby player at centre three-quarter.

Women's singles


Chris Lloyd (USA). Aged 26.
Has distant antecedents in Luxembourg. Many parallels with Borg: in leading younger generation in era of open competition; in setting trend as baseliner with two-fisted backhand; in consistent supremacy on clay; and in exemplary court conduct. In seven years has won five US singles titles, four French, and two at Wimbledon (four times runner-up, and in nine challenges never beaten before semi-finals). Game marked by pounding precision and iron will. Yet smartly feminine and — off court — good fun. Pride may have been hurt by losing French title to . . .

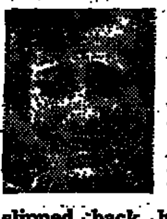

Hana Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia). Aged 19.
Daughter of Olympic sprinter. Like compatriot Lendl, was world's best junior in 1978. Like Mrs Lloyd, is a poised, atractive woman with a roguish off-court smile. Unlike either, plays a serve-and-volley game with a natural flair reminiscent of Maria Bueno and Evonne Cawley. Slim, supple, and strong. In nine months has reached US final and won Australian and French titles. Forehand technically insecure. May need more experience at Wimbledon before winning there.


Tracy Austin (USA). Aged 18.
Even more precocious than Mrs Lloyd, whom she closely resembles in playing method though Miss Austin has more variety. In 1977 became youngest player to win a professional tournament and youngest to compete at Wimbledon for 70 years. In 1979 became youngest US champion and, in 1980, youngest athlete of either sex to surpass one million dollars in career winnings. This year sciatica has restricted her programme and arrested her progress. Immediate prospects therefore conjectural. But in the past three years only the eventual champions stopped her at Wimbledon.


Martina Navratilova (USA). Aged 24.
In 1975 led Czechoslovakia to their only triumph in the world team championship for the Federation Cup and then defected to the USA. Strong yet agile left-hander whose powerful service and approach shots give her a firm basis for a thunderously dismissive net game. Can be a moodily dramatic competitor. Won Wimbledon in 1978 and 1979 but has since failed to consolidate that level of performance in any grand slam event.


Andrea Jaeger (USA). Aged 16.
Swiss-born father and German-born mother, emigrated to USA in 1956. In the Lloyd-Austin mould in terms of precocity and a two-handed backhand but it is doubtful if either — at the same age — had her highly developed tactical instinct and all-court game. In 1980 was seeded in all three major championships and reached the last eight at Wimbledon, the last four at Flushing Meadow. Enjoys a chuckle, even on court. Plays soccer.


Wendy Turnbull (Australia). Aged 28.
Late developer who acquired self-confidence playing team tennis for Cleveland and has since been runner-up for the US (1977), French (1979), and Australian (1980) championships. Played Wimbledon seven times before reaching last eight in 1979 and again in 1980. The quick-footed "Rabbit" has no big shot but is a sharp volleyer. Equally well equipped with Australian banter.

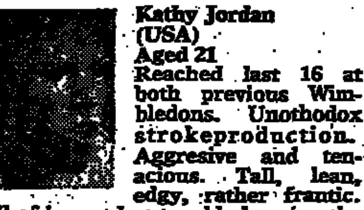

Pamela Shriver (USA). Aged 18.
Gangling six-footer, who thrives on serving and volleying. In 1978 became youngest women's singles finalist in history of US championships. Then slipped back because of recurrent shoulder injury (seemingly cured by weight training) and difficult adjustment to raised expectations. Is now back on course. Pulls agonized faces.

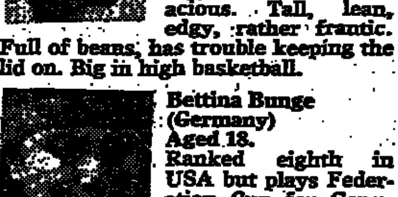
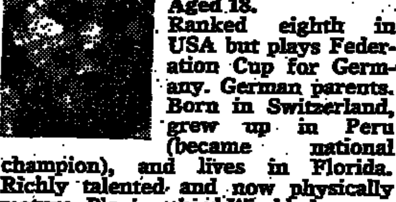

Virginia Ruzici (Romania). Aged 26.
Leggy and vivacious daughter of a former professional soccer player. She used to play, too. Cartilage operation in 1975 posed residual problems. Hard service and uninhibited forehand make awful demands on slim if whippy physique. French champion 1978. In eight Wimbledons has only once reached quarter-finals.

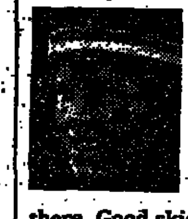

Sylvia Hanika (Germany). Aged 21.
Strong athlete whose use of heavy top-spin, unusual among women, would be too strenuous for most. Has wide variety of spins. Good service and (after much practice) more confident volleying that must help her at Wimbledon. Italian runner-up 1979, French runner-up this year (beat Navratilova and Jaeger). One of the soccer-playing sorority.


Mima Jausovec (Yugoslavia) Aged 24
A chubby 5ft 3in with arresting blue eyes. Ground-stroke specialist at best on clay: Italian champion 1976, French 1977, German 1978. At six Wimbledons has only once reached last eight. Career plagued by injuries. Skier and soccer player.


Dianne Fromholtz (Australia) Aged 24
Like Margaret Court, born at Albury. Remains a fun-loving country girl. Best of all Australian left-handers (women, that is). Good ground strokes. Top-spun backhand can be exciting. Athletic and tough. Best of seven Wimbledons was 1979.


Kathy Jordan (USA) Aged 21
Reached last 16 at both previous Wimbledons. Unothodox strokeproduction. Aggresive and tenacious. Tall, lean, edgy, rather frantic. Full of beans, has trouble keeping the lid on. Big in high basketball.



Bettina Bunge (Germany) Aged 18.
Ranked eighth in USA but plays Federation Cup for Germany. German parents. Born in Switzerland, grew up in Peru (became national champion), and lives in Florida. Richly talented and now physically mature. Playing third Wimbledon.


Barbara Potter (USA) Aged 19
Tall, strong left-hander who excels on fast courts because of formidable serving and volleying. Playing fourth Wimbledon and could do well there. Good skier, too.


Regina Marsikova (Czechoslovakia) Aged 22
Big blonde at best on clay. Italian champion 1978. Has had knee and ankle injuries. Best of five previous Wimbledons was 1978: last 16. Figure skater who also paints.


JoAnne Russell (USA) Aged 26
Big, robust athlete with engaging sense of fun. Won 1977 Wimbledon doubles with Helen Gourlay. Reached last 16 of 1980 singles. Has collector's eye for painting.

The Pairs to keep an eye on

Men's doubles

Peter Fleming and John McEnroe (USA).
Fleming, aged 26, is a blond 6ft 5in, hits very hard, and has an essentially orthodox game that admirably complements McEnroe's versatility. They were Wimbledon and US champions in 1979 and remain the best team in the world unless McEnroe is preoccupied with singles. Their bludgeoning brutality, spiced by finesse, allows opponents little or no time for patterned ingenuity.

Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee (Australia).
McNamee, aged 26, is the showman of the two and likes to hurl himself about at the net — the whole length of it, McNamara, the straight man, mostly stays back and takes what his partner misses. Old chums from Melbourne, they have inherited the great tradition of Australian doubles play. Their enjoyment of the game is infectious. Reigning Wimbledon champions. But back trouble has affected McNamee's form and confidence.

Bob Lutz (USA), aged 33, and Stan Smith (USA), aged 34.
Reigning US champions. In past 13 years successes have included four US titles and one Australian. Twice runners-up at Wimbledon and once in Paris. These exemplary sportsmen know the doubles game inside out and have written a book on it — a good one, too. Lutz's remarkable instinct for the angles complements Smith's still severe service and volley.

Brian Gottfried (USA) and Raul Ramirez (Mexico).
Seeded eighth. Should come through quarter from which Mayer brothers have withdrawn. Wimbledon champions 1976, French champions 1975 and 1977. Gottfried's discretion blends well with the panache of Ramirez, aged 28. Highly mobile team who cover each other smartly. Not quite the force they were.

Women's doubles

Kathy Jordan and Anne Smith (USA).
Miss Smith, aged 21, has the good-humoured serenity to keep her partner's emotional temperature within bounds. These young top seeds won their first tournament together in 1976 (the US girls' indoor championship), were reunited in 1979 to win the US clay court title, and in 1980 became French and Wimbledon champions.

Martina Navratilova and Pamela Shriver (USA).
The leading women change partners more often than the men do. These two have formed a successfully powerful team this year. Formerly Miss Navratilova won seven grand slam doubles titles — two Wimbledon, one French, three US, and one Australian — with four different partners, while Miss Shriver was still learning the trade. The combination of left-hander and right-hander is a basic bonus for a doubles pair.

Rosemary Casals (USA) and Wendy Turnbull (Australia).
Miss Casals, aged 32, remains a versatile shot-maker whose doubles skills have survived a slight decline in agility. Won Wimbledon five times with Billie Jean King and won two US titles with Mrs King, one with Judy Dalton. The nimble Miss Turnbull has shared the Wimbledon, French, and US titles, but not with Miss Casals. Wimbledon runners-up last year.

Susan Barker (GB) and Ann Kiyomura (USA).
Unlikely but successful pairing of Devonian baseliner and 5ft 1in Japanese Californian. Now 25, Miss Kiyomura won Wimbledon with Kazuko Sawamatsu in 1975 and is renowned for her sharp-witted doubles craft. This year they have won four tournaments and been runners-up in another.

Mixed doubles

Tracy and John Austin (USA).
In 1980 Miss Austin and her 6ft 3in brother, aged 23, became champions at the third attempt (on no occasion were they seeded). They beat four seeded pairs and in the final saved three match points. First brother and sister to take the title and first US winners since 1956.

Betty Stove (Netherlands) and Frew McMillan (South Africa).
Aged 35 and 39 respectively. McMillan, who comes from British stock and lives at Bristol, is noted for his cream caps and two-fisted hitting. Miss Stove, who is the same height and weighs a few pounds more, is a strong-wristed athlete known as "The Dutchess". Both have astonishing doubles records. As a team they played three consecutive Wimbledon finals, winning in 1978, and were US champions in 1977 and 1978.

Wendy Turnbull and Marty Riessen (USA).
As with Miss Stove and McMillan, years of experience have sharpened their doubles expertise. Riessen, aged 39, has a remarkably long and consistent record as a superb athlete with fast reactions and shrewd tennis brain. A gentle man. Formed a successful partnership with Margaret Court and now shares the US title with Miss Turnbull, another Australian.

Hana Mandlikova (Czechosovakia) and Ilie Nastase (Romania).
Nastase, aged 34, can indulge his mischievous sense of adventure more easily in doubles than singles. He has a partner to share the stress and the laughter. There is also more scope for his astonishing technical and tactical gifts. Won Wimbledon with Miss Casals in 1970 and 1972. Should enjoy the support of Miss Mandlikova's forthright brilliance — just as she will enjoy the fun.

Two to watch

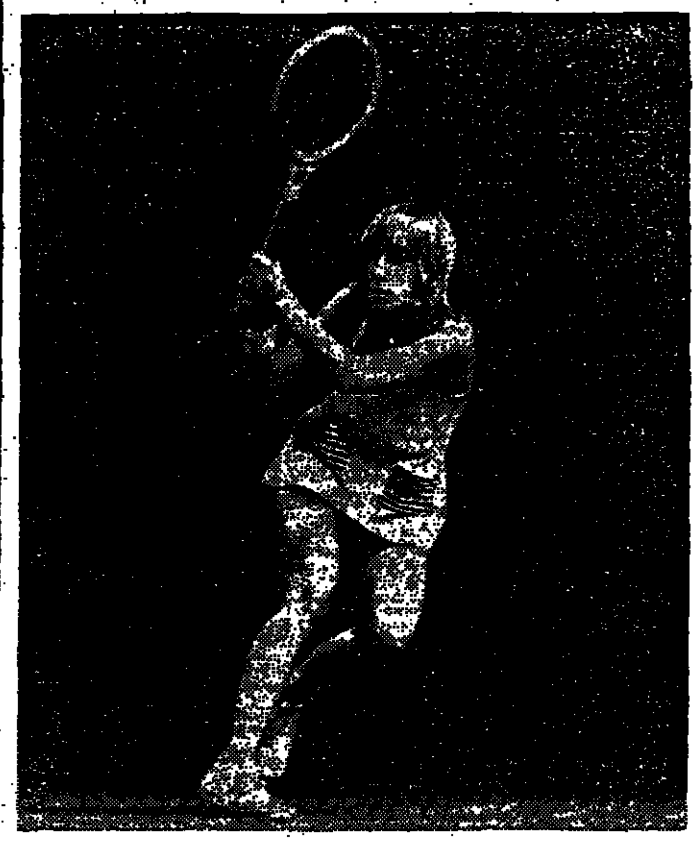
Alexander Mayer (USA) Aged 29
Like brother Gene, a political science graduate. Plays more orthodox game and excels on fast courts. Playing his 10th Wimbledon. Semi-finals 1973, quarter-finals 1978. Regaining momentum after injury.

Susan Barker (GB) Aged 25
Devonian blonde. Bold, free-hitting baseliner who won 1976 French and German championships and reached Wimbledon semi-finals a year later. Recent doubles successes should have improved her volleying. Playing her ninth Wimbledon.



Mayer


Barker


Mrs Lloyd: a blow to her confidence.

New generation game without a look at the old scoreboard

The 95th Wimbledon championships, which begin today, have already assumed a special importance. The public heart of the tournament has been shifted. This operation has, in fact, been in progress for years. To reduce congestion and make the concourse more of a promenade, the All England Club created a new show court out by the water tower and then installed the four new courts of "North Wimbledon". Now the concourse has been stripped of its renowned electronic scoreboard.

That scoreboard, flickering its point-by-point messages, riveted the attention of those vicariously savouring dramas they could not see: matches on the centre and No 1 courts. To do that this year, the public will have to walk round to the tea lawns alongside Church Road and gaze at a new scoreboard. There will be another above the members' balcony but that will not indicate the points score. The changes make sense because congestion has long been an irritant. But the space-consuming bulk of the new building at the southern end of court one has swallowed a piece of history, and for most of us changed the character of Wimbledon.

The use of electronic service line monitors has been extended from the two main courts to courts two and three. A stiffer grading system for court officials, together with the introduction of 90-minute stints for line judges, represents a further stride towards an unattainable perfection in the conduct of matches.

The envy of the world

Wimbledon remains the envy of every other tournament in the world and accepts the paradox that change is the price of constancy. We may have reservations about the type of tennis played on grass: and reservations, too, about Wimbledon's prim social flavour. But both are essential components of the tournament's traditional character. Under the chairmanship of the late Herman David and, since 1974, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, the championships committee have shown enlightened discretion in blending conservative principles with pragmatic sense.

There are still difficult decisions to make concerning, for example, the tie-break and the 2 o'clock start. To use the tie-break yet discard it in the fifth set of a men's match or the third set of a women's is plainly inconsistent. The reasoning is that a tie-break is tolerable as a means of finishing a set but not as a means of finishing a match. Yet in last year's five championship events 40 matches finished with tie-breaks: including the women's singles final (and almost the men's singles final, too).

To offset the tie-break, the excessive rest periods incorporated in today's rules are prolonging matches. In recent years, too, the weather has been less benign towards Wimbledon. As a result there has been scheduling congestion and a series of emergency starts at noon. These early starts confounded specious arguments that they were impracticable because of the difficulty of clearing the garbage and assembling the staff.

Better value of early start

Those defending the traditional 2 o'clock start have been reduced to two arguments: the need to stretch the programme into the evening for those who must work during the day, and the tradition of a formal, leisurely luncheon for the privileged minority who are well fed at Wimbledon. The second point is nonsense because diners can, if they wish, take their time while the rest of us watch tennis. The evening programme can easily be ensured by "resting" damaged courts or by expanding the mixed doubles or women's singles fields.

For most of the public, getting to and from Wimbledon is tricky and time-consuming. During the rain-beset French championships early starts ensured that customers still had a chance to see a reasonable amount of tennis for their money. A 1 o'clock start at future Wimbledons would be a popular compromise.

Weather permitting, these should be unusually interesting championships. Chris Lloyd and Bjorn Borg, who have both been winning "grand slam" singles championships since 1974 are beginning to look vulnerable. Each excels on slow clay courts, yet Mrs Lloyd recently lost the French championship and Borg was taken to five sets by Ivan Lendl in the men's final. If that can happen on clay Mrs Lloyd and Borg should logically be even more shaky on grass.

Hunger with a sharper edge

With Paris in mind it remains to be seen if Mrs Lloyd's confidence has suffered more than her pride, Tracy Austin's form at Eastbourne suggested a total recovery from sciatica. The women's champion will probably be the winner of the likely semi-final between these two, whose playing methods have much in common. Miss Austin's hunger for success has the sharper edge and she must be tipped to win. The other obvious contenders are Martina Navratilova, whose competitive authority is not what it was two years ago, and Hana Mandlikova (Australian and French champion) and Andrea Jaeger, who both need more experience of Wimbledon before inviting confidence.

There are six teenagers among the women's seeds and the names in both seeding lists indicate—ominously for Mrs Lloyd and Borg—that this may be a year of change. Borg has won only three tournaments since last year's Wimbledon. Can he reasonably be expected to withstand the challenge of John McEnroe, as he did in that often marvellous final a year ago? Probably not. But Borg should extend his record sequence of Wimbledon wins from 35 to 41 before McEnroe stops him.

The most evident threat to both, if they give him the slightest chance, is Jimmy Connors, who has played four finals in seven years. Lendl is not yet volleying with the assurance a Wimbledon champion needs. Of the other seeds only Brian Gottvried, Roscoe Tanner and Victor Pecci seem capable of causing a stir. These three all have potentially exciting first round matches but the first seed to go could be Guillermo Vilas, whose Wimbledon record is modest. His opponent will be Mark Edmondson, who beat Tanner at Bristol on Saturday. Five of Edmondson's last six singles at Wimbledon have gone to a fifth set. Even when he loses, he plays a lot of tennis.

Players must adjust

Luckily the withdrawal of Gene Mayer has not disturbed the balance of the draw. The two players next in line for a seeding, Johan Kriek and Adriano Panatta, happened to be in Mayer's section of the draw. Kriek is having some back trouble, so the inimitably spectacular Panatta has every chance to celebrate his 10th Wimbledon with a run to the last 16, even the last 8, that would be fun for all of us.

McEnroe and Peter Fleming must be favourites to win the men's doubles unless bad weather gives McEnroe an unreasonably busy programme of singles and doubles, as it did last year. The outcome of the two other doubles championships is less predictable

All the competitors are hoping that they have made the necessary adjustment to the special nature of grass-court tennis, Wendy White, for example, ranks 23rd in the world but has little experience of courts on which she must slide

Given a rainy day, we may discuss all that more fully. But let us hope there are no rainy days at what could be a superb Wimbledon dominated by the new generation's takeover bid. Even so, we shall miss that old scoreboard.

Cricket

The English disease is catching

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

NOTTINGHAM: Australia beat England by four wickets.

The gods were unforgiving at Trent Bridge yesterday. The catches which England dropped on Friday cost them the first Test match, sponsored by Cornhill. For *having caught theirs* Australia were rewarded with the first warm sunshine of the four days in which to score the 132 they had to make to go one up in the six-match series.

The ball still moved about, at times extravagantly, but not quite as often as on earlier days. To have prevailed, England would have had to take every chance. In the event, Dyson, who made an important 38, was missed when he was 16, and the bowlers, especially early on gave away just too much. Although Dilley's four wickets, taken in his last two spells, made Australian hearts miss a beat or two, they came too late.

As they did when last they had as close a tussle with Australia, at Sydney early last year, England may feel that one decision which went against them was crucial and probably wrong. This was when Alley, the umpire, gave Hughes not out, before he had scored, to an appeal for a catch at the wicket off Botham. But it was *not this that decided* the match.

It was the felding which did that—and the determination with which Australia overcame their shortage of cricket, inspired by Lillee, who was made man of the match, and sustained by Border, the terrier which his name implies.

So, *within a fortnight*, England have been beaten, by what Trevor Bailey describes as the worst Australian batting side he has seen, first at the one-day game, in which England are more practised, and now at the five-day game in the sort of conditions which Englishmen used to pray for when meeting Australia.

Yesterday, *of the England* bowlers only Hendrick pitched consistently to the same probing length that had served Lillee and Alderman so well. These two were complementary to each other. Alderman's match figures were 9—130, Lillee's 8—80. Alderman benefited from Lillee's encouragement and Lillee from *Alderman's* stamina. They were both brilliantly supported in the field.

Before the match started Godfrey Evans said that of all English Test grounds, Trent Bridge was the best for sighting the ball. Border, on the other hand, looking to excuse England's *dreadful catching in Australia's* first innings, said that when the Australians played here last year they dropped everything that came their way. If indeed it was sometimes *difficult* to pick up the flight of the ball, the fielders who won the match—that is Border, Yallop, Wood and Kent (when he was acting as a substitute) seemed not to find it so.

If England were to add appreciably yesterday morning to their overnight 94 for six, the runs would have had to come from Botham and Downton. But Downton was soon leg-before to Alderman, the ball cutting back at him, and Botham, after looking more like it than for some time, was beautifully taken at second *slip* by Border, low to his left. By the time Willis skied Lillee into the covers his, and Dilley's ya-hooing had taken the total to 125.

Of the 13 catches Australia held in the arc between wicketkeeper and gully, perhaps the best was Yallop's in the gully which got rid of Gooch at the start of England's second innings. It was not unlike the famous catch of Benaud's in the Lord's Test Match of 1956. Apart from Botham, the best of England's second innings batting came from Gatting and Gower.

Gatting's dismissal exemplified the problems of the pitch. He was leg-before to a ball that kept low, the ball before, of the same length, having whistled past his chin. As an attempt at a pitch to provide a well-balanced Test match, as distinct from an eventful one, it was a failure.

Australia lost their first wicket in the eighth over, Wood being well caught off bat and pad off *Willis by Woolmer, standing* close and just in front of square at short leg. At lunch they were 32—1. Without a run added afterwards, Dyson had his life: Woolmer, in the position in which he caught Wood, dropped a similar chance. Eight runs later Gatting, now on trial at third slip, held a real beauty, diving to his left, from Yallop.

The struggle which followed, with England fighting desperately for wickets, held the crowd, in thrall. In the next hour, though, all they found to cheer, sentimentally, was the appearance from a nearby air show, flying in close formation, of a Spitfire, a Hurricane and a Lancaster bomber. It was Dilley, long unborn when they first flew, who brought a flicker of hope by removing, in rapid succession, Hughes and Dyson, who had added an invaluable 37 together. Hughes was leg-before, moving into his wicket and Dyson caught by *Downton off a pig of* a ball that lifted and left him.

At 80 for four, Australia could not have afforded the loss of another quick wicket. For Australians, Border must have been a reassurance at No 6 and Chappell has it in his blood not only to bat but to fight. They had taken the score to 106 for four and only 10 more were needed when, in the same over, Dilley bowled Border and had Marsh leg-before.

One last, despairing appeal for leg-before was turned down by Alley for a catch at the wicket off Hendrick before Chappell and Lawson got the last four runs in singles. Within minutes Botham had been reappointed to lead England in the second Test at Lord's next week.

ENGLAND: First Innings 185 (M W Gatting 52; T M Alderman 4 for 68).

Second Innings
G A Gooch, c Yallop, b Lillee .. 6
G Boycott, c Marsh, b Alderman 4
R A Woolmer, c Marsh, b Alderman 0
D I Gower, c sub, b Lillee .. 28
M W Gatting, l-b-w, b Alderman 15
P Willey, l-b-w, b Lillee .. 13
*I T Botham, c Border, b Lillee 33
†P R Downton, l-b-w, b Alderman 3
G R Dilley, c Marsh, b Alderman 13
R G D Willis, c Chappell, b Lillee 1
M Hendrick, not out 0
Extras (l-b 8, n-b 1) .. 9
Total 125

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—12, 3—13, 4—39, 5—61, 6—94, 7—109, 8—113, 9—125, 10—125.

BOWLING: Lillee, 16.4—2—46—5; Alderman, 19—3—62—5; Hogg, 3—1 8—0.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings
G M Wood, l-b-w, b Dilley .. 0
J Dyson, c Woolmer, b Willis .. 5
G N Yallop, b Hendrick .. 13
*K J Hughes, l-b-w, b Willis .. 7
T M Chappell, b Hendrick .. 17
A R Border, c and b Botham .. 63
†R W Marsh, c Boycott, b Willis 19
G F Lawson, c Gower, b Botham 14
D K Lillee, c Downton, b Lillee 12
R M Hogg, c Boycott, b Dilley .. 0
T M Alderman, not out .. 12
Extras (b 4, l-b 8, w 1, n-b 4) 17
Total 179

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—21, 3—21, 4—33, 5—64, 6—89, 7—110, 8—147, 9—153, 10—179.

BOWLING: Dilley, 20—7—38—3; Willis, 30—14—47—3; Hendrick, 20—7—43—2; Botham, 16.5—6—34—2.

Second Innings
J Dyson, c Downton, b Dilley 38
G M Wood, c Woolmer, b Willis 8
G N Yallop, c Gatting, b Botham 6
*K J Hughes, l-b-w, b Dilley .. 22
T M Chappell, not out .. 20
A R Border, b Dilley .. 20
†R W Marsh, l-b-w, b Dilley .. 0
G F Lawson, not out .. 5
Extras (b 1, l-b 6, n-b 6) .. 13
Total (6 wkts) .. 132

D K Lillee, R M Hogg and T M Alderman did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—20, 2—40, 3—77, 4—80, 5—122, 6—122.

BOWLING: Dilley, 11.1—4—24—4; Willis, 13—2—28—1; Hendrick, 20—7—33—0; Botham, 10—1—34—1.

Umpires: W E Alley and D J Constant.



Feeling on top of the world down under: Wood does a victory roll as Botham is caught by Border.

Yachting

Britons rule the waves in battle of Atlantic

By John Nicholls

Brittany Ferries GB sailed by Chay Blyth and Robert James, finished first in The Observer/Europe 1 double-handed transatlantic race at Newport, Rhode Island yesterday. They crossed the line in the early hours of the morning (late evening, American time), taking just over 14½ days to complete their crossing from Plymouth. This is well inside the previous record for an east-to-west crossing of 17 days 23 hours.

Two other boats, both French and only a few miles apart, also finished yesterday, although they were several hours behind Brittany Ferries GB. *Elf Aquitaine* (Marc Pajot and Paul Ayasse) were timed in just after 6.0 and Gauloises IV (Eric Loiseau and Halvard Mabire) followed soon after. Both boats also beat the record, as will any others that finish before midday on Wednesday. Gauloises IV has achieved an outstanding performance in relation to her *size*.

She is a trimaran of only 44ft overall, whereas Elf Aquitaine is a catamaran of 59ft with Brittany Ferries GB, another trimaran, longer still at 65ft. Speed in sailing boats is very much a function of length, so Gauloises IV must be an excellent design with a superb helmsman and crew. She has led Class III for some days now, with her closest challenger unlikely to finish for another day or two.

Brittany Ferries GB and Elf Aquitaine are the leaders of Classes I and II, with Chaussettes Kindy (Philippe Poupon and Charles Capelle), in twentyfourth position, leading Class IV. Philips Radio Ocean (Patrick Elies and Dominique Hardy) are ahead of the largely monohulled Class V and in Class VI, the trimaran Mark One Tool Hire of Mark Gatehouse and Michael Holmes continues to head her class as she has almost from the start. The smallest entry of all, the 25ft American sloop Yang (Jean Lacombe and Toni Austin) is not yet halfway across the Atlantic and will not finish for another fortnight or so.

Meanwhile, in dribs and drabs, the remainder of the 90 boats still racing will probably complete the course. One that might not is Tele-7-Jours (Mike Birch and Walter Greene), for long one of the front runners, but unaccountably slow during the past few days. She dropped from second place to sixth and is now reported to be heading for Nova Scotia with a leaking hull.

Sea Falcon (Robin Knox-Johnston and Billy King-Harman) is another boat which was well placed during the first week and then steadily dropped out of the *running. She has recently picked* up speed again, but it is too late for her skipper to prevent Blyth from winning their private wager of a barrel of beer for the first of them to finish. Sea Falcon was lying fourth yesterday, with another 200 miles to sail, so she should be in Newport some time today.

The first woman home looks like being Florence Arthaud, skipper of Monsieur Meuble, now lying seventh. Hello World (Eve Bonham and Diana Thomas-Ellam) is still in the running to be the first boat home with an all-woman crew. She is fortysecond with another 1,000 miles to sail she has rapidly made up ground after being seriously delayed by an unscheduled visit to the Scillies to investigate a steering problem.

Foundation built on by Barclay

ILFORD: *Sussex (4pts) beat Essex by three wickets.*

Sussex pulled off a thrilling victory over Essex yesterday to keep up their challenge for the John Player League title.

They won with four deliveries to spare after replying to the home sides 215 for eight. When David Acfield stepped up to bowl the last over, Sussex still needed eight to win, but John Barclay drove the first ball through the covers for four and swept the next to the fine leg fence.

Barclay finished with 23 not out, but the foundation of the Sussex innings was provided by opener Gehan Mendis, who batted through 34 overs to score 60. His main support came from Ian Greig, who hit two sixes in a fine 40, and Garth le Roux, who made 30.

Essex's total was largely due to a second wicket partnership of 85 in 17 overs between Brian Hardie (58) and Ken McEwan (46).

ESSEX
†N Smith, c Mendis, b Parker .. 20
B R Hardie, c Barclay, b Greig .. 58
K S McEwen, c Gould, b Phillipson .. 46
A W Lilley, b Barclay .. 5
N Phillip, l-b-w, b Greig .. 13
K R Pont, c Parker, b Greig .. 15
*K W R Fletcher, run out .. 21
S Turner, not out .. 9
R E East, run out .. 0
J K Lever, not out .. 1
Extras (b 1, l-b 18, w 7, n-b 2) 28
Total (8 wkts) .. 215

D L Acfield did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—35, 2—120, 3—137, 4—160, 5—169, 6—203, 7—204, 8—204.

BOWLING: Arnold, 8—3—8—0; Le Roux, 8—0—55—0; Waller, 8—0—42—1; Greig, 8—0—38—3; Barclay, 4—0—17—1; Phillipson, 4—0—29—1.

SUSSEX
G D Mendis, c Lilley, b Phillip .. 60
†I J Gould, c Smith, b Lever .. 4
P W G Parker, b Turner .. 14
I A Greig, c Fletcher, b Acfield 40
C M Wells, c Fletcher, b East .. 0
C P Phillipson, c McEwan, b Pont 7
G S Le Roux, c East, b Acfield .. 30
*J R T Barclay, not out .. 23
T D Booth Jones, not out .. 1
Extras (b 1, l-b 21, w 4, n-b 2) 28
Total (7 wkts, 59.2 overs) 216

G G Arnold and C E Waller did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—13, 3—106, 4—133, 5—152, 6—175, 7—205.

BOWLING: Lever, 8—0—43—1; Phillip, 7—1—24—1; East, 8—0—41—1; Turner, 8—1—35—1; Acfield, 4.2—1—28—2; Pont, 4—0—17—1.

Umpires: H D Bird and Shakoor Rana.

Wright the hero and the villain for Derbyshire

By Keith Macklin

BIRMINGHAM: Derbyshire (4 pts) beat Warwickshire by 42 runs.

First the hero, then the loudly booed villain of the piece, the New Zealand batsman John Wright won this John Player game for Derbyshire but in doing so lost the good will of the Edgbaston crowd for himself and his team. The heat and burden of the day have again been borne for Warwickshire by Dennis Amiss, who captained the side and was only removed from the crease by a controversial catch on the midwicket boundary.

Amiss had reached 80 and was leading a Warwickshire race for victory when he made an enormous pull from a delivery by Oldham. The ball appeared to be sailing above the head of Wright, but the New Zealander stretched his arms, took the catch and stumbled backwards towards the ropes. Amiss stood his ground, Wright insisted he had made the catch without breaking the ropes, and Amiss was only persuaded to go to the pavilion after the intervention of the umpires. After *this dismissal*, the Warwickshire challenge evaporated.

On this lovely day there was no need for the plastic covering, amusingly nicknamed the Brumbrella, at Edgbaston. Naked torsos and colourful print dresses were seen all round the ground as Warwickshire invited Derbyshire to bat. Wood and Wright quickly made hay in the sunshine of a moderate attack, and the 50 came up effortlessly in the ninth over.

Warwickshire got their first lece of encouragement when Lethbridge bowled Wood at 65; but Kirsten hit both him and Perryman for legside sixes and the *hundred* came up *in the 18th* over. Then Kirsten played an awful shot outside his off-stump and Humpage gave Lethbridge a second wicket.

Wright reached his 50, with six fours in the 21st over. Shortly afterwards he gave Small the gift of his wicket playing, like Kirsten, a Sunday afternoon shot. A rank bad ball, far enough outside the off stump to have been a wide, produced a rank bad shot and another catch behind.

Ferreira became the seventh Warwickshire bowler and ultimately the most successful as Derbyshire made a late thrash for runs. Although Miller hit him for three fours, Ferreira bowled him off his pads at 176. Steele, Hill *and Barnett kept Derbyshire* kicking over nicely past the 200 and on to 233 to make Warwickshire's target nearly six an over.

Lloyd showed that Wright did not have a monopoly of left handed graces by turning Newman effortlessly off his toes to the mid-wicket boundary. On this placid strip Lloyd and Amiss were as *untroubled* as *Wright* and Wood, but the scoring and running between wickets was slower.

Amis reached his 50 magnificently by whacking Wood for six over long on. When the opening batsman and Warwickshire mainstay accelerated, there were visions of a home victory. Young Wootton hit a quick and *stylish* 20, and the Derbyshire fielding became a little ragged. Oldham was heavily punished, and Tunnicliffe, summoned back to repair the hole in the dyke, did so by having Wootton caught at mid wicket. Then came the angrily catcalled dismissal of Amiss, and the disintegration of Warwickshire's challenge.

DERBYSHIRE
B Wood, b Lethbridge .. 39
J G Wright, c Humpage, b Small 62
P N Kirsten, c Humpage, b Lethbridge .. 16
*G Miller, b Ferreira .. 42
D S Steele, b Ferreira .. 34
A Hill, b Ferreira .. 13
K J Barnett, not out .. 17
C J Tunnicliffe, c Wootton, b Ferreira .. 0
†R W Taylor, not out .. 0
Extras (b 1, l-b 17, w 1, n-b 1) 20
Total (7 wkts) .. 233

P G Newman and S Oldham did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—65, 2—100, 3—136, 4—176, 5—206, 6—231, 7—231.

BOWLING: Hogg, 8—0—45—0; Small, 8—0—44—1; Perryman, 8—0—37—0; Lethbridge, 7—0—40—2; Kallicharran, 2—0—10—0; Ferreira, 7—0—39—4.

WARWICKSHIRE
*D L Amiss, c Wright, b Oldham 80
T A Lloyd, run out .. 37
A I Kallicharran, b Miller .. 8
†G W Humpage, st Taylor, b Wood 17
A Din, c Wood, b Miller .. 3
S H Wootton, c Wood, b Tunnicliffe 20
A M Ferreira, c Steele, b Oldham 19
C Lethbridge, l-b-w, b Miller .. 1
G C Small, b Miller .. 1
W Hogg l-b-w, b Oldham .. 0
S P Perryman, not out .. 0
Extras (l-b 13, w 2) .. 15
Total (34.2 overs) .. 191

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—32, 2—71, 3—104, 4—109, 5—162, 6—183, 7—189, 8—191, 9—191, 10—191.

BOWLING: Tunnicliffe, 8—0—27—1; Newman, 8—0—37—0; Wood, 8—0—30—1; Miller, 6—0—35—4; Oldham, 4.2—0—38—3.

Umpires: R S Herman and D R Shepherd.

League record is still not enough for Northants

A partnership of 188 in 96 minutes by Allan Lamb and Richard *Williams*—a record for the third wicket in the John Player League—was not enough for Northamptonshire at Worcester yesterday. Their formidable total of 255 for three was beaten when Worcestershire scrambled home by three wickets with a winning boundary from the wicketkeeper, Humphreys, off the last ball of the match from Griffiths.

Lamb, dropped at 47, hammered an unbeaten 127, his first league century, and hit 10 fours and seven sixes in 125 minutes. Williams was eventually run out for his highest league score of 81 after hitting 10 fours, but Worcestershire were not frightened by the challenge.

Younis Ahmed, with a run-a-minute 71, and Turner (45) set a scorching pace in an opening stand of 107. Then Inchmore, promoted to number three to exploit his powerful hitting, responded with 45 in cutting the target to 83 from the last 10 overs.

Lord's

Mike Brearley and Clive Radley put on a 62-run opening stand to help Middlesex secure their second league win of the season over Leicestershire. Chasing a total of 135, the home openers replied with a partnership of 50 in 14 overs. After a middle order collapse, *Middlesex* won by five wickets with two overs to spare, thanks to an exciting 24 by Edmonds, which included one six.

Leicestershire made a poor start to their innings, losing both openers to Thomson. But Balderstone hit a top score of 28 before two other former England players, *Edmonds and Emburey, shared* four wickets. Leicestershire, without their injured wicketkeeper and captain, Tolchard, have only one victory this season.

Bath

Two Kent newcomers to the John Player competition played a vital part in a four-wicket victory over Somerset. Baptiste a 21-year-old Antiguan, had Rose marvellously caught then bowled his fellow islander, Richards in his first five balls. Potter, aged 20, a left-arm seamer who was brought up in Australia, took a wicket in his first over and ended with four for 27.

Only Denning, with a fighting 41, and a ninth-wicket stand of 33 between Taylor and Moseley made much impression as Somerset, put in, totalled 132. After Garner's two early wickets Tavaré, with a spirited 36 and Cowdrey (23) put on a vital 54 off 16 overs.

Hull

Yorkshire, weakened by the absence of Boycott and the unfit trio, Lumb, Old and Ramage, fell to Glamorgan by 14 runs. In Glamorgan's 153 for eight (38 overs), there was consistent batting from Alan Jones, Hopkins, Miandad and Featherstone, but six wickets fell while 15 runs were added.

Apart from Hartley, no-one else made a *worthwhile* contribution and Moseley's three for 16 in 6.5 overs was a match-winning factor for Glamorgan.

Portsmouth

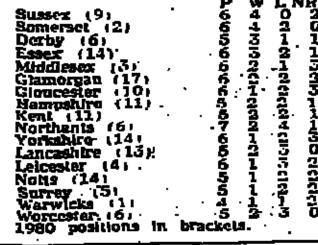
David Turner steered Hampshire to their second league win this season against Gloucestershire. He was unbeaten with 59 as Hampshire cantered to victory by seven wickets with three overs to spare.

Zaheer Abbas continued his fine form with 51 but Gloucestershire collapsed after his dismissal with the score at 91. They were restricted to 180 for eight from 39 overs and Hampshire never looked in any danger of missing their *target*.

Manchester

Lancashire, chasing a modest target of 140, made hard work of their seven-wicket win over Nottinghamshire at Old Trafford. They scraped home with just five balls to spare after their openers, Kennedy (62) and Fowler (37) had given them a fine start with 64 in 18 overs.

John Player League



	P	W	L	NR	Pts
Sussex (9)	6	4	0	2	20
Somerset (2)	6	4	2	0	16
Derby (6)	5	3	1	1	14
Essex (14)	6	3	2	1	14
Middlesex (3)	6	2	1	3	14
Glamorgan (17)	6	2	2	3	12
Gloucester (10)	6	1	2	3	10
Hampshire (11)	5	2	2	1	10
Kent (11)	5	2	2	1	10
Northants (6)	7	2	4	1	10
Yorkshire (14)	6	1	2	3	10
Lancashire (13)	5	2	3	0	8
Leicester (4)	6	1	3	2	8
Notts (14)	5	1	2	2	8
Surrey (5)	5	1	2	2	8
Warwicks (1)	4	1	1	2	8
Worcester (6)	5	2	3	0	8

1980 positions in brackets.

Cambridge's walking wounded

By Richard Streeton

LORD'S: *Cambridge University, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 208 runs behind Oxford University.*

Cambridge resume batting in the University match today with every cause to wonder what further tribulations are in store for them. They have only themselves to reproach for the missed catches which helped Oxford to reach 222 on Saturday. Injuries to Pringle, Boyd-Moss and Peck in the field, however, were less accountable blows from fate.

Pringle, with the new ball after tea, looked a shadow of the spirited bowler he had been earlier *and finally had to yield to a bad* groin strain which grew worse as the day progressed. Boyd-Moss had retired earlier with a pulled thigh muscle. Both will be able to bat, although they may need runners, but Pringle's bowling could be missed badly in Oxford's second innings.

Peck's mishap was more unusual. He jabbed a piece of flint into his right palm when making a diving stop at mid off, and had to have his hand bandaged. As Peck wryly said, it was probably the only stone on the entire Lord's outfield. Although handicapped Peck opened the innings when Cambridge were left an *awkward 20 minutes'* batting.

Peck could have to play a sheet anchor role today. Mills, who tends to sell his wicket dearly, was caught at short square leg from the fifth ball of the innings. It was a splendid start for Oxford, bearing in mind that their opening bowlers are regarded as merely being there to take the shine off the ball for their talented spinners.

Oxford's batting, after they had been put in, was seldom assertive on a pitch lacking bounce. Hayes, who was leg before, sweeping, and Rogers, the last man out forcing the pace, were the only players to fall to attacking strokes. *Pringle regularly obtained move*ment and lift early on, and was the sufferer from the catches put down.

Hayes might have been caught *behind* before he had scored and was again missed when 38 at slip. Moulding might have been caught at *slip* when he was seven. Hayes started quietly, but went on to *play some pleasant off side* strokes. Hayes and Orders added 65 together after Pringle had taken three for 32 in his opening 12 overs.

Otherwise, Rogers and Moulding were the only batsmen to hold up Cambridge for long. They were parted by a run out when Doggart, at deep third man, hit the stumps direct. Doggart had been inclined to overpitch his off breaks but more than earned his keep with this piece of work. Rogers batted with increasing authority before he gave Huxter his only wicket. Huxter's late selection has already been justified, and his role could be even more important for Cambridge *later in this game*.

After Australia's rejection of the 100 overs per day experiment in Tests this summer, the games at Lord's and Manchester will revert to the traditional 11.30 start with a 6.30 close.

Germany's Pinta takes the Morgan Cup

By John Nicholls

Light northerly winds provided a long and frustrated race for the 120 boats that started in the offshore race for the Morgan Cup on Friday evening. Many of them retired when they were unable to make headway against the strong tide and those that finished were widely spread out from dawn to dusk yesterday. The first to finish was Marionette (C Dunning), but she dropped to sixth on corrected time.

The winner overall, and of class two, was the German entry Pinta (W Illbruck) one of the contenders for a place in her country's Admiral's Cup team. She was less than an hour astern of Marionette and half an hour ahead of Mayhem (D May), second overall and in class two, and best-placed of the British Admiral's Cup contenders.

Victory (P de Savary) was fifth overall and first in class one, another consistent performance from what must be the only only certainty for a place in the British team. No other boat can match her all-round ability

Last weekend in the Solent, Yeoman XXIII (Robin Aisher) had three outstanding races, yet yesterday she was the eighth Admiral's Cupper to finish and was beaten by the older Yeoman XXI, owned by Sir Oven Aisher. Mayhem and Dragon (B Saffery Cooper) showed up poorly in the Solent, yet clearly found a long distance, light weather race more to their liking.

CLASS 1: 1, *Victory (P de Savary)*, 36hrs 55mins 34secs; 2, Marionette (C Dunning), 37:01:11; 3, Pro-Motion (J Dolk, Netherlands), 37:10:16.

CLASS II: 1, Pinta (W Illbruck, W Germany), 36:21:09; 2, Mayhem (D May), 36:31:47; 3, Dragon (B Saffery Cooper), 36:34:57.

CLASS III: 1, Solent Oyster (J Bassett), 37:56:01; 2, Rakau (G Lowson and B Ferris), 38:21:42.

BRITISH ADMIRAL'S CUP: Placings: 1, Mayhem; 2, Dragon; 3, *Victory*; 4, *Marionette*; 5, Caiman (G Jaeger); 6, Whirlwind (N Lister).

Wind shifts just in time for Morrison

By John Nicholls

The British helmsman Philip Morrison has started well in the Fireball class world championship at Weymouth. He was second in the first race of the series on Saturday and first yesterday after taking advantage of a wind shift on the fourth beat in a light and variable north-easterly breeze. Fifty boats are taking part in the championship and all entries had to qualify first in their own country.

Adrian Bell from Ireland, crewed by his *wife* Maeve, beat Morrison on Saturday with Edward Warden-Owen finishing third. The Bells have been racing and winning in Fireballs for many years, and are always a force to be reckoned with in *light weather. Morrison is a rela*tive newcomer, after racing for most of dingby career in restricted classes. He will be at home in any conditions, but some of the overseas entries must be hoping for more wind.

Yesterday's race was dominated by Jeremy Bickerton, *who led* around most of the *course, from*, at different times, *Warden-Owen* and Lawrie Smith. *Smith is a* past national and world champion who has been out of the class for a couple of seasons while he was involved with Lionheart, the ill-fated America's Cup challenger.

He qualified for the event only last week, but already, it seems, his old touch is returning. Bickerton led until the fourth *round*, when Morrison picked up *his favourable wind-shift* at a critical time and remained ahead for the final round.

Results: Saturday: 1, A and M Bell (Ireland); 2, P Morrison and I Turner; 3, E Warden-Owen and O Stewart. Yesterday: 1, Morrison and Turner; 2, L Smith and M Simpson; 3, A Weatherall and S Goacher.

Basketball

Ambler will keep in touch

By Nicholas Harling

Vic Ambler, who has resigned as England's coach, is expected to have a *big* say *in* naming his successor. As a member of the International Committee, which meets in Lilleshall next weekend, Mr Ambler will discuss the merits of the three applicants: Tom Wisman, *promoted* Solent, Tom Becker, who led Sunderland to a national championship in their first appearance, and his own assistant, Bill Beswick, who is also coach to Stockport Belgrade.

It is not yet known whether the successful candidate will be allowed to stay with his club as well as with England. Whatever *the case Mr Ambler is* certain to remain close to the England team he has coached since November, 1970. He is likely to take an English Basketball Association team to Taiwan during the last two weeks of next month and attend a *FIBA* coaching course on their behalf in Damascus in August.

The significance of those two dates is that neither coincides with his duties as a lecturer in physical education at Exeter University. It was the conflict of interests that forced Mr Ambler to resign less than a month after he had taken England to their first European championship final when he should have been marking examination papers in Devon.

Mr Ambler, who was also twice the assistant coach to the Great Britain Olympic team, was so devoted to the sport that he never wasted the opportunities of checking on players. His geographical situation made it a laborious, *not* to mention costly pastime considering that he received only meagre annual expenses. "I shan't miss my £300," he said. "That was my cigar money from the EBBA."

SCHOOLS MATCHES: *Bablake 180-5 dec: Dunsmore 43. *Bedford 187-6 dec: Felsted 68-9. Bedlow CC 127-9 dec: *High Wycombe RGS 128-3. *Berkhamsted 121: Old Boys 127-3. *Bexley GS 75: Langley Park 76-0. *Bloxham 176-6 dec: Canada College 156, Brickbats 131: *Dover 140-1. Bristol Cathedral 94: *Queen Elizabeth's Hospital 99-3. *Bromsgrove 79: King Edward's, Birmingham 80-6. Bury GS 108: *Stonyhurst 111-4. *Charterhouse 196-9 dec: Butterflies 72. Chigwell 116: *Brentwood 118-4.

*Chislehurst and Sidcup GS 124: St Mary's, Sidcup 91. *Christ's Hospital 179: Eastbourne 105-7. City of London 189-8 dec: *Westminster 156-7. Clifton 181: *Millfield 185-4. *Colston's 205-4 dec: St Brendan's 116-8. Colham GS 144-6 dec: *Bristol GS 145-4. *Cranbrook 79: St Edmund's, Canterbury 80-5. Dartford GS 122: *Colfe's 126-7. Downside 70: *Sherborne 71-5. *Eltham 137: Ruilish 104-9. Emanuel 156: Kingston GS 114. Enfield 180-4 dec: *Bancroft's 134-3.

Epsom 130. *Cranleigh 136-8. Framlingham 214-2 dec: *Colchester RGS 124-7. Free Foresters 145: *Cheltenham 146-4. George Watson's, Edinburgh 85: *Fettes 84-2. Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 136-6 dec: *Brockley County 82. Haileybury 155: *Harrow 157-5. *Hardye's 145-8 dec: Bryanston 87-8. Harvey GS 158-4 dec (C Smith 102 not out): *Duke of York's 147. Havant CC XI 59: *Seaford 103-6. *Hurstpierpoint 86: Brighton 90-2. John Willmott 36: *Abbot Beyne 47-1.

Judd 50 (A Babington 8-11): *Reigate GS 51-7. King Edward's, Witley 99: *Lord Wandsworth 101-6. King's, Bruton 130: *Queen's, Taunton 131-8. *King's, Chester 106: Merchant Taylors', Crosby 42. KCS Wimbledon 205-7 dec (P J Morse 119 not out): *UCS 158-8. *Kingswood 182-6 dec: KES Bath 67-5. Leighton Park 164: *Reading University Staff 165-6. Llanishen HS 131: *Christ, Brecon 133-5. Maidstone GS 167-4 dec: *Purley 148 (P Parkinson 106). *Marlborough 240-7 dec: Free Foresters 243-4.

MCC 220—4 dec: *Giggleswick 134—9. MCC 210-5 dec: *Pocklington 209—9. Oakham 232—2 dec (J Hopper 102 not out): *Bedford Modern 152—3. Old Alleynians 192—5 dec: *Dulwich 193—5. Old Blundellians 197: Blundell's 198—6. Old Foresters 208—5 dec: *Forest 209—5. Old Monktonians 145: *Monkton Combe 147—5. Old Wrekinians 180—8 dec and 134—8 dec: *Wrekin 108 and 104. *Radley 110: Bradfield 111—3. *Ratcliffe 116: Nottingham HS 117—2. Reading 148: *Abingdon 115. *Roan 101—9 dec: Wilson's 109—9.

Royal Navy 109: *Pangbourne 112—3. Rugby 165—5 dec: *Uppingham 106—5 (rain). *St James, Grimsby 202—7 dec: Jacobeans 121—5. St Lawrence, Ramsgate 67: *King's, Rochester 71—6. *St Paul's 155: Mill Hill 126—7. St Peter's, York 127: *Durham 130—7. Shiplake Old Vikings 208—5 dec: *Shiplake 208—8. Shrewsbury 274—3 dec (T J F Hutchinson 186): *Repton 240—7. *Sir Roger Manwood's 116: *Kent College 35—7. *Skinners 105—9 dec: Rochester Math 55—4. Solihull 186: *Bishop Vesey's 87—6.

*Strathallan 174: Merchiston Castle 64—9. Sutton Valence 144: *St Dunstan's 124. Taunton 232—3 dec: *Canford 134—7. The Leys 165: *Berse 109. *Tiffin 147: Hampton 122—9. *Tonbridge 232 (H Betts 100): Lancing 64 (M Hickson 8—22). *Trent 150—9 dec: Denstone 126—8. *Trinity, Croydon 245—7 dec (E Vinar 118): Whitgift 207—7. Wallington HS 198—4 dec: *John Fisher 73. *Watford GS 153—7 dec: Latymer Upper 150—9. *Wellington (Berkshire) 183—7 dec and 194—7 dec: Old Wellingtonians 169—6 dec and 214. *Winchester 121 and 137: Eton 170—7 dec and 109—5. *Woodbridge 205—5 dec: Daben HS 98. XL Club 145: *Dean Close 105—6. Oakham 232—2 dec (T Hopper 102 not out): *Bedford 165—5.

COUNTY UNDER-15 MATCH: Hertfordshire 251—6 dec (G Silliss 133 not out): Suffolk 94.

*Home team.

Hampshire v Gloucester

AT PORTSMOUTH

Hampshire (4 pts) beat Gloucestershire by 7 wickets.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
B C Broad, c Parks, b Malone .. 37
Zaheer Abbas, st Parks, b Cowley 51
*M J Procter, b Tremlett .. 13
†A W Stovold, b Malone .. 23
A J Hignell, l-b-w, b Tremlett .. 0
P Bainbridge, c and b Cowley .. 6
S J Windaybank, run out .. 16
M W Stovold, not out .. 9
D A Graveney, run out .. 4
B M Brain, not out .. 3
Extras (l-b 10, w 4) .. 14
Total (8 wkts, 39 overs) .. 180

D Surridge did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—91, 2—91, 3—106, 4—106, 5—121, 6—150, 7—158, 8—169.

BOWLING: Stevenson, 6—0—50—0; Marshall, 8—1—22—0; Jesty, 5—0—28—0; Malone, 8—1—42—2; Cowley, 8—0—27—2; Tremlett, 6—0—17—2.

HAMPSHIRE
C G Greenidge, l-b-w, b Procter 17
D R Turner, not out .. 59
N G Cowley, run out .. 17
T E Jesty, b Brain .. 26
*N E J Pocock, not out .. 39
Extras (b 3, l-b 14, w 8, n-b 1) 26
Total (3 wkts, 36 overs) .. 184

T M *Tremlett*, V P Terry, M D Marshall, R J Parks, K Stevenson and S J Malone did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—35, 2—77, 3—112.

BOWLING: Procter, 8—1—15—1; Surridge, 6—0—33—0; Broad, 8—0—51—0; Bainbridge, 7—0—39—0; Brain, 6—0—34—1; Zaheer, 1—0—6—0.

Umpires: D G L Evans and W L Budd.

Somerset v Kent

AT BATH

Kent (4 pts) beat Somerset by 4 wickets.

SOMERSET
*B C Rose, c Underwood, b Baptiste .. 7
P W Denning, c Ealham, b Potter 41
I V A Richards, b Baptiste .. 0
P A Slocombe, b Underwood .. 11
N F M Popplewell, c Johnson, b Potter .. 10
D Breakwell, c Knott, b Potter .. 12
V J Marks, c Knott, b Potter .. 0
J Garner, c Knott, b Jarvis .. 0
†D J S Taylor, not out .. 20
H R Moseley, c Potter, b Shepherd 14
C H Dredge, run out .. 0
Extras (l-b 16, n-b 1) .. 17
Total .. 132

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21, 2—25, 3—38, 4—67, 5—91, 6—92, 7—97, 8—97, 9—130, 10—132.

BOWLING: Jarvis, 8—2—25—1; Shepherd, 8—1—25—1; Baptiste, 8—1—30—2; Underwood, 8—4—8—1; Potter, 8—0—27—4.

KENT
L Potter, l-b-w, b Garner .. 5
G W Johnson, b Garner .. 5
C J Tavaré, c Taylor, b Moseley 36
C S Cowdrey, l-b-w, b Popplewell 23
*Asif Iqbal, c Taylor, b Moseley 11
A G E Ealham, not out .. 27
J N Shepherd, c Taylor, b Moseley 15
†A P E Knott, not out .. 8
Extras (b 4, l-b 1, w 1) .. 6
Total (6 wkts, 36.3 overs) 136

E Baptiste, D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—14, 3—68, 4—83, 5—84, 6—107.

BOWLING: Garner, 8—1—26—2; Moseley, 8—0—18—3; Breakwell, 5—0—21—0; Dredge, 8—1—33—0; Popplewell, 7—0—34—1; Marks, 0.3—0—6—0.

Umpires: D Shackleton and A G T Whitehead.

Lancashire v Notts

AT MANCHESTER

Lancashire (4 pts) beat Nottinghamshire by 7 wickets.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
P A Todd, c Fowler, B O'Shaughnessy .. 21
D W Randall, c Fowler, b Reidy 18
* C E B Rice, c D Lloyd, b Simmons .. 28
J D Birch, c Hayes, b Radford 20
R Hassan, not out .. 17
R J Hadlee, b Radford .. 19
E E Hemmings, run out .. 1
†B N French, not out .. 3
Extras (l-b 12) .. 12
Total (6 wkts) .. 159

K Saxelby, M K Bore and K E Cooper did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—31, 2—47, 3—94, 4—107, 5—139, 6—134.

BOWLING: Allott, 8—1—33—0; Radford, 8—0—26—2; Reidy, 8—0—38—1; O'Shaughnessy, 8—0—27—1; Simmons, 8—1—13—1.

LANCASHIRE
A Kennedy, run out .. 62
†G Fowler, c Hemmings, b Saxelby .. 37
D Lloyd, not out .. 32
F C Hayes, c Hadlee, b Cooper 0
*C H Lloyd, not out .. 8
Extras (b1, l-b 1, n-b 2) .. 4
Total (3 wkts, 39.1 overs) 143

B W Reidy, D P Hughes, J Simmons, S J O'Shaughnessy, N V Radford and P J W Allott did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—64, 2—131, 3—131.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 8—1—22—0; Cooper, 7.1—1—26—1; Saxelby, 8—1—25—1; Bore, 8—0—46—0; Hemmings, 8—1—20—0.

Umpires: D J Halfyard and A Jepson.

Middlesex v Leicester

AT LORD'S

Middlesex (4 pts) beat Leicestershire by 5 wickets.

LEICESTERSHIRE
N E Briers, c Metson, b Thomson 2
†M A Garnham, c Emburey, b Thomson .. 14
*J C Balderstone, b Emburey .. 28
B F Davison, b Selvey .. 23
T J Boon, c Metson, b Daniel .. 2
J F Steele, b Emburey .. 8
P Booth, c Ellis, b Edmonds .. 18
G J Parsons, c Brearley, b Edmonds .. 6
R A Cobb, not out .. 13
N G B Cook, not out .. 13
Extras (l-b 6, w 1, n-b 1) .. 8
Total (8 wkts) .. 135

K Higgs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—22, 3—53, 4—65, 5—82, 6—87, 7—104, 8—117.

BOWLING: Selvey, 8—3—20—1; Edmonds, 8—2—29—2; Daniel, 8—1—16—1; Thomson, 8—0—33—2; Emburey, 8—0—29—2.

MIDDLESEX
*J M Brearley, c Garnham, b Booth .. 31
C T Radley, l-b-w, b Cook .. 42
R O Butcher, c Cook, b Steele 8
R P G Ellis, run out .. 9
P H Edmonds, b Higgs .. 24
K P Tomlins, not out .. 14
J E Emburey, not out .. 1
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, w 1) .. 7
Total (5 wkts, 37.5 overs) 136

M W W Selvey, J R Thomson, †C P Metson and W W Daniel did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—62, 2—82, 3—86, 4—114, 5—123.

BOWLING: Parsons, 7—0—39—0; Higgs, 6.5—2—15—1; Cook, 8—0—32—1; Booth, 8—1—26—1; Steele, 8—0—19—1.

Umpires: R Julian and K E Palmer.

Worcester v Northants

AT WORCESTER

Worcestershire (4 pts) beat Northamptonshire by 3 wickets.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
*G Cook, lbw, b Pridgeon .. 0
W Larkins, c Turner, b Pridgeon 18
A J Lamb, not out .. 127
R G Williams, run out .. 81
T J Yardley, not out .. 1
Extras (l-b 23, w 1, n-b 4) .. 28
Total (3 wkts) .. 255

R M Tindall, †G Sharp, R M Carter, T M Lamb, C D Booden and B J Griffiths did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—34, 3—222.

BOWLING: Pridgeon, 8—1—73—2; Alleyne, 8—2—18—0; Cumbes, 8—0—54—0; Inchmore, 8—1—37—0; Gifford, 8—0—45—0.

WORCESTERSHIRE
*G M Turner, l-b-w, b T M Lamb 45
Younis Ahmed, c Tindall, b Williams .. 71
J D Inchmore, b Carter .. 45
E J O Hemsley, run out .. 34
M Scott, run out .. 0
D N Patel, c Williams, b Carter 27
D J Humphries, not out .. 21
H L Alleyne, b T M Lamb .. 1
N Gifford, not out .. 3
Extras (b 1, l-b 8, w 3) .. 12
Total (7 wkts) .. 259

A P Pridgeon and J Cumbes did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—107, 2—158, 3—190, 4—190, 5—229, 6—239, 7—251.

BOWLING: Griffiths, 8—0—35—0; Booden, 8—0—58—0; Williams, 8—0—56—1; T M Lamb, 8—0—52—2; Carter, 8—0—46—2.

Umpires: R Aspinall and D O Oslear.

Yorkshire v Glamorgan

AT HULL

Glamorgan (4 pts) beat Yorkshire by 14 runs.

GLAMORGAN
A Jones, run out .. 36
J A Hopkins, c and b Carrick .. 41
Javed Miandad, l-b-w, b Stevenson 33
N G Featherstone, b Stevenson .. 23
E A Moseley, run out .. 0
A L Jones, run out .. 2
*M A Nash, b Hartley .. 0
G C Holmes, not out .. 8
†E W Jones, c Bairstow, b Johnson .. 1
B J Lloyd, not out .. 1
Extras (b 2, l-b 3, w 2, n-b 1) 8
Total (8 wkts, 38 overs) .. 153

A A Jones did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—70, 2—94, 3—138, 4—138, 5—140, 6—141, 7—145, 8—152.

BOWLING: Stevenson, 6—1—10—2; Dennis, 4—0—20—0; Sidebottom, 8—0—27—0; Johnson, 7—0—28—1; Hartley, 8—0—36—1; Carrick, 5—0—24—1.

YORKSHIRE
J H Hampshire, run out .. 2
C W J Athey, c A L Jones, b Lloyd .. 59
J D Love, c E W Jones, b Holmes 8
K Sharp, run out .. 0
S N Hartley, b Moseley .. 30
C B Stevenson, c Featherstone, b Nash .. 2
*D L Bairstow, b Nash .. 3
P Carrick, b Moseley .. 14
A Sidebottom, not out .. 6
M Johnson, c Miandad, b A A Jones .. 2
S J Dennis, b Moseley .. 2
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, n-b 3) .. 11
Total (35.5 overs) .. 139

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—67, 3—68, 4—91, 5—85, 6—100, 7—127, 8—127, 9—131, 10—139.

BOWLING: A A Jones, 5—0—38—1; Moseley, 6.5—3—16—3; Nash, 8—0—33—2; Holmes, 8—0—20—1; Lloyd, 8—0—21—1.

Umpires: P J Eele and B J Meyer.

Small comfort for selectors in a flood of runs

England's selectors, trying to end a run of Test batting flops, can draw only small comfort from the fact that there were six century-makers in the county championship, sponsored by Schweppes, on Saturday.

The six included only two English batsmen—Sussex's Paul Parker and Nottinghamshire's *Derek Randall. The others were* West Indian Gordon Greenidge, South African Clive Rice, New Zealander John Wright and Sri Lankan Gehan Mendis.

The overseas flavour to the day's play went further—Pakistani Imran Khan hit an unbeaten 98 in only 128 minutes, West Indian Test star Viv Richards hit 63, *South African Peter Kirsten* scored 54 not out and another Caribbean cricketer, Alvin Kallicharran, scored an undefeated 121 for Warwickshire against the Sri Lankan tourists.

The root cause of England's batting demise may lie in the above statistics, but at least Randall and Parker gave home crowds something to smile about. Randall made the top score of the day, 162 not out against Lancashire at Liverpool, reviving obvious memories of the 174 he made in the Centenary Test for England in Australia.

With his county captain Rice, who was out for 102, Randall put on 229 for the third wicket and Nottinghamshire finished the day at 329 for three.

Parker, born in Rhodesia 25 years ago, managed 132 against Essex at Ilford. He and Mendis (119) shared a third-wicket stand of 196 and Imran Khan's powerful knock took the total to 436 for four by the close.

Greenidge's 140 helped Hampshire to declare at 349 for three against Gloucestershire at Southampton. Trevor Jesty (81 not out) and David Turner (55 not out) had an unbroken partnership of 142. Gloucestershire replied with 17 for no wicket.

Derbyshire opener Wright, who *scored a century against North*amptonshire last season, did it again yesterday at Derby, an innings of 110 taking his side to 238 for two.

Somerset's adopted son, Viv Richards, announced his presence at Worcester with five boundaries in seven balls, but his innings ended at 63 and the visitors were dismissed for 246.

Saturday's cricket

County Championship

DERBY: Derbyshire, 238 for 2 (J G Wright 110, P N Kirsten 54 not out) v Northamptonshire.
ILFORD: Sussex, 436 for 4 (P W G Parker 132, G D Mendis 119, Imran Khan 98 not out) v Essex.
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire, 349 for 3 dec (C G Greenidge 140, T E Jesty 81 not out, D R Turner 55 not out); Gloucestershire, 17 for no wicket.
LIVERPOOL: Nottinghamshire, 329 for 3 (D W Randall 162 not out, C E B Rice 102) v Lancashire.
WORCESTER: Somerset, 246 (I V A Richards 63); Worcestershire, 60 for 1.

Other Matches

LORD'S: Oxford University, 222 (K A Hayes 56, J J Rogers 54); Cambridge University, 14 for 1.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire, 274 for 7 dec (A I Kallicharran 121 not out, G W Humpage 75); Sri Lankans, 20 for 1.

Minor counties

CLEETHORPES: Lincolnshire 254 for 5 dec (P D Johnson 123, H Pougher 72) and 12 for no wkt; Staffordshire 253 for 3 dec (P N Gill 137).
KENDAL: Northumberland 74 (D Parsons 7 for 39) and 25 for 3; Cumberland 64 (N Graham 6 for 42).

Today's fixtures

(11.0 to 6.30 unless stated)
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
DERBY: Derbyshire v Northamptonshire.
ILFORD: Essex v Sussex.
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Gloucestershire.
LIVERPOOL: Lancashire v Nottinghamshire.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Somerset (11.30 to 6.30).
OTHER MATCHES
LORD'S: Oxford University v Cambridge University.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Sri Lankans (11.30 to 7.0).
SECOND XI COMPETITION:
SOUTHGATE: Middlesex II v Kent II.
MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION
NETHERFIELD: Cumberland v Northumberland.
CLEETHORPES: Lincolnshire v Staffordshire.

Rugby League

France trounced again by New Zealand

Auckland, June 21.—France took another trouncing here on Sunday when New Zealand won 25—2. France lost the first international by 26—3 and went into Sunday's match without Roosebrouck, the captain, Gresque, the vice-captain and Nado, the centre, all injured.

France managed to hold on in the first half, against an increasingly ambitious Kiwi squad, which is hoping soon to beat Australia. The French were swamped by at least five New Zealand scoring drives, two of which succeeded, while they mounted several good attacks only to find themselves unable to carry them through to the goal.

The New Zealand tries were scored by Ah Kuoi, the stand-off, in the fourth minute and O'Hara in the 32nd. In the second period, the overwhelming strength and dominance of New Zealand showed fully.

The Kiwis finished the day with five tries in all, the second half scores by Leuluai in the 47th minute, Graham, the captain (74th) and Tamati, the hooker (74th). Tamati's score came after a rush by his team over a full 60 metres.

Filipaina, replacing the injured Williams, converted all the Kiwi tries. The only French score was *a penalty kick by Perez, the full*back, in the 66th minute.

Roger Garrigue, the French coach, said after the slaughter: "We made too many mistakes, missed too many opportunities. On the other hand, I was impressed by the alertness, the skill and the teamwork of the Kiwis who seem to have made remarkable progress in the past few months."

Baseball

Baseball is alive and well in the American mind

New York, June 21.—About 3,000 baseball followers turned up in the parking lot at San Diego stadium to listen to a live radio broadcast of a "fantasy" baseball game that, not surprisingly, was won by the home team. It was San Diego Padres's sixth straight "fantasized" victory since the first major league baseball players' strike began a week ago.

The stadium was shut down, as are other major league stadiums. The incident was part of a nationwide media effort to satisfy the craving of baseball followers through reports of mythical contests and by republishing and rebroadcasting accounts of famous baseball games of the past.

In Philadelphia the *Daily News* carried a story reporting that the Phillies star Pete Rose had broken Stan Musial's National League record for total hits. In fact, Rose has not had an opportunity to do so since equalling Musial's mark the day before the walkout began.

In Chicago the *Tribune* has taken to running daily synopses of pennant races in 1945 and 1959, the last times the city's two teams, the Cubs and White Sox, won their league pennants.

And in Milwaukee a small but vocal group of supporters attended a realistic board game, played with cards and dice, between the *Brewers and White Sox* in a conference room of the *Milwaukee Journal*, which then ran a story about the "game".

"There was some resistance from the staff," the paper's sports editor, James Cohen, said, "but baseball fans want to read about baseball even if it's fantasy." The strike has created a void for millions of Americans.—*Reuter.*

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Golf

Hole that holds terrors for even the three leading contestants

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent
Philadelphia, June 21

The 14th hole of the Merion golf course is the entrance to a devil's passage. Whatever attack on the course one has in mind it has had to be achieved before then. From now on, survival is all and any player, be he a Nicklaus, a Watson or a Trevino, would willingly settle for par over the last five holes.

The problems on the last four are obvious enough, but why the 14th, measuring 414 yards, you wonder—until you give it the kind of attention that the players have to muster. Does not the tee shot give an inviting target? Is not the approach to the green completely without hazard? Is it not a hole where any self-respecting professional would be aiming for a three, rather than a four? The answer to all three questions is an emphatic no.

Why else would the three leading contestants in the United States Open championship have taken, between them, four over par for that one hole in the third round. George Burns, the leader on 203, and David Graham of Australia, on 206, took five and Jack Nicklaus on 208, took six.

To begin with, the player stands on the tee with his guard down after the soft touch, both literally and figuratively, of the 13th, a hole of only 129 yards. Although the view from that tee is of an array of bunkers, peppered with clumps of long grass known as Scotch Broom, the professionals know that they have only to hit a pitching wedge or nine iron as they should and they are on the green with the chance of a two. Two players, John Cook and Jerry Pate, scored three successive twos there last week.

The 14th is something else. They dare not use the driver because the fairway swings left uphill, and narrows to about 15 yards in the driving area, supposing the player can achieve the necessary distance and draw. A straight hit would land him in thick, clinging rough or in one of the four White Faces of Merion, the bunkers that abound on this fascinating golf course. A hook off the tee, or an attempt to cut the corner, flirts with the out-of-bounds on the left.

Having planted your three wood or long iron in the right part of the fairway, you now face a mid-iron shot while shut in on three sides by more White Faces. Finding the green may be a reasonable prospect, but to find a spot near the pin is a different proposition, and now you arrive on one of the slickest greens on the course, according to the greenkeeper's evidence, with not only subtle undulations unseen by the gallery, but a gully running right through the green, visible from a hundred yards away. You thank your lucky stars for a par four there. The field played it 14 over par yesterday with a generous pin position. The pin, topped by the characteristic Merion wicker basket, will be tucked away far left for the final round, and will provide even greater anguish.

From there on, it is all uphill. Burns was one of the few who stole a stroke from the last four holes, by means of a long swinging putt on the 15th and two superb "up and downs" on the last two holes. It seemed impossible that he could get home in two from a deep lie above the last green, but he chipped to about the only square yard available to him for running the ball anywhere near the hole and put it down from six feet, to go home with a three-stroke lead.

Graham performed the unusual coup of scoring two birdies in those four holes, with a long putt on the 16th and a stunning two iron to the 17th (224 yds) which pitched about a yard beyond the hole and looked like rolling back in. It took a small borrow on the way, however, and came to rest seven inches from the hole. Even so, Graham was par for the last four. He needed three putts on the 15th and weakly chipped four yards short from just off the last green.



Burns: The third round leader was one of the few who stole a stroke from the last four holes.

Third round scores

203: G Burns, 69, 66, 68. 206: D Graham (Australia) 68, 68, 70. 207: W Rogers 70, 68, 69. 208: J Schroeder 71, 68, 69; J Nicklaus 69, 68, 71; J Rodriguez 68, 73, 67. 209: B Crenshaw 70, 75, 64; J Cook 68, 70, 71; T Valentine 69, 68, 72; J Thorpe 66, 73, 70. 210: S Simpson 72, 67, 71; L Hinkle 69, 71, 70. 211: J Pate 70, 69, 72; W Kratzert 69, 69, 73; G Norman (Australia) 71, 67, 73; J Renner 68, 71, 72; L Wadkins 71, 68, 72. 212: T Watson 70, 69, 73; C Strange 71, 69, 72; M Reid 71, 72, 69; F Connor 71, 72, 69; B Lietzke 70, 71, 71; L Nelson 70, 73, 69; C Peete 73, 72, 67. 213: M Hayes 71, 70, 72; J Miller 69, 71, 73; R Wadkins 70, 72, 71; F Fezler 70, 72, 71. 214: S Ballesteros (Spain) 73, 69, 72; I Aoki (Japan) 72, 71, 71; B Devlin (Australia) 73, 71, 70; T Kite 73, 74, 67; J Simons 78, 69, 67. 215: C Stadler 71, 76, 68; R Floyd 75, 73, 68; G Archer 76, 69, 70; R Massengale 70, 75, 70; G Player (SA) 72, 72, 71; M Peck 76, 68, 71; D A Weibring 71, 72, 72. 216: M McNulty (SA) 72, 69, 75; J Nelford (Canada) 74, 73, 69. 219: D Barr (Canada) 74, 72, 73.

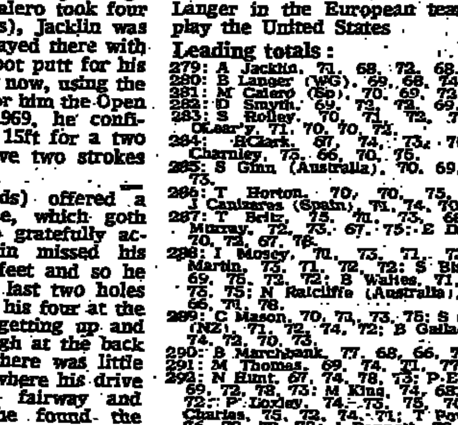
Old-fashioned ways help Jacklin to turn back the clock

By Mitchell Platts

Tony Jacklin revived memories of the past when he compiled a superb 68, four under pay, to win the 45,000 Jersey Open at La Moye yesterday. Jacklin, who was winning for the first time in Britain since 1973, played the course by "feeling" the distances through his eyes instead of being influenced by the modern method of strict yardages.

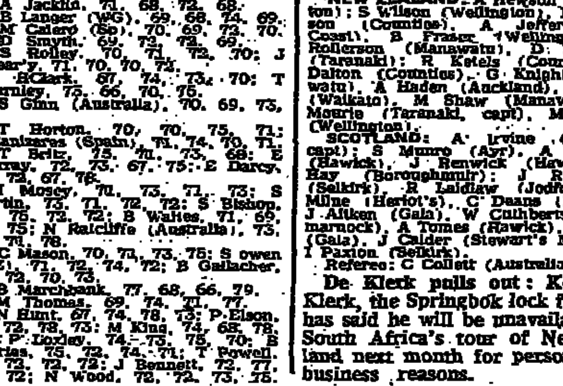
On a course such as this, where the subtle variations of the wind can change the type of shot required in a matter of minutes, it is extremely important to be flexible and Jacklin was greatly helped by returning to the old-fashioned style.

His score was bettered by nobody and with an aggregate of 279, nine under pay, he was able to win by one stroke from Bernard Langer, of West Germany. Langer, who was runner-up in the French Open and Martini International earlier this season, had to settle for a similar position after a 69 and he finished one stroke in front of Manuel Calero (77), of Spain, and two ahead of Des Smyth (69), of Ireland.



Initially Jacklin's task, as far as winning was concerned, appeared to be to overhaul Eamonn Darcy and Tony Charnley, who had shared the lead after the third round. But both these players lost their interest in the tournament with indifferent golf on the outward nine and instead it was Langer and Calero who provided the early excitement for the spectators basking in brilliant sunshine. Langer had two birdies in his first six holes and Calero four birdies in his first seven and by the time both players went through the 10th hole they were sharing the lead at eight under par.

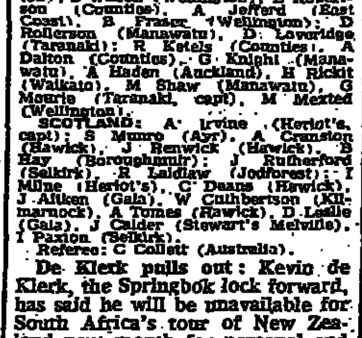
Three birdies in four holes from the sixth took Jacklin alongside Calero and Langer. Jacklin had holed a bunker shot at the ninth on Saturday for a birdie and he made another spectacular one by successfully holing a putt of 45 feet to reah the turn in 33.



When Langer dropped a shot at the 11th (494yds), where he was in the uncompromising rough three times, and Calero took four at the 14th (190yds), Jacklin was in front. He had stayed there with the help of a six-foot putt for his par at the 13th and now, using the putter which won for him the Open championship in 1969, he confidently holed from 15ft for a two at the 14th to move two strokes ahead of his rivals.

The 16th (479yds) offered a clear birdie chance, which both Langer and Calero gratefully accepted, but Jacklin missed his chance from four feet and so he needed to par the last two holes for victory. He got his four at the 17th (425yds), by getting up and down from the rough at the back of the green but there was little danger at the last where his drive accurately hit the fairway and from 134 yards he found the middle of the green with an eight iron and putted in two for a four.

There is every chance that Jacklin, who has moved up to 11th place in the Ryder Cup list, will now retain that status and so join Langer in the European team to play the United States



Leading totals:

279: A Jacklin, 71, 68, 72, 68. 280: B Langer (WG), 69, 68, 74, 69. 281: M Calero (Sp), 70, 69, 73, 70. 282: D Smyth, 69, 72, 72, 69. 283: S Rolley, 70, 71, 72, 70; J O'Leary, 71, 70, 70, 72. 284: H Clark, 67, 74, 73, 70; T Charnley, 73, 66, 70, 75. 285: S Ginn (Australia), 70, 69, 73, 73. 286: T Horton, 70, 70, 75, 71; J Canizares (Spain), 71, 74, 70, 71. 287: T Britz, 73, 71, 73, 68; E Murray, 72, 73, 67, 75; E Darcy, 70, 72, 67, 78. 288: I Mosey, 70, 73, 71, 73; S Martin, 73, 71, 72, 72; S Bishop, 69, 75, 72, 72; B Waites, 71, 69, 73, 75; N Ratcliffe (Australia), 73, 66, 71, 78. 289: C Mason, 70, 71, 73, 75; S Owen (NZ), 71, 72, 74, 72; B Gallacher, 74, 72, 70, 73. 290: B Marchbank, 77, 68, 66, 79. 291: M Thomas, 69, 74, 71, 77. 292: N Hunt, 67, 74, 78, 73; P Elson, 69, 72, 78, 73; M King, 74, 68, 78, 72; P Loxley, 74, 73, 75, 70; B Charles, 75, 72, 74, 71; T Powell, 76, 73, 72, 72; J Bennett, 72, 77, 71, 72; N Wood, 72, 72, 73, 75.

Rugby Union

Scots bow knee to superior opponents

From Iain Mackenzie,
Auckland, June 21

New Zealand 40 Scotland 15

Jim Telfer, once Scotland's rugby captain and now her coach, said after the last whistle of the tour at Eden Park yesterday: "I wish they played only 70 minutes."

Seventy-three minutes would have been acceptable as an alternative. At that point, it was 22-15 to the Blacks (or rather Whites; they did Scotland the courtesy of making the change to avoid a colour clash). Steven Munro had just escaped along the right wing after an appalling mix-up among three New Zealand backs. Bernie Fraser, who would reach the tape only a couple of inches behind Alan Wells, was the only New Zealander with the remotest chance of catching him. In the most dramatic moment of the match, the gap narrowed. Fraser caught his man, and the score stayed at 22-15.

Graham Mourie, the All Black captain, made a speech afterwards and it was not just diplomacy when he said: "If Steve had gone clear then, we'd have been in bad trouble. We could sense it. But, I guess, that's rugby. In 11 full internationals since 1905 the score reads: New Zealand 10, Scotland 0 with one draw.

They are simply better rugby players. They go in hard and fast for every ball; they do not ask for mercy, and they do not expect to hand any out. They are not invincible as South Africa, France, England, and most recently Australia, have proved. They are just better than the Scots as they have shown once more.

One slightly odd angle is that the only provincial match the Scots lost was against Wellington. Yesterday, all but eight of the 40 New Zealand points were scored by two Wellingtonians—Alan Hewson, the full back who scored two tries and kicked six conversions; and Stu Wilson, the right winger, crossed the line three times. Mourie stroed a try, too, as did Bruce Robertson, both of whom have said they will be unavailable to play against South Africa next month.

Bruce Hay scored Scotland's try when he was roared round behind the posts by a sporting crowd. Andy Irvine kicked the goal, and put across two penalty goals as well. Jim Renwick scored the other points.

NEW ZEALAND: A Hewson (Wellington); S Wilson (Wellington), B Robertson (Counties), A Jefferd (East Coast), B Fraser (Wellington); D Rollerson (Manawatu), D Loveridge (Taranaki); R Ketels (Counties), A Dalton (Counties), G Knight (Manawatu), A Haden (Auckland), H Rickit (Waikato), M Shaw (Manawatu), G Mourie (Taranaki, capt), M Mexted (Wellington).

SCOTLAND: A Irvine (Heriot's, capt); S Munro (Ayr), A Cranston (Hawick), J Renwick (Hawick), B Hay (Boroughmuir); J Rutherford (Selkirk), R Laidlaw (Jedforest); I Milne (Heriot's), C Deans (Hawick), J Aitken (Gala), W Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock), A Tomes (Hawick), D Leslie (Gala), J Calder (Stewart's Melville), I Paxton (Selkirk).

Referee: C Collett (Australia).

De Klerk pulls out: Kevin de Klerk, the Springbok lock forward, has said he will be unavailable for South Africa's tour of New Zealand next month for personal and business reasons.

Motor racing

Villeneuve shows he can handle Jarama and the opposition

From John Blunsden
Jarama, June 21

Villeneuve, Laffite, Watson, Reutemann, de Angelis. Even quicker than you can say their names they raced nose to tail across the finishing line here this afternoon to make the Spanish Grand Prix the closest fought world championship race we have seen for a very long time.

It was Villeneuve's and Ferrari's second grand prix success in a row, and won, frankly, against the odds. The race had been over 80 laps, but it was the last 20 which said it all—without a mechanical problem or a driver miscalculation it is virtually impossible for relatively close-matched cars and drivers to pass of this circuit.

The only change in that period came on lap 61, when the leading bunch came up to lap the Ensign of Salazar. Villeneuve was leading and Reutemann was right behind him and ahead of Laffite. The Ferrari driver went through but Salazar, in trying to get out of the way of the others, slowed in Reutemann's path.

Laffite slipped through into second place and Watson seized his chance, taking a tight line on to the straight and suddenly was third. It was over as quickly as that, because from then on every driver's effort to gain a place was to be in vain.

But no one tried harder than Jacques Laffite, who had sat on pole position with the latest Talbot Ligier, arguably the best handling car on the circuit this weekend, but had "blown" his advantage with a terrible start which left him trailing in 11th place on the opening lap.

It took him 24 laps of hard work to find a way past others in the tightly-packed field and work his way into fifth place and so into a challenging position behind the leaders. From then on the job became immensurably harder.

The early running had been made by Alan Jones, who had won the all-important race into the first corner, while Carlos Reutemann followed him through to put the two Saudia Leylands out in front with Gilles Villeneuve's Ferrari right behind them. Reutemann did a good job in protecting his team partner's lead for the first lap but then Villeneuve found a way through.

Even so, Jones was able to open up a lead at the rate of almost a second a lap. But on lap 13, with the lead now over 10 seconds, Jones locked his brakes and went off course on the long right-hand bend before the drop down to the start and finish straight.

Villeneuve came through in the lead and Jones was way down in 16th place by the time he was able to rejoin the race, all hopes of playing any dominant role having gone completely. He was to finish seventh.

Despite the overtaking difficulties, Villeneuve's race was something of a masterpiece, for Jarama is above all a handling circuit, and that was a quality which his Ferrari patently lacked. "I really didn't think I had a chance of winning this one," he said afterwards, "but after Alan had made a mistake, I was suddenly in the lead and from then on I had to concentrate hard not to make a single error of any sort. I knew I had the speed on the straight, and this saved me from being passed by Laffite in the cloing laps. I had big problems around all the twisty bits and it was a really hard race."

Ferrari's engineering chief, Mauro Forghieri, summed it up more succinctly. "The best part of our car is the turbo. It was fantastic today. No, correction. The best part of our car today was Villeneuve. He was super, fantastic. What a driver!"

It was a gruelling race in the heatwave conditions which Spain has been endurin gfor two weeks and several drivers were in poor physical shape by the finish. Derek Daly collapsed in the paddock afterwards and had to be given oxygen before being rushed to hospital for attention.

Nigel Mansell, of Britain, underlined his promise, but this time, with his car handling less than ideally, he had to be content with sixth place.

RESULTS: 1, G Villeneuve (Ferrari), 80 laps, 1hr 46min 35.01sec, 93.66mph; 2, J Laffite (Talbot Ligier), 1:46:35.23; 3, J Watson (McLaren Ford), 1:46:35.59; 4, C Reutemann (Williams-Ford), 1:46:36.02; 5, E de Angelis (JPS Lotus-Ford), 1:46:36.25; 6, N Mansell (JPS Lotus-Ford), 1:47:3.59; 7, A Jones (Williams-Ford), 1:47:31.59; 8, M Andretti (Alfa Romeo), 1:47:35.81; 9, R Arnoux (Renault), 1:47:42.09; 10, B Giacomelli (Alfa Romeo), 1:47:48.66.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP POSITIONS: Drivers: 1, Reutemann, 37 pts; 2, Jones, 24; 3, Piquet, 22; 4, Villeneuve 21; 5, Laffite, 17; 6, Patrese, 10; 7, de Angelis, 7; 8 equal, Cheever, Pironi and Mansell, 6; 11 equal, Prost, Surer and Watson, 4.

Tennis

The 'baby' Austin could be this year's top model

By Sydney Friskin

A BMW for an Austin! That would have been the line if Tracy Austin had decided to take the car offered by the sponsors after she had beaten Andrea Jaeger, 6—3 6—4 in the final of the women's tennis tournament at Eastbourne on Saturday. The alternative was the prize money, £22,000 (£9,091), but she needed time to think about it.

Miss Austin was in the driving seat for most of Saturday's match, a high-geared base line dual applauded generously by a capacity crowd of 5,000 who watched her retain the title she won last year. Discussing her Wimbledon chances she said: "This has been a good week for me. I think it is possible for me to win." She thought that Chris Lloyd would be under more pressure because of her record and that Hana Manlikova would be under an even heavier burden having been seeded No 2 in spite of being ranked fifth on the computer.

In the matter of seedings, Miss Jaeger was philosophic despite her tender years. "There are many more things in life than the seeds of Wimbledon. A lot of people think that because I'm only 16 I can't do well in major tournaments. Well, we'll see." That was as much as she was prepared to say about her Wimbledon prospects.

Probably the most comforting thought for Miss Austin was that she had passed a severe physical test which the week at Eastbourne had imposed upon her. Since last January she had endured increasing problems with a pinched sciatic nerve which had caused her to cancel many of her tennis engagements. The test reached its crisis in Saturday's final when a tigerish onslaught by Miss Jaeger enabled her to neutralize Miss Austin's 4—0 lead in the second set.

In the dictation of pace and rhythm Miss Austin looked a shade more assertive, but Miss Jaeger showed unexpected guile in her deep, piercing ground strokes. In fact both players landed their returns near the base line with such frequency that they threw the line judges into confusion and errors were made. Both players suffered and both complained, sometimes bitterly.

OTHER RESULT: Doubles: Miss M Navratilova and Miss P Shriver (US) beat Miss A Smith and Miss K Jordan (US), 6—7, 6—2, 6—1.

The umpire must be the judge Tanner believes

Rosboe Tanner, the No. 8 seed at Wimbledon, hopes the much-maligned tennis umpire soon regains the full authority he once had. After a week of umpiring controversies in the Lambert and Butler £30,000 championships, at Bristol, Tanner lost the final to an Australian, Mark Edmundson, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4 in a contest of true sporting spirit.

The American had the last word on Saturday: "Players should not have the right to ask for the removal of officials. They should certainly have the right of appeal against line decisions—but everything should stop with the man in the chair.

"Under present rules you can go over his head, then over the referee's head and bring in the grand prix supervisor who has been sitting in his office and has not seen the incident anyway. It would settle a lot of arguments a good deal quicker if the match umpire had the finad say."

The way Tanner and Edmondson played their final, the umpire, linesmen, referee and supervisor could all have packed up and gone home. It was a flawless exhibition of sportsmanship.

OTHER RESULT: Doubles: B Martin (US) and R Simpson (NZ) beat J Kriek (SA) and J Austin (US), 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Football

Tour to South Africa is 'simply a coaching trip'

—Sammy Nelson, Arsenal's Northern Ireland full-back, emphasized yesterday that the South African tour by a squad of British footballers is simply a coaching trip.

The players risk the wrath of the English FA and the world's governing body, Fifa, if they take part in any sort of competitive game in South Africa, which is not a FIFA member.

From Johannesburg, Nelson said, "I'm just here to do some coaching—I'm not aware of any games being planned. We will be coaching in the schools and youth clubs with a mixture of blacks, coloureds and whites, which to my mind seems fair enough."

Reports from South Africa, however, indicate that a match has been planned for next Wednesday, which is worrying Nelson's team manager, Terry Neill. He also has the centre half Willie Young in the party, apparently led by Leicester City's assistant manager Ian McFarline.

"I have quite clearly indicated to my players that they have not got permission to play in any sort of game and that if they do, there will be the direst consequences," Mr Neill said.

"I trust my players, but, to make sure, I have their promise in writing. They have signed forms, which are now at Highbury, stating they will not play in any games."

Mr Neill, who said that his striker Alan Sunderland had not gone on the trip as reported, added: "I don't want to stop anyone having a few weeks in South Africa. It's a beautiful country in many respects and we are not political at all at Arsenal. But we play to FA and Fifa rules and must abide by them."

Other players reported to be with Nelson and Young in South Africa include Jim Platt, the Middlesbrough and Northern Ireland goalkeeper, QPR's Don Shanks, Norwich City's Mick McGuire and Joe Royle and the well-travelled former Leicester forward Alan Birchenall. South African sources add the names of Nottingham Forest's defender Dave Needham and Leicester's Paul Edmunds.

Ted Croker, the FA secretary, said: "Irrespective of the South African situation, it is a serious matter for any player to play abroad without the permission of their home association."

South Africa were suspended and then expelled by the Fifa Congress in 1974, because of their apartheid policies.

FA officials have threatened to take action against any players who play in South Africa. Fifa, world football's governing body, would also take a dim view of any affiliated footballer playing there.

Stadium closed: Milan's Giuseppe Meazza (formerly San Siro) football stadium has been closed for the next home game of Internazionale in any European club match, the Union of European Football Associations have announced in Berne.

Uefa's control and disciplinary commission took the measure because of the incidents in the semi-final round match on April 24 between Internazionale and Real Madrid when the field was bombarded with fire crackers, bottles, paper rolls and other missiles and the guards had to use shields to protect the Spanish players after the game.

Internazionale now will have to conduct their next Uefa game at a field at least 300 km away from Milan and will have to pay all additional expenses that result from this for the opposing team.

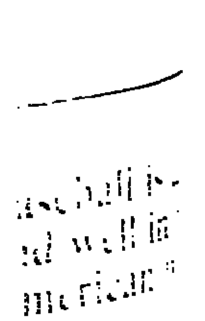
Referee kicked unconscious by goalkeeper

Oslo, June 21.—Norway's international goalkeeper, Roy Amundsen, a former wrestler, risks severe punishment by the Norwegian Federation after knocking down and kicking a referee unconscious, leaving him with two broken ribs. The incident happened during a third division match yesterday, the Norwegian radio said in a report. Amundsen, aged 30, lost his temper when his team, Snoegg of Notodden, played an away league match agoinst Aassiden and were beaten 3—1.

Just before half-time the referee, Tor Moeien, of Lilleström, stopped play when an Aassiden player was off-side in front of Amundsen's goal. The player grabbed the ball, refused to give it up and the referee gave him a yellow card. When the player still refused to surrender the ball, Amundsen pushed him to the ground, for which the referee sent him off.

Amundsen reacted violently by knocking Mr Moeien down and then kicked him. The referee was sent to hospital where doctors established he had suffered a slight concussion of the brain and two broken ribs.

Eldar Hansen, the federation president, said: "This may have serious consequences for Amundsen, on the club and at national team level."—AP.



Wark signs on for three more years

John Wark, who scored 14 goals in Ipswich Town's triumphant Uefa Cup run last season has signed on at Portman Road for a further four years.

Altogether the Scottish striker, Wark, scored 36 times—and was chosen as the PFA Footballer of the Year. His decision to re-sign leaves Frans Thijssen as the only doubtful player at Ipswich next season—although the Dutch midfield international has given an assurance that he is staying.

The new Coventry City manager, Dave Sexton, is finding plenty to occupy him during the close season.

Andy Blair, a striker, has refused to commit himself and Sexton's former club, Manchester United, could be among those interested.

Gary Bannister, with 21 first team appearances to his credit during three years at Coventry, is considering a £100,000 switch to Sheffield Wednesday. Last month Wednesday signed the Highfield Road defender, Jim Holton, on a free transfer.

Bristol Rovers shareholders were told yesterday that in the nine months to the end of March the club have lost more than £300,000. The chairman, Graham Holmes, said he expected the total loss for the financial year ending this month to be in the region of £400,000.

Cycling

Nickson too strong at the finish

By John Wilcockson

A dramatic last lap in the 147 miles British professional road race championship yesterday resulted in a narrow win for Bill Nickson (Liverpool). He caught the lone leader, Nigel Dean, a mile from the finish and then won the two-man sprint before a sun-splashed crowd in the high street at Daventry, Northamptonshire.

Graham Jones, the Manchester professional who competes in the *Tour de France* starting on Thursday, finished third, 29 seconds later. Jones was not beaten on merit, but by the particular circumstances in this national championship. He and his Peugeot team colleague, the Scot, Robert Millar, had been the powerhouses that kept the pace high and kept the field within striking distance of each of the race's many breakaways.



Even when the Oldham rider, Ian Greenhalgh, moved to a lead of four minutes 41 seconds, three laps from the end, the two French-based Peugeot men had the race under control. Greenhalgh, after 45 miles in the van, was caught and passed during the final climb of the one-in-six Newnham Hill, four miles from home.

The first rider to go by was Dean, but Jones had towed three others clear of the depleted bunch: Nickson, Keith Lambert and Sid Barras. With three miles remaining, Dean was still 20 seconds clear of the chasing four, when Nickson jumped clear on a short rise. The Liverpool rider slowly closed on the leader to eventually contest his one-sided sprint with Dean.

Nickson, aged 28, proved again he was a man who can rise to the occasion. An immensely talented cyclist, he was British amateur champion in 1974 and he was the last British winner of the Milk Race, two years later. In a blaze of publicity, he signed as a professional for the Continental-based TI Rally team in 1977, but by the end of the year he had returned home ignominiously after being eliminated from the *Tour de France*.

He has since married, started a family and is now competing as a part-time professional. Last year, Nickson won the British criterium championship, a short circuit race of 50 miles but yesterday's 147 miles, made up of 16 nine-mile laps, required a different type of effort.

This was also discovered by the world five kilometres pursuit champion, Tony Doyle, who retired after 89 miles even though he was then four minutes clear of the field. He said the race was too long for him, no doubt thinking ahead to the defence of his world title in Prague early in September.

RESULTS: 1, W Nickson, 6hrs 13min; 2, N Dean, 6-13; 3, G Jones, 6-13.29; 4, S Barras; 5, I Hallam; 6, A James; 7, K Lambert; 8, D Hayton; 9, I Banbury; 10, R Millar, all 6-13.46.

Santa Croce Sull'arno, Italy: Amateur Giro d'Italia: Final stage: First leg (Italian unless stated): 1, M Longo 2hr 10min 10sec; 2, S Ricco; 3, P Gambirasio. Second Leg: 1, W Delle Case 29min 44sec; 2, V Dedenov (USSR) 29:45; 3, R Jaskula (Poland) 29:51.

Final placings: 1, S Voronin (USSR) 36 hrs 34 min 49 sec; 2, S Kadatsky (USSR) 36:35.08; 3, G Fedrigo 36:35.10; 4, V Dedenov (USSR) 36:35.17; 5, J Simon (France) 36:36.06; 6, F Verza 36:36.12; 7, J Arroyo (Venezuela) 36:37.14; 8, E Fesia 36:37.14; 9, V Piva 36:37.38; 10, G Mas (France) 36:37.44.

For the record

Athletics

MEADOWBANK: Scottish championships, men: 100 metres, D McMaster 10.85 secs; 400m, W Armstrong 48.80; 800m, D Warren 1min 50.39secs; 1,500m, N Muir 3-41.7; 5,000m, L Spence 14-14.51; 110m hurdles, D Wilson 14.76; 400m hurdles, S Devine 51.81; 3,000m steeplechase, N Jones 8-54.2. Hammer, C Black 63.62metres (208ft 8½in); high jump, B Burgess 2.10m (6-10½); shot, M Atkinson 15.44m (50-8); pole vault, G Eggleton 5.00m (16-5); triple jump, J Brierley 14.85m (48-8); javeline: A Black 66.78m (219-1); marathon, C Youngson 2hrs 20mins 42secs. Women: 10m, L MacDonald 12.06secs; 400m, A Bridgeman 53.82; 800m: K Ford 2-08.84; 1,500m, A Wright 4-21.77; 3,000m: F McQueen 9-27.97; 100m hurdles, M Wells 14.33; 400m hurdles, M Southerndon 59.61. Long jump, K Glen 6.09metres (19ft 11½in); discus, C Cameron 40.66m (133-4½); high jump, A Leitch 1.78m (5-10); shot, L Marshall 12.67m (41-6½).

Boxing

SEOUL: Oriental and Pacific junior lightweight title: Oh Young-Sae (South Korea, holder) beat Y Ikehara (Japan), stopped fourth round.

Croquet

CHELTENHAM: Men: Final: D Openshaw beat Dr G J Roberts +10, -18, +17. Women: Semi-finals: Mrs H B H Carlisle beat Mrs J Noville Rolfe +22, +23; Mrs B C Sykes beat Miss F Joly +6, -7, +4. Final: Mrs Carlisle beat Mrs Sykes +10, +4. Dupre Cup: Draw: Final: Dr M Murray beat Prof B G Neal +16. Process: Final: Prof Neal beat Dr Murray +11. Play-off: Dr Murray beat Prof Neal +23. Mixed doubles: Final: Dr M Murray and Mrs B Meachom beat J McCullough and Mrs K Yeoman +16.

RYDE: Isle of Wight championship (American): Winner: M G Tompkinson 2 wins, 34pts. Level singles: Draw: Final: Mrs F H Newman beat Mrs P Mann +7. Process: Final: Mrs Newman beat Mrs W A Scarr +9. Handicap singles (nine bisques and over): Draw: Final: I Card (12) beat S Thomas (11) +6. Handicap singles (X): Final: F A Rowlands (9) beat L B Barnes (7) +4. Handicap singles (Y): Final: M G Tompkinson (3½) beat R W Newnham (8) +23. Handicap doubles: Final: R W Newnham and I Card (15) beat C and Mrs Abderhalden (14½) +11.

Cycling

VIENNA: Tour of Austria: Ninth stage: 1, P Muckenhuber (Austria), 3hr 14mins 32secs; 2, N Bhakhin (USSR), same time; 3, W Lauscha (Austria), 4:15.32. Overall: 1, G Zadrobilek (Austria), 31:43; 2, M Koryznski (Poland), 31:00.52; 3, H Maier (Austria), 31:03.01.

BELLOT: French professional road championship: 1, S Beucherie, 6hr 12mins 16secs; 2, B Vallet, 3, H Linard.

ISLE OF MAN MOUNTAIN TIME TRIAL (37¾ miles): Individual: 1, D Lloyd (Manchester Wheelers) 1hr 30min 8secs; 2, S Joughin (Manchester Wheelers) 1:30.30; 3, D Webster (Manchester Wheelers) 1:34.0. Team: 1, Manchester Wheelers (Lloyd, Joughin, Webster) 4:46.59. Handicap: D Gabbott (Clayton Velo) 1:25.38.

Football

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Montreal Manic 2, Washington Diplomats 0; Vancouver Whitecaps 3, Tampa Bay Rowdies 1; Fort Lauderdale Strikers 1, San Diego Sockers 0; Calgary Boomers 1, Dallas Tornado 0; Minnesota Kicks 3, Atlanta Chiefs 2; Seattle Sounders 1, San Jose Earthquakes 0; Chicago Sting 4, Portland Timbers 3. Friday: California Surf 5, Edmonton Drillers 3.

AUSTRIAN: Lask 4, Sportclub 1; Austria Wien 6, Gak 1; Sturm 1, Rapid 4; Admira/Wacker 2, Voest 1; Austria Salzburg 2, Eisenstadt 0.

FINAL STANDINGS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Austria Wien	36	20	6	10	77	46	46
Sturm Graz	36	17	11	8	68	39	45
Rapid	36	18	7	11	69	43	45

JOAO HAVELANGE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CUP: Paraguay 2, Yugoslavia 0; Argentina 3, Poland 1. Points: Group 1: Brazil 4, Spain 2, Mexico 2, United States 0. Group 2: Paraguay 4, Argentina 3, Yugoslavia 1, Poland 0.

RUSSIAN: Pakhtakor Tashkent 1, Dinamo Kiev 3; Kairat Alma-Ata 3, Chernomorets Odessa 0; Dinamo Minsk 0, Kuban Krasnodar 3; Spartak Moscow 3, Torpedo Moscow 1; Dinamo Moscow 3, Central Army Sports 1; Dinamo Tbilisi 1, Shaktyor Donetsk 1; Neftchi Baku 4, Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk 2; Zenith Leningrad 0, Tavriya Simferopol 2.

OPORTO: International match: Portugal 2, Spain 0.

Rotten weather race

Rio de Janeiro, June 21.—A Sydney to Rio de Janeiro yacht race, via Cape Horn, will begin on January 24. Rear Commodore Peter Rysdyk, of Sydney's cruising yacht club, said here: "It's 8,370 miles of rotten weather."—Reuter.



Golf

HERSHEY, Pennsylvania: LPGA tournament: Second round leaders (US unless stated): 137: J Carner, 68, 69. 139: M Floyd, 67, 72; P Sheehan, 66, 73; P Bradley, 66, 73. 140: B King, 68, 72. 142: S Spuzich, 73, 69; J Stanger, 71, 71; R Martin, 71, 71; M Hansen, 70, 72; J Washam, 75, 67. Foreign scores: 144: S Bertolaccini (Argentina), 72, 72. 147: B Mizrahie (Indonesia), 73, 74. 164: A Palli (France), 76, 78.

Netball

SYDNEY: International Series: Second series: New Zealand 34, England 30; New Zealand 48, Australia 29; England 41, Australia 34.

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: NRA Free rifle series: Argentina Gold Medal: Aggregate: 1, M Cooper 1,716; 2, S Cooper 1,672; 3, S Barrett 1,543. 60 shots prone (free rifle): 1, A E Clarke 591; 2, M Cooper 587; 3, C Trotter 585. Free rifle (three-position half course): 1, M Cooper 557; 2, S Cooper 559; 3, T Allen 506. Standard rifle: 1, M Cooper 572; 2, S Cooper 560; 3, J Powell 484.

Rowing

MARLOW REGATTA: Elite Eights: Vesta RC 3 lengths, 4mins 40sec. Senior A Eights: Radley College BC 1½ lengths, 4:50. School Eights: Radley College BC, 1 length, 5:03. Elite coxed fours: Leander B, 1½ lengths, no time taken. Senior A coxed fours: Isis, 3 lengths, 5:17. Elite coxless fours: Leander, 1½ lengths, 5:06. Senior A coxless fours: Durham University BC, 1 length, 5:11. Elite coxed pairs, Thames Tradesmen and Leander Club, easily 5:58. Elite coxless pairs: London, 5 lengths, 5:42. Elite sculls: M Carmichael (Leander Club), 5 lengths.

Sailing

HAMBLE: Impalas: 1, C-Cer, T Harrison (Hamble). J24: 1, Dee Jay, D J Quirk. Sonatas: Hey Ho 2, D Rowley (Hayling Island). Squibs: Chuckles, C M Jones (Hamble River). Medina: Little Whizzer, G Bunney (Warsash). XOD: X-Ray, C Caws (Island).

Show jumping

LIEGE, BELGIUM: International Horse Show: Prix Laurent Perrier: 1, L Collard-Bovy (Belgium) on Nicolo, 0 pts, 51.57 sec; 2, H Godignon (France), Khadidja, 0, 52.12; 3, P Schockemoehle (WG) El Paso 0, 52.47; 4, F Welch (GB) Rose Moro, 0, 52.56. Puissance Event: 1, E Wauters (Belgium) Pantry, and N Pessoa (Brazil) Moet et Chandon-Ecassevillais, D points and 2.18m in third jump-off 3, F Sloothaak (WG) Galant de L'Isle, gave up in the third jump-off. Table C Hunting Course: 1, E Wauters (Belgium) U P Bantry, 44 sec 83; 2, Wauters on Winnetou 46.71; 3, P Schockemoehle (WG) El Paso, 46.82; 4, J Greenwood (GB) Sky Fly, 46.86.

Speedway

WARSAW: World pairs finals: 1, United States (B Penhall 14, B Schwarz 9) 23 pts; 2, New Zealand (I Mauger 12, L Ross 10) 22; 3, Poland (Z Plech 15, E Jancarz 6) 21; 4, Czechoslovakia (A Dryml 12, J Verner 6) 18; 5, England (D Jessup 7, C Morton 10) and Denmark (O Olsen 10, H Nielsen 7) 17.

Squash rackets

JOHANNESBURG: South African Open, final: G Hunt (Australia) beat G Briars (GB), 9—1, 9—4, 4—9, 7—9, 9—2.

Swimming

MISSION VIEJO (California): International, second day: Men: 100m butterfly, P Arvidsson (Sweden), 56.46sec; 200m free-style, R Thornton (US), 1min 53.86sec; 400m free-style, R Madruga (Brazil), 3min 59.88sec; 400m individual medley, R Madruga (Brazil), 4min 27.85sec. Women: 100m butterfly, T Caulkins (US), 1min 1.16sec; 200m free-style, M Wayte (US), 2min 2.74sec; 400m free-style, K Linehan (US), 4min 15.58sec; 400m individual medley, T Caulkins (US), 4min 47.20sec.

Tennis

VENICE: International tournament, quarter-final round: P Rebolledo (Chile) beat A Panatta (Italy), 7—5, 6—0.

MILAN: Under-16 international tournament, finals: boys, P Cash (Australia) beat S Edberg (Sweden), 6—3, 6—1; girls, E Olsson (Sweden) beat P Huber (Austria), 7—6, 6—4.

Weightlifting

LIGNANO: World junior 75kg title: S Li (USSR) 330 kg. Team competition: 1, Soviet Union; 2, China; 3, Bulgaria; 4, East Germany; 5, Japan.

Yachting

KIEL: International week: Soling: J Anderson (Sweden). Flying Dutchman: A Schwarz (WG). Finn Dinghy: J Lindhardtson (Denmark). 470: P Levaillant (France). Tornado: Y Potapov (USSR). Star: A Wolmer (USSR).

Athletics

Robertson stakes his claim

By Cliff Temple

A new name surfaced yesterday as Britain's selectors consider their six-man team for the inaugural European Cup marathon in France next September. Andy Robertson, a hollow-faced Army physical training instructor based at Harrogate, threw down a gauntlet which was picked up too late by his opponents when he won the Sandbach marathon in 2hr 14min 23sec, his fastest-ever time by three minutes.

As the benefits of the flat, three-lap Sandbach course were undermined by hot sunshine, Robertson broke away from the large leading bunch at the end if the first lap. The rest let him go. "We were sure he would blow up later in the race," John Cain, the runner-up, said.

"I never kned how far in front I was, and I did have some doubts about whether I'd gone too soon" Robertson admitted. He was born in Kenya of Scottish parents and hopes to run for Scotland in next year's Commonwealth Games. His lead stretched to 600 yards at one point, but as his rivals realized they had underestimated the man who had run 130 miles a week in specific preparation for the race, the gap narrowed.

Cain and Terry Colton of Wolvehampton were pulling him along the Cheshire lanes, but Colton had to ease off with foot cramp at 21 miles. Cain ran out of road and, despite running a personal best of 2hr 14min 38sec, was just 60 yards down on Robertson at the finish.

Several other fancied runners, including Paul Eales and Mike Gratton, called it a day in the latter stages of the race. Trevor Wright who finished third in the London Marathon, was also affected by cramp and stomach trouble, but finished sixth in 2hr 16min 56sec.

Julie Barleycorn, a 25-yearold insurance clerk from Crawley, who was a former schoolgirl star but left the sport for five years and used to smoke up to 20 cigarettes a day, led all the way to win the ladies' event in 2hr 48min 21sec.

RESULTS: Men: 1, A Robertson (Army) 2hr 14min 23sec; 2, J Cain (Portsmouth) 2:14:38; 3, T Colton (Wolverhampton) 2:15:11; 4, G Laing (Aberdeen) 2:15:29; 5, I Ray (Salisbury) 2:16:56; 6, T Wright (Wolverhampton) 2:16:56. Team: 1, Duncairn 46 pts; 2, Salford 97; 3, Stafford 120. Women: 1, J Barleycorn (Crawley) 2:48:21; 2, V Marot (Leeds University) 2:50:02; 3, R Wright (Wolverhampton) 2:56:03.

SAPPORO: 20Km: Women: A Masuda (Japan), 1hr 11min 40sec.

MACON: Four nations field meeting, match result: 1, France, 49 pts; 2, France B, 36; 3, Britain, 34; 4, Spain, 30. Details: Pole vault: 1, T Vigneron (France B), 5.80 metres (world record); 2, Bellot (France), 5.70m; 3, Volkov (USSR), 5.65m. Triple jump: 1, A Moore (GB), 16.43m; 2, Cid (Spain), 16.39m; 3, Lamitie (France), 16.16m. Long jump: 1, R Mitchell (GB), 7.84m; 2, Pinabel (France), 7.69m; 3, Corgos (Spain), 7.67m. Women's match: 1, France, 21 pts; 2, Britain, 15; 3, France B, 8.

SAINT-ETIENNE: Four-nation throws meeting, match result: 1, Bulgaria, 111 pts; 2, France and Britain, 88; 4, Switzerland, 28. Details: Javelin: 1, D Ottley (GB), 84.40m; 4, P Yates (GB), 79.56m. Shot: 1, N Christov (Bulgaria), 19.49m. Hammer: 1, T Duguenov (Bulgaria), 73.06m; 2, R Weir (GB), 69.02m; 5, M Girvan (GB), 67.90m. Discus: 1, V Velev (Bulgaria), 61.14m; 4, R Weir (GB), 58.16m; 6, P Tancred (GB), 57.20m. Women's match: 1, Bulgaria, 48 pts; 2, France and Britain, 34; 4, Switzerland, 21. Details: Shot: 1, V Veselinova (Bulgaria), 20.27m; 5, A Littlewood (GB), 15.29m. Javelin: 1, A Todorova (Bulgaria), 67.52m; 4, J Williams (GB), 50.60m. Discus: 1, S Bosikova (Bulgaria), 66m; 3, L Bryan (GB), 55.88m; 4, J Kane (GB), 53.80m.

Lewis evokes memorial of the mighty Owens

Sacramento, June 21.—Carl Lewis, aged 19, with a leap of 8.62 metres, the second best of all time, won the long jump in the United States athletics championships last night and then took the 100 metres title. Nobody has won both events at a national championship since the legendary Jesse Owens 45 years ago.

Only Bob Beamon, who won the 1968 Olympics with a fabulous 8.90 metres, has jumped farther than the 19-year-old Lewis, a student at the university of Houston. He was measured at 8.73 metres in the qualifying competition here, but the wind behind him was too strong for the jump to be submitted as a record. "The world record can be broken," Lewis said. "But records are not uppermost in my mind—I just want to win."

Lewis took only one jump before crossing the stadium for the 100 metres. Here he started slowly, accelerating about 60 metres into the race. "At 80 metres, it was all over and I smiled as I took the lead," he said. He was timed at 10.13sec.

He returned to the long jump pit, prepared to jump again but it was not necessary, although the holder, Larry Myricks, finished with a jump of 8.45 metres. Only seven longer jumps have been recorded.

In other events, Evelyn Ashford, the United States record holder, won the women's 100 metres in 11.07sec and Greg Foster the 110 metres hurdles in 13.39sec. Matt Centrowitz retained the 5,000 metres' title in 13min 28.86sec and Ben Plucknett, the world record holder, won the discus with a throw of 69.02 metres.

Alberto Juantorena, of Cuba, a former double olympic champion, had to pull out after 300 metres in the semi-finals of the 400 metres. Juantorena, winner of both the 400 and 800 metres in Montreal, had been suffering from a slight tendon injury in his left knee from the evening before.

He said afterwards: "I didn't think it was all that serious but I felt some pain after 200 metres and I decided to stop rather than risk aggravating it." The Cuban team doctor, Paul Mazorra, said that the injury did not seem too serious but it had been only Juantorena's second outing of the season and he was not yet ready.

MEN: 100 metres: 1, C Lewis, 10.13sec; 2, S Floyd, 10.21; 3, M Lattany, 10.31. 5,000m: 1, M Centrowitz, 13:28.86; 2, C Virgin, 13:31.64; 3, D Clary, 13:33.54. 110m hurdles: 1, G Foster, 13.39; 2, L Cowling, 13.66; 3, T Campbell, 13.66. High jmp: 1, T Peacock, 2.25m; 2, M Goode, 2.25; 3, N Page, 2.25. Long jmp: 1, C Lewis, 8.62 metres; 2, L Myricks, 8.45; 3, M McRae, 8.04. Discus: 1, B Plucknett, 69.02m; 2, L Delis (Cuba), 65.54; 3, D Vorhees, 65.40.

WOMEN: 100m: 1, E Ashford, 11.07; 2, J Bolden, 11.27; 3, A Brown, 11.28. 100m hurdles: 1, S Hightower, 13.09; 2, B Fitzgerald, 13.10; 3, J Washington, 13.18. Shot: 1, D Wood, 16.91m; 3, L Griffin, 16.26; 3, S Burke, 15.99.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Irish one point behind in Europa Cup

Luxembourg, June 21.—In the five-nation qualifying contest yesterday for a place in the Europa Athletics Cup finals, Iceland and Denmark shared the lead with Ireland only one point behind on 32 and Turkey a close fourth on 31. Luxembourg had 21 points.

Derek Taylor of Ireland won the 1,500 metres with a final spurt. His time of 3min 44.29sec, was one second ahead of the Turk, Sermet Teurlenk. In the 10,000 metres the former world cross-country champion, Ray Treacy of Ireland, was beaten into second place by Allan Zachariassen of Denmark.

Luxembourg pulled off a surprise win in the 4x100 metres relay with the Turkish sprinters second. Points totals: Iceland 33, Denmark 33, Ireland 32, Turkey 31, Luxembourg 21.

400 METRE HURDLES: 1, M Solmaz (Turkey), 52.59secs; 2, J Have (Denmark), 53.66; 3, K Currid (Ireland), 53.02.

1500 METRES: 1, D Taylor (Ireland), 3:44.29; 2, S Teurlenk (Turkey), 3:45.35; 3, J Didriksson (Iceland), 3:47.63.

100 METRES: 1, O Sigurdsson (Iceland), 10.93; 2, S Caprazli (Turkey), 10.97; 3, K Atkinson (Ireland), 11.06.

SHOT: 1, H Halldorsson (Iceland), 19.69 metres; 3, M Henningsen (Denmark), 16.99; 3, P Hartigan (Ireland), 14.96.

400 METRES: 1, J Smedegaard (Denmark), 46.62; 2, O Juncker (Luxembourg), 50.91.

JAVELIN: 1, V Vilhapalmsson (Iceland), 70.68 metres; 2, T McHugh (Ireland) 65.08; 3, M Maltbs (Denmark), 63.10.

HIGH JUMP: 1, E Ozdamar (Turkey), 2.11; 2, L Axen (Denmark), 2.08; 3, M Wintersdorf (Luxembourg), 2.04; 4, D Murray (Ireland), 1.95.

10,000 METRES: 1, A Zachariassen (Denmark), 29:30.01; 2, R Treacy (Ireland), 29:31.17; 3, N Agnu (Turkey), 29:32.52.

LONG JUMP: 1, J Hoddsson (Iceland), 7.14; 2, M Eriksen (Denmark), 7.10; 3, C Atkinson (Ireland), 7.08.

4 x 100 METRES RELAY: 1, Luxembourg 41.75sec; 2, Turkey 41.90; 3, Iceland 42.66; 4, Ireland 42.69.—Reuter.

McLeod victory sets up a Golden chance

Prague, July 21.—British runners are poised for a clean sweep of the International Amateur Athletic Federation's Golden series after Mike McLeod's 10,000 metres win here on Friday night.

McLeod won in 27min 59.42secs in a follow-up to the 5,000 metres victory by Barry Smith in Gateshead, two weeks ago.

The victories by Smith and McLeod were unexpected, but in the two remaining Golden events, in West Berlin and Brussels in August, another British pair, Olympic 100 metres champion Allan Wells and mile world record-holder Steve Ovett, will be among the favourites.

McLeod's win, his second Golden 10,000 metres triumph in three years, was a close affair in which he held off fast-finishing teammate Geoff Smith, who was beaten by 100th of a second.

Britons took five of the top six places in a race in which Olympic bronze medallist Mohamed Kedir, of Ethiopia, and experienced Tanzanian Suleiman Nyambui did most of the work at the front. Nyambui was eventually seventh and Kedir eighth.—Reuter.

Spain beat Greece

Spain beat Greece by winning more individual events after they finished equal on points in a women's athletics European Cup preliminary match in Barcelona yesterday. Portugal in third place also qualify for the semi-final. Iceland were eliminated.

Boxing

Watt is the intelligent man's guide to survival in a bruising world

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

At first sight it might seem that the course Jim Watt followed in the defence of his world lightweight title against Alexis Arguello at Wembley on Saturday was more negative than the one adopted by another former British world champion, Alan Minter, against Mustafa Hamsho recently in Las Vegas.

But Arguello confirmed yesterday that backpedalling was not just the only way open to the Scot but the correct one in the kind of pressure he was under after the first round of preliminaries were over.

Watt stuck to his route even though he suffered the indignity of being hammered going backwards. Though comprehensively outboxed, he did finish on his feet, bloody but unbowed. As such, it was a positive plan of action.

If Watt had tried to carry the fight to the challenger, Arguello, who is not given to boast, said that he would have been killed: "If he comes forward then he is dead". His quiet manager, Dr Ramon, leant over the table at his hotel and pointed at his record, brought up to date with the one British name among the 20 nationalities beaten, and said: "You see the 19 Mexicans; all come forward, all kayoed. Only two of seven southpaws not kayoed, Ramirez and Jeem".

It was not quite the sort of contest I expected from a title holder even though the saying in the trade is that "challengers must come to the champion." I would have preferred to see Watt stand his ground and test the oncoming Nicaraguan's mettle. He might have been pleasantly surprised, for Arguello said that he had been hurt in the eighth and twelfth rounds.

All round, then it was the kind of intelligent bout one would expect from an intelligent man. It is more than likely that the same good sense will make Watt retire from the game, even though Arguello thinks that the Scot still has plenty to give.

He was surprised by Watt's fitness and determination, which he says are 90 per cent of the battle. There could still be, just, one lucrative meeting: that with Sean O'Grady, the WBA champion, if Watt is suitably ranked by that body.

But that road is full of pitfalls. It is one thing going out to a great champion like Arguello, who has gone into the history books for winning three world crowns, quite another to have to bow to the Irish-American who claims he was robbed in Glasgow last year.

Watt has made a small fortune out of his last three bouts, this one alone *bringing him £378,000*, and since he has been talking of retiring, those close to him think that he will get out while his brains do not need examining. Which could be why his last words to Arguello were: "If you fight O'Grady, hit him hard."

In the bout itself it was clear from the end of the first round that it was going to be one-way traffic with Arguello going in forward gear and Watt in reverse. I thought the European judges, Kurt Halbach (West Germany), and Rober Desgains (Belgium), who scored it 147—143, which means seven to Arguello, three to Watt and five even, were generous.

The American judge Dick Young's figures of 147—137, which meant 12 to Arguello and three to Watt, were more realistic, since Arguello made all the moves and showed the superior boxing skills while Watt was always three blows behind even in his best rounds, and took no steps to tell the challenger: "Hey, that's my title you are running away with."

I liked his assistant trainer Don Kahn's reasons for Arguello's failure to finish off Watt after the knockdown in the seventh: "KOs just come, you don't plan them. And there is the danger, if you go wild, you will yourself suffer with a man like Watt."

Arguello puts his victory down to his trainer, Arturo Hernandez, who monitored every round, telling him when to press and when to rest. It so happens that his resting rounds were Watt's best.

Fight over money: The insurance payout from the World Boxing Council after the death of Johnny Owen should have been £75,000, not £25,000, according to the Welsh boxer's father, Dick Owen.


The unacceptable face of pugilism: Watt and his wounds.

Racing

Royal Ascot an anachronism that must never be brought up to date

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Although the attendance at Ascot on Saturday was slightly down on the corresponding day 12 months ago the week as a whole was still an outstanding success for the course. The attendance at the Royal meeting was the best since the stands were built, showing a 12 per cent increase on the figures for 1980.

This was tantamount to a flat rejection of change. From time to time it is suggested that wearing a top hat and tails for a race meeting is an anachronism, but without the pomp, ceremony and glamour Royal Ascot would not be where it is now. That is why they come. Do away with the trappings and it would descend to the ordinary level" was how Lord Abergavenny, the Queen's representative put it to me on Saturday when we discussed the happenings of the previous four days.

"This is England at its best", a Police Constable on duty behind the grandstand said on Friday as he surveyed with almost disbelief the annual sing song that has taken place there on the final day around the bandstand ever since the year of the Queen's Silver Jubilee.

England was in such good spirits that year that it took place then quite by accident. Now it is a regular feature and I strongly recommend anyone who has not attended one to do so. People from all walks of life in all forms of dress line the balconies, surround the bandstand, link arms and give voice to tunes *ranging from Rule Britannia* to Knees up Mother Brown.

"Royal Ascot wouldn't be the same without it now", was the bandmaster's smiling comment as he descended from his dais at the end of it all. A friend of mine brought along a Spaniard for the first time and he was the first to say that he had never witnessed such a relaxed and joyous spectacle in his life.

Obviously the meeting was a great financial success. It is nice to be able to report that the Ascot authority will be pumping money back into prizes next year and probably increasing the minimum level right across the board throughout the season. They also intend improving existing facilities as much as they can and trying to improve the flow by modernizing entrances, turnstiles and the like.

The perennial skill of Lester Piggott, Greville Starkey's dash, the rich talent that belongs to those three brilliant trainers Henry Cecil, Guy Harwood and Michael Stoute, those are topics that Michael Seely dwelt upon at length as we feasted on a menu comprising the best *flat racing* in the world. What has escaped attention so far is the breeding angle and what a *success story* the Royal meeting represented for Ireland.

Sixteen of the 24 races were won by horses sired by a stallion who stood or still stands in that haven of the thoroughbred. Just as Piggott and Cecil top the charts from the human angle so the 15-year-old stallion, Habitat, was unquestionably the leading sire during the Royal meeting. Thanks to Marwell, Hard Fought, Strigida and Feltwell his stock won four races over distances that varied from five furlongs to a mile and a half. Even more remarkable was the fact that Strigida was Habitat's first pattern race winner over 12 furlongs.

Furthermore Habitat is also the paternal grandsire of Olympic Glory, who won the Britannia Stakes. It was a good week for this remarkable male line in another respect too, because Habitat's sire, Sir Gaylord, was represented by Pelerin, the decisive winner of the Hardwicke Stakes.

Hollinshead fined: Blood samples have been taken from Shooting Butts to help confirm his identity. The gelding was not allowed to run in the Halifax Stakes at Ascot on Saturday because of an "identification irregularity". Neither the horse's colour or markings agreed with the passport description, but there is no suspicion of the wrong horse having appeared. Reg Hollingshead, the trainer, was fined the statutory £45 for a non-runner.

STATE OF GOING (official): Pontefract: firm; Wolverhampton: firm; Brighton: firm.

Show jumping

Philco provides Broome with some compensation

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

David Broome, at 41, has nothing left to achieve in the world of show jumping, but there is still satisfaction to be gained for the dedicated horseman in making history repeat itself. Yesterday at Cardiff Castle, having finished second in all three legs of the Benson and Hedges professional championship, he won the title itself for the fourth time, riding the 16-year-old American thoroughbred, Queensway Philco, who thus provided compensation *for letting him down in the* World Cup at Birmingham in April.

Harvey Smith, Broome's constant sparring partner, finished as runner-up overall on Sanyo San Mar. Robert Smith won the third leg on Liquid Diamonds but his overall placing was well in the ruck, leaving the young Northern Ireland rider, James Kernan, on Condy, to finish third for the title.

Michael Mac, the reigning junior European champion, won the third and final leg of the Benson and Hedges amateur championship with the only clear round in the jump-off. He was riding the grey, Persian Shah, who came from Australia and is very much the same type of horse as a 19-year-old chestnut I was shown in the royal stables in Tehran in 1977 as the favourite mount of the late Shah.

But the overall title went to the runner-up in this final leg, the imperturbable Lesley McNaught, aged 17, the pupil of Ted and Elizabeth Edgar. She partnered the Everest Stud's Irish six-year-old mare, One More Time, bought by Ted Edgar in Dublin last summer. Already a winning partnership in the ladies national championship at Royal Windsor in May, they won the Lancia Three Counties championship from all the professional combinations at Malvern on Thursday.

Leonard Owen, a director of Benson and Hedges, said: "I am a little concerned that this event is not progressing as much as our *other involvements*. The prize money has only risen to £20,000 from £18,000 in 1974. I would like to see it reaching £40,000 next year with a three-five-year contract, but we seem to have no security of tenure here, much as we enjoy it.

"Ideally we would like a permanent gap in the calendar at a peak date, so as to fit in with the world championship in Dublin next year. This is the only sport in which we have to live from year to year, which the governing body seems happy to expect us to do."

BENSON AND HEDGES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP: Third leg: 1, Persian Shah (M Mac) clear round, 41.7secs; 2, One More Time (Miss L McNaught) four faults, 46.9; 3, Novilheiro (J Whitaker) eight faults, 41.1. Final placings: 1, Miss McNaught (GB) 7pts; 2, P Richardson (GB) 13; 3, M Mac and J Whitaker (GB) 16.
BENSON AND HEDGES PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP: Third leg: 1, Liquid Diamond (R Smith) clear, 32.8secs; 2, Queensway Philco (D Broome) clear, 33.6; 3, Sanyo San Mar (H Smith) clear, 34.3. Final placings: 1, Broome (GB) 6pts; 2, H Smith (GB) 11; 3, J Kernan (GB) 12.

Hockey

Dutch draw is enough to win tournament

Amsterdam, June 21.—The Netherlands drew 2—2 with world champions West Germany to win a four-nation women's tournament here today.

A penalty corner two minutes before the end by Boekhorst earned the Dutch top place after they had allowed a one-goal lead, scored by Boekhorst after 10 mintues to slip away.

West Germany, who won the world championship by beating the Netherlands in Buenos Aires last April, equalized in the 44th minute and converted a penalty corner 11 minutes later. They then held off Dutch pressure until Boekhorst scored again.

In today's other match, England trounced the United States, 6—1. Swinnerton put England ahead in the 23rd minute, but the Americans equalized before halftime. In the second half England's forward line played havoc with the American defence.

AMSTERDAM: Women's four-nations tournament: Netherlands 2, West Germany 2; England 6, United States 1. Saturday: West Germany 4, England 3; Netherlands 5, United States 3.

FINAL STANDINGS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Netherlands	3	2	1	0	16	7	5
West Germany	3	2	1	0	10	6	5
England	3	1	0	2	11	14	2
United States	3	0	0	3	5	13	0

AMSTERDAM: Men's four-nations tournament: Australia 3, West Germany 1; Pakistan 5, Netherlands 3. Saturday: Australia 3, Pakistan 2; Netherlands 2, West Germany 1.

FINAL STANDINGS:

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Australia	3	3	0	0	11	5	6
Pakistan	3	2	0	1	9	7	4
Netherlands	3	1	0	2	7	11	2
West Germany	3	0	0	3	3	7	0

European racing

Matthias and Junta land valuable Belgium prize

From a Special Correspondent

Junta, ridden by John Matthias beat a fellow English challenger Belloc (Brian Rouse), by a comfortable three lengths in the £19,833 Grand Prix de Bruxelles at Groenendael yesterday. Belloc had tried to lead from the start, but had no answer when Junta joined him one and a half furlongs out. The French-trained but Belgian-owned Sardos was four lengths back in third, followed by the two local runners, Rigel and Gold Country.

The victory lifts Ian Balding, whose Glint of Gold won the Italian Derby, above Guy Harwood at the head of the list of successful English trainers overseas. Races worth more than £10,000 to the winner in Belgium are rated group one in Britain, a harsh rule which will make Junta difficult to place.

Snow Day and Barb's Bold, who were the only three-year-olds in a field of seven, dominated their rivals both in the betting for the Prixe Fille de l'Air and on the course at Saint-Cloud on Saturday.

Good to Beat and Liki Liki made the running, but Snow Day took it up at the entrance to the straight.

Snow Day is now unbeaten in three races. She was sold to Robert Sangster, for a reported $300,000, after winning the Prix du Royaumont on June 6. She will attempt to make a further return on his investment in the Prix Chloé at Evry on July 18.

Isopani took up the running between the last two fences in the Grand Steeplechase de Paris at Auteuil yesterday and stayed on strongly to hold off the challenge of Carmont by two lengths.

What a Joy took the Grande Course de Haies des Quatre Ans, in which John Francome was seventh of eight on Al Arof. Bison Fute foiled Palute's heroic attempt to become the first horse to win the Grande Course de Haies d'Auteuil three times.

St Cloud

PRIX FILLE DE L'AIR (Group III: fillies and mares: £14,815: 1m 2½f)
SNOW DAY, br, by Reliance—Vindaria (R Sangster), 3-8-7 ... P Paquet 1
Barb's Bold ... F Head 2
Daeltown ... A Lequeux 3
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 3.20fr; places, 2.00, 2.30. Dual F: 4.10. F Boutin. 2l, ½l. Satila 4th. 7 ran. 2min 13.1sec.

Auteuil

GRAND STEEPLE-CHASE DE PARIS (£60,185: 3m 5f)
ISOPANI, b g, by Francois Saubaber—Vanie II (P David), 7-10-1 ... A Chelet 1
Carmont, 6-10-1 ... P Boisgontier 2
Ardiern, 8-10-1 ... D Leblond 3
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 8.70fr; places, 3.00, 2.00, 3.60. A Fabre. 2l, 6l. Echiquier 4th. 15 ran. 7min 2sec.

Reid suspended

John Reid was suspended for four days—June 29 to July 2—for careless riding on Killingholme Clay at Redcar on Saturday. Killingholme Clay was disqualified from second place after being beaten a length by Full Extent in the Philip Cornes Nickel Alloy Stakes (qualifier). Reid said he would appeal because he had done everything possible to keep his mount straight.

Polo

Stowell lack proper coordination

By John Watson

The Ivy Lodge ground at Cirencester Park Polo Club, being used for the first time this season and looking impeccable, formed the stage yesterday when the club's high-goal six-chukka tournament for the Warwickshire Cup entered the quarter-final phase. The opponents were David Yeoman's Southfield, who aggregate 18 goals *on handicap, against Lord Vestey's* 19-goal Stowell Park.

Although Southfield began with a one-goal lead on handicap, they looked the stronger squad throughout this brisk encounter. Their fulcrum, composed of two Argentines, Juan Jose Alberdi and Martine Zubia, cooperated with the fluency of well-paired greyhounds, while young Charles Beresford supported them thoughtfully and energetically at back.

Their coordination contrasted with their rivals' lack of it.

SOUTHFIELD: 1, D Yeoman (3), 2, M Zubia (5), 3, J J Alberdi (7), back, Lord C Beresford (3).
STOWELL PARK: 1, Lord Vestey (3), 2, J Ocampo (5), 3, H Barrantes (8), back, Lord P Beresford (3).

Ascot results

2.0: 1, Double Florin (20-1); 2, Mountain Monarch (20-1); 3, Champagne Charlie (10-1). Wild Rosie, 100-30 fav. 15 ran. NR: Shooting Rolls.
2.30: 1, Norwick (7-2); 2, Cause For Applause (7-2); 3, Swansea Bay (7-1). Hazim, 3-1 fav. 8 ran. NR: Favoloso.
3.0: 1, Sanu (8-1); 2, Sandon Buoy (7-1); 3, Blue Singh (14-1). Red Gold, 5-1 fav. 12 ran. NR: Ashbrittle, Miss Quaver.
3.35: 1, Six Mile Bottom (5-2); 2, Sheer Grit (4-6 fav); 3, Regal Steel (5-1). 3 ran.
4.10: 1, Oh So Choosy (7-1); 2, Susanna (8-1); 3, Unbiased (13-2). K-Sera and Park Place 4-1 jt fav. 9 ran. NR: Sea Aura.
4.40: 1, Admiral's Princess (5-1); 2, Corley Moor (8-1); 3, Golden Green (20-1). Never So Lucky, 6-4 fav. 8 ran.

Ayr

1.30: 1, Steel Choice (20-1); 2, Fort Garry (4-5 fav); 3, Luxury (11-1). 9 ran.
2.0: 1, End of the Line (100-30); 2, Singing Sailor (14-1); 3, Jump Jar (4-1). Whey 5—4 fav. 6 ran.
2.30: 1, Africanos (4-1); 2, Secret Gill (9-2); 3, Fine Point (8-1). Herbie Quayle (3-1 fav 4th). 7 ran.
3.0: 1, Visconti (6-1); 2, Hymnos (5-2 fav); 3, Timber Track (11-4). 6 ran.
3.30: 1, D'Lo (14-1); 2, Jo-Jo-San (3-1 jt fav); 3, Aminia (10-1). The Small Circle (3-1 jt fav). 6 ran.
4.0: 1, Illini (9-2); 2, Cardinal Palace (14-1); 3, Embustera (5-1). Lady of Cornwall (5-4 fav) 4th. 9 ran.

Redcar

1.45: 1, Carlton Hall (10-1); 2, Precious Jade (7-2); 3, Irish Commandment (9-1). Foolish Pet, 3-1. 15 ran.
2.15: 1, Full Extent (6-1); 2, Barooq (20-1); 3, Danish Express (7-1). Killingholme, 4-5 fav. 18 ran.
2.45: Atlantic Boy (7-4 fav); 2, Norfolk Realm (5-2); 3, Right of Light (5-1). 6 ran.
3.15: 1, Golden Holly (13-1); 2, Kent's Pride (20-1); 3, Disco Fever (2-1 fav). 13 ran.
3.45: 1, Miss Cindy (10-1); 2, Steeple Bell (4-5 fav); 3, Goldliner Game (7-1). 5 ran.
4.15: 1, Generoso (7-1); 2, Johnnie Hussar (7-1); 3, Pasadina Lad (10-1). Grand Unit, 3-1 fav. 20 ran.
4.45: 1, Miss Prudent (2-1 fav); 2, Mercia Sound (11-4); 3, Slane Sparkler (4-1).

Warwick

6.15: 1, Vin St Benet (16-1); 2, Manns Brown (14-1); 3, Warm Order (7-1). Saulingo Sung and Champagne Dolly 4-1 jt favs. 12 ran.
6.45: 1, Next Decade (3-1 jt fav); 2, Chantilly Girl (10-1); 3, Fine Touch (3-1 jt fav). 9 ran.
7.15: 1, Minibank (7-4 fav); 2, Luxulam (7-1); 3, Azzam (10-1). 18 ran.
7.45: 1, Home on the Range (10-11 fav); 2, Cinwewrench (8-1); 3, Alam Ala (4-1). 7 ran.
8.15: 1, Silent Tears (10-1); 2, Rambono Again (11-2); 3, Little Atom (16-1). Pit Stop (7-2 fav), 4th. 15 ran.
8.45: 1, Needs Supporting (9-2); 2, Gay Georgia (11-2); 3, Pale Moon (33-1). Conform (9-4 fav).

Brighton programme

1.30 LEVY BOARD STAKES (Apprentices: £1,115: 1m)
1 00-00 Black Earl, T Hallett, 4-9-3 ... Dickie 6
3 0-000 Noble Philip, M McCourt, 4-9-3 ... Fozzard 7
4 0-000 Ashleigh Boy, R Hoad, 4-8-10 ... Brown 4
6 000/ Corrib, G Balding, 8-8-10 ... Burnham 5 16
7 /300 Documentary, S Woodman, 6-8-10 ... Blake 1
8 004-0 Rotlago, Mrs D Oughton, 6-8-10 Moseley 17
9 30-03 Silari (CD), C Wildman, 7-8-10 ... Lomax 5 2
10 440/ Suncharmer (B), B Wise, 8-8-10 ... Hamm 5 11
11 4000 Swift Kiss (D), R Williams, 4-8-10 Marrin 10
12 3000- Where's Henry, A Neaves, 6-8-10 McKeown 3
14 200/ Bionic Bill, J Old, 6-8-5 ... Saunders 5
18 Blushing God, R Hannon, 5-8-3 ... Ford 5 14
19 0-00 Red Clip, J Gilbert, 7-8-5 SusanGilbert 5 15
20 00-00 Singing Fool, D Jermy, 5-8-3 ... Scarfo 5 8
21 00/0 Gipsy Singer, P Hedger, 6-8-0 ... Willey 13
27 00-00 Touch of Class, R Simpson, 4-8-0 Goswell 5 12
28 1000- Wild Pumpkin, P Ashworth, 4-8-0 Woolnough 5 9
5-1 Swift Kiss, 4-1 Silari, 5-1 Black Earl, 13-2 Noble Philip, 8-1 Documentary, 10-1 Ashleigh Boy, Corrib, 12-1 Rotlago, 16-1 others.

2.0 BEVENDEAN GUARANTEED STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,035: 5f 66yds)
2 0 Blue Fire Lady, C Benstead, 8-11 ... Rouse 11
3 3240 Boardmans Star, R Hannon, 8-11 Wernham 9
4 00 Chester County, Thomson Jones, 8-11 Cook 1
6 34 Cruise Port, J Tree, 8-11 ... P Eddery 5
7 Dance Till Dawn, M Masson, 8-11 W R Swinburn 8
9 00 Free Range, R Smyth, 8-11 ... Starkey 10
14 22 Laura Jenney, I Balding, 8-11 ... Matthias 12
16 402 Lindsay, D Elsworth, 8-11 ... Cochrane 3 7
17 0 Madona, P Haslam, 8-11 ... Jago 6
19 0 Mrs Willie, M Masson, 8-11 ... Bond 3
21 0000 Pamiree, A Ingham, 8-11 ... Ramshaw 4
23 04 Red Rosie, R Smyth, 8-11 ... Carson 2
5-2 Red Rosie, 100-30 Laura Jenny, 4-1 Lindsay, 5-1 Cruise Port, 8-1 Boardmans Star, 10-1 Madona, 14-1 others.

2.30 PEACEHAVEN HANDICAP (£1,895: 1¼m)
1 34-10 Sir Tristan, R Sheather, 4-10-0 Cochrane 3 12
2 140-2 Chukaroo (CD), D Laing, 9-9-11 ... Cook 8
3 001-4 Traquair (CD), J Dunlop, 12-9-8 ... Dawe 7 4
8 -3032 Norfolk Flight, W Hastings-Bass, 4-8-13 McKeown 5 9
16 0-420 Bell Tent (D), W Wightman, 10-8-4 P Eddery 1
18 000-0 Restless Lady, H Price, 4-7-13 ... Rouse 6
19 00-04 Logan (B), M Masson, 4-7-12 ... Still 15
20 001 Groucho, N Callaghan, 4-7-10 ... Carson 10
21 4-000 Luz Bay, T Gosling, 6-7-10 ... Clark 5 6
22 0-200 Dyk-A-Tak (B,CD), C Benstead, 6-7-10 McGlone 5 7
23 0-010 Legal Laird (B,D), S Woodman, 7-7-9 Newnes 3 2
25 0-002 Ceramic (D), T M Jones, 4-7-8 ... Blanks 11
26 00-00 Tudors Dilemma, D Jermy, 4-7-7 Jenkinson 3
9-4 Chukaroo, 3-1 Norfolk Flight, 4-1 Sir Tristan, 6-1 Bell Tent, 8-1 Traquair, 9-1 Groucho, 10-1 Ceramic, 12-1 Logan, 16-1 others.

3.0 BRIGHTON MILE HANDICAP (£3,772: 1m)
1 0040 Braughing (D), C Brittain, 4-10-0 Carson 6
2 1111 On Edge (D), J Spearing, 6-9-5 ... Cook 9
3 0122 Helexian (C), A Ingham, 4-8-8 Starkey 6
4 0-103 Gusty's Gift (C), P Cole, 7-8-6 ... Eddery 1
5 12-00 Kashmir Blue (D), M Stoute, 4-8-2 W R Swinburn 2
7 0-000 Fernando (CD), R Hannon, 4-7-12 ... Rouse 7
10 0000 Monte Acuto (CD), G Harwood, 7-7-7 Mose 7 3
12 400-0 Haddfan (CD), J Dunlop, 6-7-7 Dawe 7 4
13 04-44 Remainder Imp, R Turnell, 4-7-7 ... Clark 5 8
5-2 On Edge, 4-1 Helexian, 5-1 Braughing, 11-2 Gusty's Gift, 6-1 Kashmir Blue, 9-1 Remainder Imp, 10-1 Fernando, 14-1 others.

3.30 MOULESCOOMB STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £2,187)
3 0 Little London, T M Jones, 8-11 ... Talk 8
4 04 Master Bunbury, P Cundell, 8-11 Higgins 6
6 001 Tiger Town (B), P Haslam, 8-11 ... Jago 10
7 0400 Typecast, Mrs J Reavey, 8-11 ... Rogers 5
9 0000 Grace Harwar (B), G Balding, 8-8 P Eddery 9
10 00 Hawaiian Sunset, P Cundell, 8-8 ... Carson 2
11 0 Parabems, G Williams, 8-8 ... Williams 4
12 Runaround Sue, P Cole, 8-8 ... Cauthen 1
13 0240 Sharp Melody, R Hoad, 8-8 ... Newnes 3 3
14 004 Starters Image, W Hastings-Bass, 8-8 Starkey 7
15 0422 Sweet for Days (B), R Hannon, 8-8 ... Cook 11
11-4 Tiger Town, 4-1 Typecast, 5-1 Sweet for Days, 11-2 Starters Image, 8-1 Runaround Sue, 10-1 Hawaiian Sunset, 12-1 Master Bunbury, 16-1 others.

4.0 SHEEPCOTE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,695: 6f)
6 -0131 Cumulus (D), Thomson Jones, 8-8 ... Cook 6
7 100-0 Lingia Lil, Mrs R Lomax, 8-8 ... Newnes 3 8
8 0022 Dead Strait (CD), R Smyth, 8-5 ... Carson 11
12 00-00 Sugar Coated, M Masson, 7-13 ... Rouse 3
13 -0002 Gawnmysun, A Pitt, 7-13 ... Jenkinson 10
15 1412 Everybodys Friend (D), N Callaghan, 7-12 McGlone 5 2
17 42-11 Bartra (C), M Masson, 7-7 ... Still 7
18 400-0 Star Issue (B), J Winter, 7-7 ... Clark 5 1
20 000-0 Ramas Silk, P Ashworth, 7-7 ... O'Leary 12
21 004-0 Littleton Song (D), P Cundell, 7-7 Salmon 5
24 0000 Young Inca (B), R Smyth, 7-7 ... Dickie 7 9
25 0000- Ballyca, M Francis, 7-7 ... Ballantine 7
7-4 Cumulus, 100-30 Dead Strait, 4-1 Everybodys Friend, 6-1 Bartra, 8-1 Gawnmysun, 10-1 Lingia Lil, 16-1 others.

4.30 HOVE GUARANTEED STAKES (Maiden fillies: £1,035: 1½m)
1 00- Firm Conviction, T Hallett, 4-9-6 Keightley 7 4
3 440- Lauroppa, N Gaselee, 4-9-6 ... Rouse 1
4 2/00-0 Madigan Mill, J Winter, 4-9-6 ... Carson 5
5 000-0 Scottish Belle, A Moore, 4-9-6 ... Ramshaw 13
6 0000- Tangorca, D Elsworth, 4-9-6 ... Cochrane 3 9
7 0- Kakushki, J Jenkins, 4-9-6 ... McGlone 5 13
10 -0400 Billie Gibb (B), Mrs J Reavey, 3-8-5 Ryan 7 11
13 00-22 Eastern Air, H Candy, 3-8-5 ... Newnes 3 3
16 2032 Green Memory, I Balding, 3-8-5 ... Matthias 6
16 0-0 Gringa, G Harwood, 3-8-5 ... Starkey 10
17 02 Jill Buck (B), M Stoute, 3-8-5 W R Swinburn 7
18 003 Lady Manette, H Wragg, 3-8-5 ... P Eddery 8
21 3343 Phyllira, P Kelleway, 3-8-5 ... Kay 7 2
22 0-0 Queen Berengaria, J Dunlop, 3-8-5 Muddle 14
25 0300- Sunningdale Queen, B Hills, 3-8-5 Cauthen 15
15-8 Eastern Air, 3-1 Green Memory, 4-1 Gringa, 5-1 Lady Manette, 7-1 Phyllira, Jill Buck, 10-1 Sunningdale Queen, 12-1 Queen Berengaria, 16-1 others.

Brighton selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 Swift Kiss. 2.0 Red Rosie. 2.30 Chukaroo. 3.0 On Edge. 3.30 Typecast. 4.0 Cumulus. 4.30 Lady Manette.

Pontefract programme

2.45 THORNE STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,105: 5f)
1 04 Autumn Ballet, W Marshall, 8-11 Bleasdale 2
2 0 Cedrella, E Weymes, 8-11 ... Webster 7
3 Chere Jane, M Prescott, 8-11 ... Duffield 16
5 00 Couchette (B), J Hindley, 8-11 ... Taylor 13
6 0 Duty Watch, W C Watts, 8-11 ... Ives 8
7 00 Fair Columbine, M Hinchliffe, 8-11 M L Thomas 14
9 Jukebox Katie, R Hollinshead, 8-11 Perks 18
10 240 Knight Security, J Berry, 8-11 ... Darley 1
12 La Belle Soleil, W Wharton, 8-11 Wharton 10
14 400 Lady Tilbury, K Stone, 8-11 ... Wigham 5
18 0 Magjoy, H Wharton, 8-11 ... Nicholls 15
19 Makinaria, B Hanbury, 8-11 ... Young 6
22 Non-Conference, J Berry, 8-11 ... Berry 7 11
23 00 Over Here (B), J W Watts, 8-11 ... Hide 17
24 00 Premier Lass, P Mitchell, 8-11 ... McGh'r 3
27 0 Royal Invitation, L Cumani, 8-11 ... Piggott 9
28 Ruth Poo, J Doyle, 8-11 ... Stockton 7
30 00 Whitby High Light, J Calvert, 8-11 Birch 4
4-1 Over Here, 5-1 Whitby High Light, 6-1 Couchette, Knight Security, 8-1 Autumn Ballet, 10-1 Makinaria, Lady Tilbury, 12-1 Royal Invitation, 14-1 Chere Jane, Jukebox Katie, 16-1 others.

3.15 DEWSBURY STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £506: 6f)
1 0 Railway Match, P Felden, 8-5 ... Young 3
2 00 Wishing Rose, M Tompkins, 8-0 ... Duffield 7
4 404 Mossmorran, J Berry, 7-9 ... Darley 9
6 3 Tribal Girl, R Fisher, 7-8 ... Nesbitt 5 4
7 Anniversary Waltz, D H Jones, 7-6 ... Lowe 1
8 00 Cawstonella, J Wilson, 7-6 ... Carlisle 5 8
9 000 Granny Sue, D Thom, 7-6 ... Crossley 5 6
10 00 Home Ride, W Marshall, 7-6 ... R Hills 5 5
11 0230 Spotty Jane, G Blum, 7-6 ... M Hills 5 2
7-4 Spotty Jane, 7-2 Tribal Girl, 4-1 Mossmorran, 5-1 Home Ride, 8-1 Anniversary Waltz, 12-1 Cawstonella, 16-1 others.

3.45 DARLEY BREWERY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,329: 1m)
1 120-0 No-U-Turn, F Durr, 9-7 ... Robinson 6
4 01-13 Canaille (D), H Cecil, 9-1 ... Piggott 7
6 012-3 Perlesse (C), M Stoute, 9-1 ... Hide 3
8 -1000 Mouhanned, C Brittain, 8-8 ... Raymond 4
12 011-0 Glenbank Lass (D), H Wharton, 8-4 Nicholls 2
15 0304 Rio Deva, R Hollinshead, 7-9 ... Carlisle 5 1
17 30-00 Blue Garter (B, D), P Mitchell 7-7 Crossley 5 5
2-1 Canaille, 7-2 Perlesse, 9-2 No-U-Turn, 5-1 Mouhanned, 10-1 Glenbank Lass, Rio Deva, 14-1 Blue Garter.

4.15 SUMMER HANDICAP (£1,505: 1½m)
3 0p- Chemin de Guerre, M H Easterby, 4-9-13 Hodgson 5 13
4 113-3 Sirena (B), M Prescott, 4-9-11 ... Duffield 2
7 4322 Gleaming Wave (D), G Huffer, 7-9-3 Hide 10
8 -2022 Higham Grey (CD), D Chapman, 5-9-2 Nicholls 4
10 0-000 Something Special (D), F Durr, 4-9-0 Robinson 11
12 2010- Bank Run (CD), B McMahon, 6-8-12 Ives 7
14 0000- Dismantler, P Wigham, 5-8-9 ... Wigham 9
19 4420 Jamshid, R Hollinshead, 4-8-5 ... Perks 6
23 00-00 Golden Royalty, J Calvert, 4-8-2 A Mercer 3
24 0-000 Danzig, J FitzGerald, 4-8-1 ... Birch 5
28 0-221 Speed of Light, G Lockerbie, 6-7-13 B Jones 5 1
29 3000 Mr Petit, P Asquith, 4-7-11 ... Peckham 12
39 100-0 My Wellie (D), W C Watts, 8-7-9 Carlisle 5
5-2 Sirena, 7-2 Gleaming Wave, 9-2 Something Special, 6-1 Higham Grey, 8-1 Jamshid, 10-1 Bank Run, Chemin de Guerre, 14-1 others.

4.45 MOTORWAY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,460: 6f)
2 003-0 Force of Action (D), C Tott, 9-5 Connorton 5 6
3 100-0 Top of the Mark (D), C Brittain, 9-5 Piggott 9
5 2-001 Bretton Park (B, D), S Norton, 9-5 Lowe 12
7 1200 Bellabel Geraghty (B, CD), G Huffer, 9-2 Miller 8
10 -3000 Dullingham Lad, H Collingridge, 8-13 Guest 10
11 -0010 Ring Moylan (D), M Jarvis, 8-12 Young 13
12 -0040 Marton Boy (B), M H Easterby, 8-12 Taylor 11
13 002-0 Royal Duty, E Weymes, 8-11 ... Duffield 3
15 .02-1 Time-Table (D), J W Watts, 8-9 ... Hide 1
20 -0000 Slowmarket, H Wragg, 8-3 ... Taylor 2
23 -0000 Geary's for Steel (B), Denys Smith, 8-1 Kelleher 5
25 3320 Miss Chessy, J Berry, 7-12 ... Darley 4
27 0-401 Crowebronze, R Hollinshead, 7-8 B Jones 5 7
5-1 Ring Moylan, 6-1 Time-Table, Bretton Park, 7-1 Bellabel Geraghty, 8-1 Top of the Mark, Slowmarket, 10-1 Marton Boy, Force of Action, 12-1 Royal Duty, Dullingham Lad, 16-1 others.

5.15 MEXBOROUGH STAKES (Maidens: £690: 1m)
2 -0030 Chippenham (B), H Wragg, 4-9-8 ... Taylor 16
3 0-244 Dunham Park, P Rohan, 4-9-8 ... Seagrave 17
4 0 Stella Leader, B McMahon, 5-9-8 ... Gunn 1
5 00 Gun, R Fisher, 4-9-8 ... Nesbitt 5 2
6 024-0 Pause for Thought, Denys Smith, 4-9-8 Kelleher 18
7 00/0 Prince Valentine, D H Jones, 7-9-8 Whitworth 7 12
11 400-0 Sword Edge, W C Watts, 4-9-8 ... Wood 6
13 -0000 Teesport Bay, G Harman, 4-9-8 Bleasdale 3
13 30-04 Time Gents, D H Jones, 6-9-8 ... Crossley 5 25
17 0-000 Yum Yum Prince, C Lockerbie, 4-9-8 Beecroft 7
18 000 Bis-Markles Dream, S Nesbitt, 5-9-5 Moore 11
19 3-0 Missive, J FitzGerald, 4-9-5 ... Duffield 21
21 4304 Tune Up, D H Jones, 4-9-5 ... Parr 3
22 00-00 Two Stroke (B), W Wharton, 4-9-3 Wharton 10
26 Britnvigo, D Dale, 3-8-8 ... Miller 19
27 0-00 Capelli, Miss A Hill-Wood, 3-8-8 ... Young 9
29 40-22 Football, P Walwyn, 3-8-8 ... J Mercer 24
30 00 Gallbier, L Cumani, 3-8-8 ... Guest 7
31 0 Judd, C Brittain, 3-8-8 ... Piggott 11
32 Kimacero, J Wilson, 3-8-8 ... — 20
33 0330- Mr Freshness, E Carter, 3-8-8 ... Morris 5 4
34 0-040 Mr Sinclair, M H Easterby, 3-8-8 ... Birch 5
36 Oungrino, W O'Gorman, 3-8-8 ... Ives 15
41 0000- Playboy Bunny, F Durr, 3-8-5 ... Marshall 13
43 Rheedia, J W Watts, 3-8-5 ... Hide 23
7-4 Football, 4-1 Chippenham, 5-1 Dunham Park, 6-1 Judd, 8-1 Rheedia, 12-1 Pause for Thought, Mr Sinclair, 14-1 others.

Pontefract selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.45 Couchette. 3.15 Spotty Jane. 3.45 Perlesse. 4.15 Sirena. 4.45 Ring Moylan. 5.15 Football.

Wolverhampton

6.45 DAWLEY MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o Fillies: £690: 5f)
1 0 Al Rosina, J Czerpak, 8-11 ... Atkinson 1
6 0 Daleelah, F Durr, 8-11 ... Robinson 2
12 Jury Palace, R Hollinshead, 8-11 Shrimpton 4
15 00 Lady Luan, A Balding, 8-11 ... Curant 14
16 00 Latin Light, G Lewis, 8-11 ... Sexton 13
17 0 Lausanne, N Gaselee, 8-11 ... Thomas 7
18 2 Lerina, B Hanbury, 8-11 ... Raymond 8
24 Miss Dale, S Mellor, 8-11 ... Weaver 9
25 0 Miss Fandango, G P-Gordon, 8-11 Waldron 11
26 0 Miss Starchy, B Gubby, 8-11 ... Rimmer 3 3
27 4 Northern Scene, R Houghton, 8-11 ... Reid 6
29 00 Raffle Prize, P Haslam, 8-11 ... Kettle 5
31 0 Romantic Tango, D Wintle, 8-11 ... Gibson 10
33 Royal Talk, J Bosley, 8-11 ... Howe 5 12
6-4 Northern Scene, 7-2 Lerina, 9-2 Miss Fandango, 7-1 Daleelah, 10-1 Jury Palace, 14-1 Miss Dale, 16-1 others.

7.10 FEATHERSTONE HANDICAP (3-y-o Selling: £707: 1m)
1 0-100 All In, D Sasse, 9-7 ... McKay 7
3 0-000 The Knife, J Bosley, 9-4 ... Howe 5 13
5 00-02 Maxine's Here, W Wharton, 8-13 ... Payne 5 14
8 0042 Mull of Kintyre, P Haslam, 8-8 ... Kettle 1
9 0-000 Makbuba's Girl, S Mellor, 8-6 ... Wigham 3
11 -0000 Halsona, K Bridgwater, 8-6 ... Darley 2
13 -0000 Copt Again, R Hollingshead, 8-4 ... Perks 12
14 004-0 I-Ching (D), D Laing, 8-4 ... Kimberley 17
15 00-00 Play Me, D Leslie, 8-4 ... Dineley 18
17 -0020 Bourienne, D H Jones, 8-4 ... Curant 3
18 101-0 Vanranos (C), W Clay, 8-3 ... Gray 11
19 40-00 Scottish Green (B), P Makin, 8-2 Baxter 10
21 00-00 Bold Illusion, A W Jones, 8-2 ... Charnock 8
24 -0000 Needwood Nap, B McMahon, 8-1 Crossley 5 6
25 00-0 Some Jet, C Crossley, 8-1 ... Doughty 7 16
27 000-0 Snap Tin, R C Ward, 8-0 ... Thomas 15
28 0000- Bornin, D Wintle, 8-0 ... Gibson 9
29 00-00 Queen's Coup, K Bridgwater, 7-12 Leason 4
13-8 Mull of Kintyre, 4-1 Maxine's Here, 11-2 Bourienne, 7-1 All In, 10-1 I-Ching, 12-1 Makbuba's Girl, 14-1 Copt Again, 16-1 others.

7.40 MITCHELLS AND BUTLERS (WEST) HANDICAP (3-y-o £2,607: 7f)
1 112-0 Mr Gus (D), W O'Gorman, 9-7 ... Ives 1
2 3-112 Barwin (D), H Cecil, 9-1 ... Day 5 5
3 0-000 Mandav (D), J Hindlye, 8-11 ... Hills 5 3
4 -2011 Kaihred, R Hollinshead, 8-10 ... Carlisle 5 11
8 20-02 Cabbage Man (B), H Candy, 8-7 Waldron 12
9 -0432 Rollin Hand, P Cole, 8-7 ... Reid 7
10 0-033 Hindi, M Jarvis, 8-6 ... Raymond 8
12 -0204 Portogon, T Marshall, 8-5 ... McKay 2
24 -0000 Tumbledownhill, Crossley, 7-11 ... Lowe 9
27 -0041 S.D. Demon (D, B), Mrs J Reavey, 9-7 Fox 4
30 0000- Whisper To Me, R Hollinshead, 7-7 B Jones 5 10
31 0000 *Fugacious, D Sasse, 7-7 ... — 6
7-2 Barwin, 9-2 S.D. Demo, 6-1 Rollin Hand, 13-2 Kaihred, 7-1 Cabbage Man, 8-1 Hindi, 10-1 Mandev, 12-1 Portogon, 14-1 others.

8.10 SPRINGFIELD GUARANTEED STAKES (2-y-o Maidens: £690: 5f)
1 Al Ros, J Czerpak, 9-0 ... McKay 19
2 Al Sandro, J Czerpak, 9-0 ... Atkinson 7
6 Cyril's Choice, S Mellor, 9-0 ... Weaver 6
9 0 Hobournes Lad, R Hollinshead, 9-0 Perks 12
10 Lance Of St George, J Townson, 9-0 Darley 17
11 034 Mandrake Belle, R Gubby, 9-0 Crossley 5 1
13 Man Overboard, L Cumani, 9-0 ... Hide 5
15 0 Monsow Mill, O O'Neill, 9-0 ... Reid 3
16 0 Par Pak, J Czerpak, 9-0 ... — 14
17 000 Pentax, D Elsworth, 9-0 ... Fox 11
18 0 Roan Renegade, J Spearing, 9-0 ... Howe 2
19 Rounstan, P Haslam, 9-0 ... Kettle 8
21 32 Street Market, N Vigors, 9-0 ... Curant 4
25 00 Vanity Fair, D Elsworth, 9-0 ... Winter 3
26 4 Winter Words, G P-Gordon, 9-0 Rimmer 3
27 000 Yamaico, F Durr, 9-0 ... Robinson 10
5-4 Street Market, 7-2 Winter Words, 9-2 Mandrake Belle, 8-1 Man Overboard, 10-1 Yamaico, 12-1 Pentax, 14-1 others.

8.35 TIM GORDON HANDICAP (£1,075: 5f)
2 0-300 Firbeck (CD, B), A Balding, 5-9-4 Curant 9
6 0-000 Rambling River (D), W A Stephenson, 4-8-9 Reid 8
7 -3400 Kings Offering (D), R Ward, 6-8-9 Thomas 4
8 2004 Pit Stop (D, B), R Stubbs, 5-8-8 ... Lowe 14
9 440-0 Quae Supra (D, B), P Cundell, 4-8-6 Hide 3
10 00-00 Offa's Mead, J Bradley, 12-8-5 ... Dicks 7 11
11 2003 Little Atom (D), D Leslie, 4-8-5 Dineley 2
12 0023 Bold Polly (CD), J Spearing, 4-8-4 Howe 5 11
13 0102 Della's Pride (CD), K Ivory, 5-8-4 Leason 7
15 0-030 Consortium (D), K Ivory, 4-8-1 Howard 7 1
16 000-0 Zafaroff, J Bradley, 6-7-10 ... Fox 6
18 0000 Burglars Bay (CD, B), L Barratt, 7-7-7 Darley 5
19 4000 Curzon House, J Perrett, 4-7-7 ... McKay 10
20 00-00 Shy Talk (D), A W Jones, 5-7-7 ... Hills 5 1
4-1 Bold Polly, 9-2 Della's Pride, 11-2 Firbeck, 6-1 Little Atom, 13-2 Pit Stop, 8-1 Consortium, 12-1 Quae Supra, 14-1 Rambling River, 16-1 others.

9.5 PATTINGHAM GUARANTEED STAKES (3-y-o Fillies: £1,035: 1½m)
1 01 Bay of Mist, J Winter, 9-2 ... Hide 1
3 0-201 Quickbeam, E Weymes, 9-2 ... Weaver 4
6 -0013 Same Date, S Mellor, 9-2 ... Weaver 5
7 0231 Sass-Go (D), B Hobbs, 9-2 ... Baxter 2
11 Bunduq, N Gaselee, 8-11 ... Thomas 6
19 00 Muffet's Gold, H Candy, 8-11 ... Waldron 8
21 -0040 Nautique, W Wharton, 8-11 ... Payne 5 7
25 00-0 Regency Brighton, M Tate, 8-11 ... Fox 9
26 Sheckles, R Houghton, 8-11 ... Reid 10
29 00-0 Tree Mallow, M Smyly, 8-11 ... Curant 3
15-8 Sass-Go, 7-2 Same Date, 5-1 Bay of Mist, 7-1 Quickbeam, 10-1 Sheckles, 12-1 Bunduq, 16-1 Muffet's Gold, 20-1 others.

*Doubtful runner

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff
6.45 Northern Scene. 7.10 Maxines Here. 7.40 Barwin. 8.10 Mandrake Belle. 8.35 Pit Stop. 9.5 Sass-Go.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 Levina. 7.10 Mull of Kintyre. 7.40 Hindi. 8.10 Winter Words. 9.5 Sass-Go.

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Robbins strikes gold

Tchaikovsky and New York City Ballet made splendid music and dance together during City Ballet's Tchaikovsky Festival at Lincoln Center. Part of the very special character of this festival was given by the permanent setting provided by Philip Johnson, the original architect of the theatre, and his partner, John Burgee. When Balanchine envisaged this homage to Tchaikovsky, he asked Johnson to design what Balanchine called "an ice palace." It is a permanent setting of infinite variety, and that variety was evidenced during this Tchaikovsky Festival.

The success of the season lay in the effortless brilliance of Jerome Robbins, who carried all before him. His *Piano Pieces* proved a work of sumptuous wonderment. For the most part danced by the younger members of the company, and simply a selection of duets and solos, they obviously recalled his earlier Chopin piano works such as *Dances at a Gathering*. Yet they had a different rhapsody to them. Robbins's skill is to make dance as immediate as the music it lives on. In *Piano Pieces*, which will assuredly be one of the surviving works of the festival, his musicality, his invention, even his sheer sense of theatre, has never been so well considered or so well conveyed.

Robbins is at this moment a genius at the creative stroke of his time. He seems to be able to do nothing wrong. There is a gallantry to his concepts, there is a purity to his achievements. You have the feeling of watching the most incredible choreography emerging from a mind and body totally of our time, and yet totally dominated and transformed by his own mentor genius, George Balanchine himself.

The relationship between these two men can only be compared, and very aptly compared, with that between Marius Petipa and Lev Ivanov. They had the same relationship of singular involvement, and the same influence one on the other. Only the Maryinsky Theatre in St Petersburg once had this benison of talent. That is really what City Ballet is all about, and certainly it has been really what this festival has achieved. Noted and petrified.

Balanchine and Robbins ended the festival with their ballet *Symphony No 6, The Pathetique*. In its own way it set the seal on the entire festival. There were only three movements — the last three — given, and Robbins handles the second movement while Balanchine has choreographed the fourth. The third movement was taken over entirely by the orchestra, an oddity, but the kind if oddity represented by Peter Martins's new *Symphony No 1*, ending in a brilliant silence.

These thematic, almost schematic, festivals, which are so much a part of the character of New York City Ballet — such festivals have already been devoted to Stravinsky and Ravel — represents the company at its most imaginative and innocent.

Robbins at his easily fluent and ecstatic was also represented by his movement of *The Pathetique*, which had precisely the same kind of airs and graces that had characterized his earlier *Piano Pieces*, with a company led by Patricia McBride and Helgi Tomasson, the dancers had a special energy, a special spirit. One of the most interesting aspects of the work was the manner in which Robbins used diagonal, sequential and paralleled movement. But, for a choreographer not particularly happy with ensemble gesture, this marked a new mood.

The final movement by Balanchine was obviously intended to be emblematic of the festival as a whole, with three graces and various figures of angels and death. The result was not entirely satisfactory. Not only did it fail to come together, but it also missed any kind of linking with the fanciful variety of the Robbins section. However, in a minor way, Blanchine did achieve an interesting work with his *Hungarian Gypsy Airs*.

There is no doubt that the festival was a success. Apart from the Robbins pieces, some of the other works were peculiarly fascinating. John Taras's *Souvenir de Florence* is the most meaningful ballet he has created in years, and probably one could say the same with all honesty of Jacques d'Ambroise's *Suite No 2*, particularly in its finely abridged version, and Martins's *Symphony No 1*.

This has been a celebration of Tchaikovsky such as the composer would surely have wanted. Tchaikovsky danced in his heart. But the festival not merely demonstrated the incredible wealth of Tchaikovsky's music, some of it comparatively little known, not only its totally risky but apt dance expression, but also what this strange man actually contributed to our concept of dance. Robbins, Balanchine, Taras and Martins paid their choreographic dues to a man who made music dance and dance music.

Clive Barnes

Theatre

Accessible and witty Elizabethan classic

The Shoemakers' Holiday

Olivier

Following Michael Bogdanov's gleefully modernized *Knight of the Burning Pestle* the National Theatre moves to the far stylistic extreme with John Dexter's production of the best known Elizabethan craft comedy. This is no place for drawing comparisons between our two most diametrically opposed classical directors, beyond pointing out that Dexter's meticulous attention to text and period have yielded a show just as accessible and funny as Bogdanov's rewritten dialogue and punk hero.

Dekker's play (as I remember from a dire night at the Bankside Globe) can be pretty bewildering: partly through its interlocking triple action, of two pairs of divided lovers and the master shoemaker, Simon Eyre's, election as lord mayor; and partly through the complications of court, aristocratic, and civic status — the factor that is usually advanced for putting old plays into modern dress. Dexter includes a new opening, explaining who all the people are, and this strikes me as his one miscalculation.

There is never any identification problem. In their first meeting Lord Mayor Otley and the Earl of Lincoln both are bulging under an equal weight of finery, but, from the moment Nicholas Selby's foxy mercantile whine meets Andrew Cruickshank's peremptory patrician bark, you know who is pulling rank.

As in Dexter's *As You Like It*, brilliant costume is deployed against a sober background: in this case a group of tapestry curtains forming three exits through Julia Trevelyan Oman's heavy timber set whose massive members at once suggest a street scene, and the walls of Eyre's shop on an inner stage.

It *is* a lovely moment when the curtains first part on this cluttered workroom as the day begins with bells and barking dogs, and a shaft of sunlight through the door, as the sleepy craftsmen stumble up through their trap and empty out their chamber pots into the street. It is even better when the room trucks down-stage and the working life begins to take on its daily rhythms.

The detail that has gone into work processes, individual character, and labour relations safeguards the show from ever falling into a generalized picture of the good old times; and it is vital that this should be avoided as otherwise the plot appears to be full of lies.

How can it proclaim the rewards of liberality, loyalty, and honest work when poor Rafe has to lose his leg in the war, when the well-connected Lacy can desert to pursue his girl, and when Eyre rises to the top through a fraudulent business transaction?

The answer is that it can because the play inhabits the real world of compromise and contradiction, as Dexter shows in scene after scene — as where Eyre's boys gather around the harmless Hammon on his way to church and threaten him with clubs while announcing their membership of "the gentle craft". Thanks to the broad outlines of the piece, the gentle craft survives, even though John Salthouse turns Firk from the usual clown into a dangerous laughing boy, and John Normington reveals Hodge as an embryonic shop steward. Repeated passages where the workforce respond to their raw-tongued mistress by downing tools strike a very familiar note, as does Eyre's mixture of bullying and open-handed gestures (calling for 10 pints and secretly ordering only two) to get them back on the job.

Alfred Lynch does not make the mistake of taking Eyre at his own valuation. He may be a mad old joker with a heart of gold, but he has no sense of humour and is inordinately in love with himself.

Mr Lynch gets this beautifully across in passages like his first appearance in alderman's robes, hugging himself with pleasure and demanding the admiration of his much abused, shabbily dressed wife. Brenda Bruce tells us as much about him as about herself, as she staggers up the affluent ladder, turning up in miserable splendour at a mayoral party and grimacing at the nasty drink she is given in a jewelled bowl, and still glumly putting up with torrential insults after she has learned how to walk in a farthingale.

Peter Lovstrom's Rafe is the other outstanding performance, returning smiling from the war and only revealed as mutilated when the lower door swings open; and later leading the shoemakers in pursuit of his lost wife in a ferocious one-legged hop that leaves the others panting behind him.

Irving Wardle

Brenda Bruce and Alfred Lynch: staggering up the affluent ladder — Photograph by Zoë Dominic

Opera

Der Freischütz

Grand, Leeds/Radio 3

Weber's most famous opera rolled, so to speak, over the touchline when modern taste began to laugh at its simple, rustic piety and platitude, and to mock its spooky fantasy. Lineouts, regularly required, do not always put the ball back into play, even in Germany where it began life. However brilliantly the lovely music is done, the giggles are apt to occur, because the spoken dialogue sound so unsophisticated to modern ears.

Yet there are audiences these days for horror-films much less elaborate, with dialogue at least as fatuous and characters less attractive. So Weber devotees argue; most opera companies play tenderfoot these days, though at Covent Garden Götz Friedrich has put a bold socialist face on the work. English National Opera North has now jumped in with both feet, loads of imagination and brilliant technical expertise. Its settings come from a Glyndebourne touring production that failed to break posterity's malign spell. For ENON there has been some refurbishing, chiefly in the Wolf's Glen scene, where a puppeteer, John Casson, with Ariane Gastambide to help with phantom apparitions, brings the gruesome events to weird and wonderful light, imaginatively directed by Mark Henderson, and where the music is vigorously and sympathetically conducted by Clive Timms, as Radio 3 listeners could hear on Friday evening.

I was in the theatre, sorry that you, at home with the radio, could not see the wild boar, the ghostly horses of the Wild Hunt, the swooping bats (you may have heard them) or the twitching, airborne ghosts of Agathe and her mother, also the wheels of fire driven by a skeleton. They are spectacularly done; only the shaking of the rocks looks unconvincing, like sagging blankets on a clothes-line.

For the most part the scene was thrillingly effective. Malcolm Rivers's excellent Caspar, villainy tautly detailed, vivid dialogue, and a firm dark bass, was not stripped naked; here in Steven Pimlott's new production, as he was in the Glyndebourne original. When Max shoots the eagle in the first act, it falls to the ground most sinisterly, like a space-craft, very gradually and stroboscopic light — a notice in the foyer advises sensitive watchers to take suitable precautions against this lighting effect.

The hunting chorus is dully staged, also the final scene with the hermit, though his part was grandly sung by Philip Summerscales. Bentte Marcusson, a late substitute, sang Agathe's music no more than capably, and with few audible consonants, though excellent pronunciation of the English translation, a joint effort by Pimlott, David Parry and John Cox.

Robert Ferguson plays Max as a moping, Shifless suitor, lucky to win such a desirable bride, an unlikely marksman, an anti-hero. If his singing were firmer and more emotionally committed the curious but credible character might make a good point. Andrew Wickes speaks Samiel's lines over a public address system in the auditorium, but he is also seen on stage, and he does have a black face, which is right.

The star of the cast was Sandra Dugdale as Annchen, a charmer in the *ingenue* stakes, with intelligence that enhances the virtues of a well-schooled soprano. Both arias were delightfully sung. Despite weaknesses, this is a production that shows *Der Freischütz* to be still viable on stage, and I wish to be among those who cry "Hooray!"

William Mann

The Burning Fiery Furnace

Greenwich

A performance by candlelight in the chapel of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich on Saturday launched a new touring production by the Cambridge Opera Group of *The Burning Fiery Furnace*. It was the second stage in a project by the Greenwich Festival to commission such productions of each of Britten's three "parables for church performance" following last year's *Curlew River* and with *The Prodigal Son* promised for next year.

Not the least significant feature of all three is the absence of any conductor to become an intrusive visual focus in performance. They can therefore involve the congregation much more directly, as in the medieval mystery plays from which Britten derived his own form. *The Burning Fiery Furnace* is perhaps the richest of his church parables in variety of incident as well as emotional range, its content and musical expression equally affording a parable for our own times.

On a flat stage raised over the chancel steps, ingeniously simple, designs by Ariane Gastambide converted monks into Babylonians with masks and drapes, and suggested golden idol and scorching flames. A generally workmanlike production by Nicholas Hytner concentrated too much on the front centre at the expense of those seated farthest from the nave (as I was) and the enigma of the boy "entertainers" seemed no more successful than it was at the Aldeburgh première in 1966.

The singing was well characterized, notably by John Graham-Hall as the superstitious yet intelligent Nebuchadnezzar, and Martin Bussey as the cunning Astrologer and sonorous Abbot. Both are former choristers of King's College, Cambridge, as are two of the three who played the steadfast Jews with expressive restraint, Christopher Gillett and James Ottaway; the third, Lawrence Wallington, owning an Oxford allegience.

From the haunting plainchant processional *Salus aeterna* through the Babylonian march of the musicians down the nave and back, to the ever expanding setting of the "Benedicite," the "shining figure" in the furnace adding his celestial descant, Britten's parable is a source of real wonder and lasting joy.

Noël Goodwin

Books

The grace and charm of literary disaster

The Meeting at Telgte

By Günter Grass

Translated by Ralph Manheim
Afterword by Leonard Forster

(Secker & Warburg, £5.95)

A writer stands on the bank of a river in Germany towards the end of the Thirty Years War. Two corpses bound together, a man and a woman, are washed against the side:

After brief hesitation... the pair broke loose from the tangled reeds, spun round playfully in the current, escaped from the eddy, and glided downstream to the mill weir, where evening was blending into night, leaving nothing behind except potential metaphors, which Zesen began at once to pad with resounding neologisms. He was so hard pressed by language that he had no time to be horrified.

Everybody knows the disasters of war make marvellous copy, and no European novelist of our age has been so exhaustively hard pressed by language to explore and define the relationship between the imaginative artist and the hitherto unimaginable event — in his case, the phenomenon of the Third Reich — than Günter Grass. Having finally landed *The Flounder* as the long-awaited successor to *Dog Years* and *The Tin Drum* Grass has now written a highly attractive short book that makes writers and writing in catastrophe its central concern while shedding a rueful and ironic light on the literary and historical resourcefulness of his own work.

Being set in seventeenth-century Westphalia during the imaginary two-day encounter of historical figures only three of whom — Heinrich Schütz, the author of *Simplicissimus*, and the original of Mother Courage — will be familiar to general readers outside Germany, *The Meeting at Telgte* might seen to enter the English language lacking much of the resonance it possesses for the German public, and the publishers have thoughtfully provided a Dramatis Personae for the distinctive literati who people its pages from Strasbourg, Königsberg, Nuremberg and elsewhere. Less sensitive is Leonard Forster's Afterword on the parallels and divergences between this notional meeting and the "Gruppe 47" set up in the ruins of the Second World War, to whose founder, Hans Werner Richter, Grass dedicates the book. Forster keeps far too straight a face for *The Meeting at Telgte*.

"Gruppe 47" is a bit of a red herring, in fact. True, like their actual successors 300 years later, Grass's group of 1647 gathers from all over Germany to salvage a national language and cultural identity from the corruption induced by disaster; like them, they eat, drink, quarrel, read and comment upon passages from each other's work; publishers, too, scout its meetings to sniff out the big names and the best-sellers for the coming peace. (So was *The Tin Drum* itself brought into the world). But while an awareness of all this will not spoil your enjoyment of *The Meeting at Telgte*, analogy is not the book's real game, and English readers, blissfully ignorant of, and undistracted by, the myopic chunderings that now as ever constrict the German literary scene, may even be in a position to see its plain and simple design the more clearly. They will be aided by the mastery and elegance with which Ralph Manheim transmutes Grass's idiosyncratic tone of mind into English; even the occasional Germanic American verb ("Then the birds started in") seems apt.

The Meeting at Telgte is simply about being a writer in a disintegrating world — any and every kind of writer, from the ode-spinners of autocratic princes and authoritarian regimes to embowered *précieux* and those of indomitable bravery and faith. Writers are shown at their most opportunist, turning a moment of pain into a perfect image and then luxuriating in their guilt; and at their most selfless, as forces for reconciliation and necessary change.

There are two heroes: Simon Dach, of Königsberg, who calls the original meeting, and Hans Jacob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, of nowhere in particular and everywhere at once, a military fixer and imperial cowboy biding his time in order one day to write, despite the outrage and scorn of the assembled professionals, the Simplician cycle, the prose masterpiece of the Thirty Years War. They suggest respectively humanist enlightenment and *Sturm und Drang*, two quite opposing traditions of German creativity whose genius informs the book.

As literary scrap-dealer and rag-picker of Germany's first total war, Grimmelshausen is the greatest single influence on Günter Grass, who brilliantly effected a comparable sorcery with the second; *The Meeting at Tegte* pays back the debt with affection and honour. Grass devises Dach, a fellow East Prussian, as a kind of Hans Sachs in miniature, blessing the sexual pleasure of the young and drafting the manifesto to be sent to the peace conference in Munster. On writers it is Dach who has the last word and offers the image which Grass himself illustrates on the jacket of the book:

No prince could equal them. Their riches could not be bought or sold. And even if they should be stoned and burned in hatred, a hand with a pen would rise out of the stone pile.

Of course, within minutes of their precariously attained resolution, the poets flee to the four corners of the Empire as the inn containing them goes up in flames, the manifesto and the thistle representing indestructible Germany with it. Like most of Grass's fiction, *The Meeting at Telgte* no sooner establishes firm ground for an argument or an event to stand on than cracks flicker across the floor. He may have become more playful, but he is never cosy: he mocks, and even appears to mourn, his own inexhaustible facility with metaphor, but he continues to revel in it, too. A metaphor contains memory, myth and meaning, with a power that goes beyond language itself and survives translation intact: *The Meeting at Telgte* flirts coolly with that power. The result is minor, but characteristic and virtuoso, Grass, and, more than any book he has written since *Cat and Mouse*, is brought off with an irresistible grace and charm.

Michael Ratcliffe

Aldeburgh Festival

Martti Talvela

Snape Maltings

One does not quite expect, and least of all at Aldeburgh, to hear *Winterreise* sung by a bass. But no doubt Martti Talvela was just as aware as his audience on Saturday of the unusualness of what he was taking on, and his overpowering success was due very much to his recognition that Schubert's cycle does not have to be dramatized; rather the racing pattern of thoughts and feelings has to be brought within the compass of the singer's personality, whatever his — or, indeed, her — range in terms of pitch. It is not a question of becoming the journeyer, but instead of exploring one's own resources, which in Mr Talvela's case are formidable.

Only in the first song and a half was I worried by so much lyric fervour coming from so low down, and that feeling of unease was due largely to the deeply engrained tradition that basses do not make young heroes — a specially unfortunate tradition in view of the lightness in the upper register, the perfectly managed *mezza voce* and the free, natural phrasing Mr Talvela achieved here. Of course these were features of his performance throughout, but the song about the cloud could almost have been designed to display just how much air and brightness a bass can find in his voice.

On the other hand Mr Talvela was spared by his range from the danger of ever seeming peevish or feeble in complaint. His bitterness was jet black, and did not need to be stressed; his exile was chosen and strong. And in drawing attention to the bass of the piano, where his accompanist Ralf Gothoni was as firm as he was imaginative in the treble, Mr Talvela emphasized what is obsessive and compelled in the music: this wanderer seemed driven on by forces he invents and himself succours. At the end he teased himself with the prospect of death, smilingly dangled before both singer and audience, but one knew his travels were still far from over here below.

Paul Griffiths

Trio Mobile

Jubilee Hall

Every year, along with the church crawl and the ramble, there is a moment when the Aldeburgh Festival sets out on an excursion into some corner of the avant-garde. This year's slot in the programme was filled by a concert given by the Trio Mobile on Friday and received warmly and cheerfully, as the musicians deserved.

Although a trio consisting of electric guitar, accordion and percussion run the risk that all their pieces will sound equally strange and therefore pretty much the same, this Swedish group overcame the problem by including solos for each member. Even more profitably they concentrated on two composers, the Norwegian Arne Nordheim and the Dane Per Norgaard.

Of Norgaard we heard two works dating from around 1970, *Waves* for percussion solo and *Arcana* for trio, both of them much indebted to the minimal music then associated with the names of Terry Riley and Steve Reich. Norgaard was among the first European composers to be influenced by them, but already in these pieces the streamlined American approach was being subjected to a more traditional kind of purpose and shape.

Both works make joyful play with simple patterns in mechanical repetition, but both are also developed through progressive phases and strongly urged. Though balance and determination were not enough to obscure the lustrous happiness of these performances.

Somewhat more curious was a later piece by Norgaard, *Hymn to Mary*, a lute song for a solo performer. Ingolf Olsen gave this the sort of naive presentation that seemed to be expected, since the music leans less towards Dowland than towards the robust modality of the 13th century. But even so it was difficult to see any point in the thing.

Nordheim, a less fluent and individual composer than Norgaard, was represented by a rather ordinary trio piece, *Signals*, and by a solo for accordion with tape, *Dinosaurus*, both of which functioned quite adequately as showpieces for the performers.

Indeed, so extraordinary were the sounds that Mogens Ellegaard discovered in the latter piece, so awesome the growling clusters and so scintillating the figuration, that I almost forgot they were coming from the most monstrous of musical instruments.

Paul Griffiths

Holland Festival

Promises and perils of originality

A programme ranging from the pre-baroque to experimental music-theatre ensured a stimulating Holland Festival, but most arguments have been excited not by excursions into uncharted territories but by the Netherlands Opera productions, at the Amsterdam Stadsschouwburg, of two established cornerstones of the repertory.

Amsterdam had not seen *Parsifal* for 48 years, and for the Wagnerian purist Göran Järvefelt may have strayed too far from tradition. For others, myself among them, his treatment was warm and illuminating. The designs of Carl Friedrich Oberle were realistic, and against them Järvefelt unfolded a *Parsifal* that was deliberately factual and humanized. If some of the mystery disappeared, the gain in clarification must have been considerable for audiences containing many who were seeing Wagner's sacred festival drama for the first time.

As in his *Magic Flute* for the Welsh National, Järvefelt's theme was rebirth. Bare trees and falling leaves emphasized the autumnal sadness of the opening, crocuses pushing through the snow signified promise when Parsifal returned, the tackiness of Montsalvat in Act III underlined growing disillusionment, dispelled at Parsifal's cry of "Sei heil". So determined was Järvefelt that all mankind should seem to derive hope from it that even Klingsor and his cohorts shared in redemption.

Montsalvat's Knights were Franciscans, Klingsor's followers balletic young upstarts, their maidens cynically sexual rather than seductively so. Yet the work's spirituality was constantly in focus, even sharpened by the surroundings in which it was found. For this, a musical performance of radiance and truth takes much credit. Less beautifully played, this *Parsifal* might have tilted just a little too far. As it was, it achieved convincing totality.

From the start of the prelude it was clear that Edo de Waart and the Rotterdam Philharmonic would give something exceptional and, as the evening progressed, the theatre filled with playing that was luminous and profoundly expressive, pain and ecstasy both sensitively drawn.

On this tide much fine singing flowed: James McCray's Parsifal grew steadily, Elizabeth Connell was instinctively aware of Kundry's duality and "Ich sah das Kind" was touched with whispered visions. The agony of Ulrik Cold's consistently sustained Amfortas and the menace of Henk Smit's Klingsor fitted well into a production so concerned with the positive. The chorus was superb.

Dramatically and musically, however, the centrepiece was Gurnemanz, through whom Järvefelt expressed much of his approach. Since the singer was Robert Lloyd at his excellent best the message was explicit: a Gurnemanz at first young and quick to react, awakening to anger at Parsifal's incomprehension, mellowing into compassion, resigned in grey age, a warm humanity rooted in things earthly but within sight of the spiritual revelation. Lloyd's rich singing and intensely involved characterization were the most valuable on-stage contributions in endowing an originally imagined *Parsifal* with validity.

Originality also inhabited Harry Kupfer's production of *Fidelio*, but too often it was of a wilfully self-indulgent kind. Perhaps Kupfer and his designer Wilfried Werz were trying to tell us something; if so it was lost in a maze of distortion.

Four towering arc-lights, common to the prison courtyard, Florestan's deep cell and the parade ground, suggested that it was all taking place outside a football ground, an impression heightened by the referee's whistle announcing Pizarro's arrival. The prisoners raced on stage with an exuberance remarkable for people who bore visible evidence of having been half-starved and beaten up, then setled down to "Oh welche Lust", guards chased each other in ever-decreasing circles and Jacquino looked like a sadistic Nazi railway inspector who would have the fingernails off you if he caught you travelling with an out-of-date season ticket.

Marcellina seemed not so much in love with Fidelio as understandably terrified of the alternative. What we saw too often conflicted with the sentiments expressed in the words.

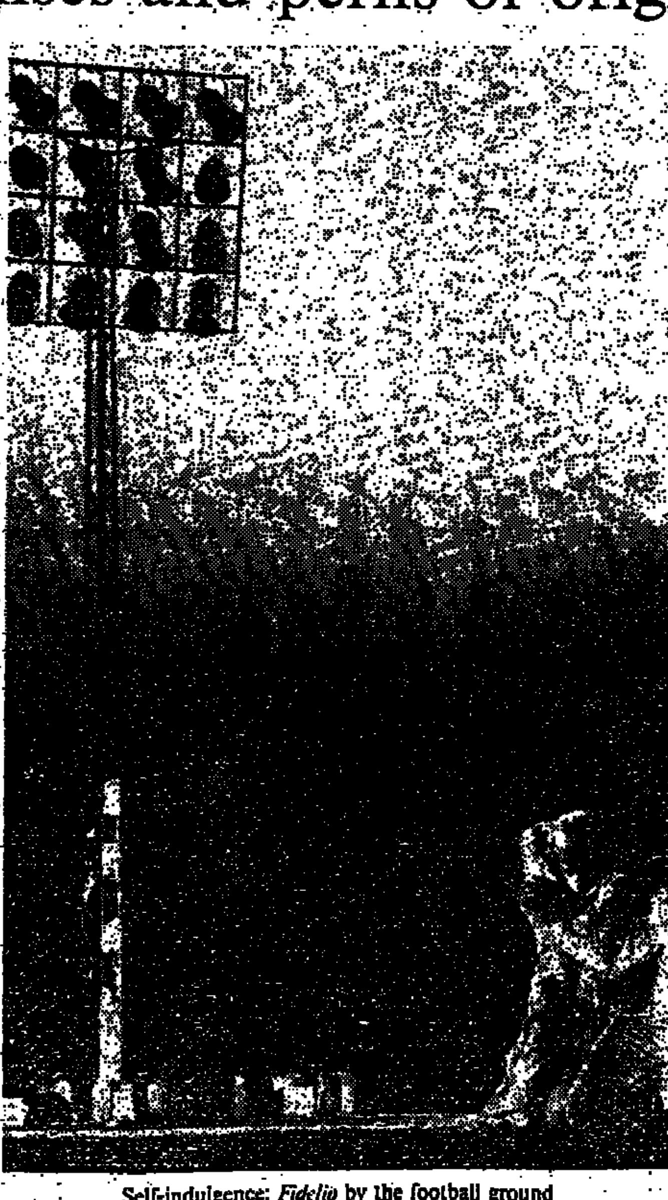
Disregarding the sight-lines of the theatre in which he was working, Kupfer placed Florestan and the rescue episode in a corner where it was invisible to a section of the audience (I saw Florestan for the first time when he took his curtain call). At the moment of liberation, an enormous mouth appeared, apparently spewing forth a motley collection including a nun, a soldier, possible statesmen and the obligatory guerrilla with poor Don Fernando in the middle. Two unexplained coffins were left on stage, one possibly to complete the burial of Beethoven's genius.

The musical performance was undistinguished, though the anonymity of Lisbeth Balslev's Leonora no doubt derived in part from the production. To add to the embarrassment, Hans Bonk often failed to ensure synchronization between stage and pit (the Radio Philharmonic).

This is a joint production with the Welsh National, and in September it will be seen in Cardiff, where no doubt it will be better sung, acted, played and conducted.

But one wonders what can be done to make the production acceptable.

Kenneth Loveland



Self-indulgence: *Fidelio* by the football ground

Concert

Casanova recalled

Accademia Arcadiana

Wigmore Hall

"Who on earth is that fat sow?" inquired Casanova, on the appearance of a stout, bejewelled woman at the Paris opera. "She is the wife of this fat pig", replied her husband.

The work from which they were momentarily distracted was Campra's *Les fêtes vénitiennes*, an air from which we heard on Friday in a programme of music and reading celebrating the life of Casanova.

Under the name of Eupolemo Pantaxeno, Casanova was himself a member of the original Accademia Arcadiana, formed to continue the patronizing work of ex-Queen Christine of Sweden for whom Alessandro Scarlatti wrote his cantata *Bella madre dei fiori*. One of its arias, "Vanne, o caro", sung with elegant artistry and sprightly articulation by Sally Bradshaw, was one of the few epicure dishes in an interminable banquet of canapés.

Another was her "Non so piu", from *Figaro* (did Mozart meet Casanova at a party, in 1787?), stylishly accompanied in Mozart's own delightfully fanciful arrangement by a 1797 violin (Elizabeth Hunt), a 1750 cello (Jane Ryan) and a full, sweet-toned 1795 fortepiano played by Courtney Kenny. He was replacing Nicolas McGegan, who had just had his thumb bitten by a Great Dane in Dijon.

It was Mr Kenny's fluent, imaginative playing, too, that made so absorbing the group's performance of J. C. Bach's Sonata No 4 Op 2, written for a series of concerts at the London home of one of Casanova's old flames. Other similarly associated contemporary musical fragments diverted, but were in the end drowned by the flood of tittle-tattle recited by Charles Metcalfe with appropriately posturing coyness and listened to with a degree of attention that would doubtless have flattered the old roué, absorbed as he so deeply was in his dotage with the remembrance and recording of every tedious detail of his rather unexceptional temps perdu.

Hilary Finch

A BBC hate list, by and large

Every year the BBC receives hundreds of letters complaining about the declining standard of English usage on the air. Many urge the corporation to do something positive to help put things right.

The BBC is now taking at least one small step in the right direction. For the past six months or so it has allowed Professor David Crystal, of the Department of Linguistic Science at Reading University, to go through the letters as they arrive.

From them Professor Crystal has compiled a Top Twenty of complaints which will be broadcast, with his comments, on Radio Four next month.

At the top of the list is the incorrect use of the words "I" and "me" in such phrases as "you and I" and "you and me". Next, where to put the stress on words such as "controversy" and "research".

At number three, whether "none", "a number" and similar words and phrases should take a singular or plural verb; four, references to words and phrases of American origin; five, the right way to pronounce foreign words such as Kabul (a subject aired in these columns); and six, split infinitives (to go boldly, not to boldly go).

Running on down the list, people worry about whether it should be "different to", "different than" or "different from", and most insist on the latter; at No 8 is more grammar—should it be I wish I was or I wish I were? At nine is the knotty problem of whether regionally distinctive pronunciations are acceptable (the word "poor" crops up several times).

Halfway; clichés such as "by and large" and "at the end of the day" infuriate. At 11 is the dropping by announcers of specific vowels and consonants: *Antartic* instead of *Antarctic*; *Febry* instead of *February*.

Professor Crystal places at No 12 the clear distinction that people want made between the meanings of easily confusible words: *uninterested/disinterested, rich/affluent*; 13, again grammatical—whether or not to end a sentence with a preposition; 14, should one use "who" or "whom" in sentences such as "Who were you talking to?"; 15, how colloquial should speech be—is "quid" permitted for "pound"?

Sixteenth place goes to now commonly accepted euphemisms—which have become part of the language. Do unions really "go on strike" or "take industrial action"? At 17, pronunciation again: what do you do with "r" when a vowel follows—is it *drawing* or *drawring*? 18, again grammatical, is when to use "shall" and "will"; 19, should words be allowed to run into each others, as in "las' year"?

And, finally, the omission of important parts of sentences. Is it sloppy to say "Over to John Smith" when more correctly, if pedantically, it should be "I now pass you over to John Smith"?

The questions hang in the air; Professor Crystal examines them in detail and you will have to listen to the broadcast to find out what he thinks. What he *does* say now is that today's real linguistic problems will not be solved by the fury unleashed against split infinitives or prepositional placings.

On the contrary, he says, there is a danger that the real problems will be missed because of the inordinate focus of attention on these old shibboleths of linguistic usage.

In the meantime . . . "Dear Sir, I was shocked to hear during the 8 am broadcast Brian Redhead refer to one of the major roads on which there was traffic congestion as being 'bunged up'. I ask you!"

At 3.40 on July 4 on Radio Four the professor will hope to make it all (no pun intended) crystal clear. The programme is called *How dare you talk to me like that?*

Kenneth Gosling

Broadcasting Correspondent

The empty seat the Vatican cannot fill

Rome

The return to hospital of John Paul II on Saturday shows up a major deficiency in Vatican organization: in no way is the Roman Catholic church equipped to deal with the problem of a seriously disabled Pope.

It is not ready either in psychological or organizational terms and the fact that the victim was an extremely vigorous Pope makes the uncertainties greater. So only now is the full significance of the consequences of the attempt on the Pope's life beginning to be understood.

The hope is strong that John Paul II will be active again after the current treatment and some months of rest; one estimate of persons near him is that he will need at least a year. However, no forecast can be accurately made because too many influences bear on his ability to recover.

Before the Pope was readmitted to hospital, rumours of a relapse were officially denied at the Vatican. The Pope's injuries were serious but the operation performed immediately after the shooting was considered a success and it was also hoped that he had escaped the danger of infection. He nevertheless left hospital to return to the Vatican earlier, —on June 3—than his doctors wanted.

The Pope is clearly a difficult patient and it seems probable that his doctors are impressed by the fact that they are treating the first Pope ever to be a patient in a hospital.

His decision would have been justified only if the psychological stimulus of going home had been evident. There were rumours of stomach pains and inability to eat, and reports that he has little appetite. After a few days back at the Vatican, the Pope's temperature rose and, it is said, an infection showed in the lungs, not in the intestine, where the operation was carried out.

He has strictly obeyed doctors' orders that he receive no visitors for at least the month of June. Even the brief handshake expected, among others, by the Japanese Prime Minister could not take place. The ruling was part of the effort to get him fit enough for a postponed second operation, but also reflects the mental outlook at the Vatican that a Pope should not be seen to be sick. An old Roman proverb states that the only sick Pope is a dead Pope, meaning that illness is admitted only after death.

There could of course be no hiding John Paul II's illness because the world knew that he had been badly wounded. Yet the Vatican insisted on making the misguided effort of minimizing the real portent of the shooting: he was in a sense in St Peter's Square even while lying on a hospital bed because his voice had been recorded and played over loudspeakers.

"The Pope is present" is one of the phrases used by Vatican Radio which is now immortalized in the tape on sale under the title *The attempt on the Pope's life*. It was known after he had appeared briefly at his window on the Sunday after his return from hospital that the effort first of recording a prayer then standing at his window exhausted him.

The natural attitude would have been to admit from the beginning that the Pope's health was such that he would need a long period of quiet, rather than straining to show that, gun wounds or not, life was going on almost normally for the simple pilgrim. The shooting put the Pope out of action when he had more to do than at any moment in his reign.

The Polish crisis worsened and the death of Cardinal Wyzsynski was a personal blow to the Pope. It gave rise to a fresh problem, which he is not fit to face, of whom he should choose to be the next primate of his own country.

China, too, needs the Pope's hand at another moment of bitter disappointment. John Paul II is known to be fascinated by the idea of the return of official Catholicism to a country which has powerfully attracted the Vatican.

He made an appeal to the Chinese authorities during his visit to the Philippines in February and on June 6 the Vatican announced the appointment of at 73-year-old Jesuit, Dominic Tang Yee-ming, survivor of 22 years' imprisonment, as Archbishop of Canton.

The Vatican commentators wrote of this as a diplomatic triumph for the Church because it marked a return to direct relations for the first time since the establishment of the revolution. The appointment could have been made only with the tacit agreement of the Communist Chinese authorities who had never before agreed to the nomination by the Vatican of a bishop in China.

The euphoria was short lived; the Association of Patriotic Catholics in China criticized the appointment and now the Peking Government has said the Pope is interfering illegally in China's internal affairs.

Like the Polish crisis, it is a serious matter, as has been the recent meeting in the Vatican on the central American situation. Again, the Pope's presence was required on a subject of such weight, especially given the fears that Latin American affairs are now back in largely conservative hands.

The Pope had already been shot when the results were known of Italy's referendum on abortion; the vote heavily against the Catholic position: to oppose the abortion law. Papal directives on what should be done are necessary but will not be forthcoming.

In the more worldly words of a western diplomat accredited to the Holy See: "They badly need a success." But the machinery cannot operate properly without an active Pope. There is no deputy Pope. John Paul II alone has full powers and even if he felt like delegating, he could pass ordinary administration only to another prelate.



Returning to hospital on Saturday, John Paul II waves from an open car to a crowd of well-wishers

The aging Paul VI had an efficient and loyal servant—Monsignor Giovanni Benelli, now Cardinal-Archbishop of Florence—but John Paul II has no comparable aide.

The Pope made his own decisions within his partly Polish inner circle and ignored many of the departments of the Curia altogether. One Curia official who is by no means over-critical of the Pope was asked if the present situation was similar to that between the death of a Pope and the election of a new one, the interregnum known as *sede vacante*. His reply was: "For many of us in the Curia there has been a *sede vacante* ever since John Paul II was elected."

John Paul II before the attack on his life depended on his own dynamism to give character to his reign. He chose as his Cardinal-Secretary of State not a brilliant mover of paper, as was Benelli, but Benelli's rival under Paul VI, Agostino Casaroli, who is highly respected but is not a forceful character and thus is too cautious about overstepping the exact lines of competence.

This dynasty of John Paul's is so far dramatically unlucky. He first captured the hearts of the world in a matter of days and was in spectacular full flight when he was shot. The weaknesses behind the façade were certainly there and are only now appearing; the assailant brutally if involuntarily revealed them.

Now the problem is a double one. First, to give the Pope a chance to recover his strength even if this is unlikely to mean that he will return to the vigour that marked his earlier reign, or be allowed ever again to be as free as he was in mixing with the crowds. And second, to find, for the time being, some way to give the Church's administration the capacity to deal with mounting difficulties.

This is the real lesson of the deeply sad enforced inactivity of John Paul II which no amount of recording tape can lighten.

Peter Nichols

Getting the latest word through to Whitehall

In 1978 an unusual minute was circulated around the members of Downing Street's Central Policy Review Staff—the Think Tank. It set out, from an imaginary vantage point in the late 1980s, the pros and cons of an all-electronic Cabinet Office in which the Prime Minister's filing cabinets would be replaced by computers and video screens, the messengers by facsimile transmitters and desks by "work stations".

Among its more memorable suggestions was that in this visionary office of the future there could be proper cost control of Cabinet committees. A device could be displayed in each committee room clocking up the accumulated cost of the participants' time, charged at the appropriate rate for each Civil Service grade. Each committee could even have a budget which, if exhausted in May, would prevent further meetings until the following January.

Although such brutal aspects of cost-efficiency were unlikely ever to make much headway in Whitehall, the spirit of that minute has not been entirely lost. Today some of the country's most senior civil servants will sit down at the London Business School to discuss for the first time the way new office technologies can make our system of government cheaper, more effective and more responsive to ministers' wishes.

Alongside the top mandarins—who include representatives from the Department of Health and Social Security, Customs and Excise and the Ministry of Defence—will be senior businessmen from the private sector, from Boots, Pilkingtons and Legal and General. Much of the discussion will concern the extent of the similarities between the two sides, and how the savings in manpower that have been gained in industry and commerce from word processors and other simple technological advances can be repeated in the Civil Service.

Both sides will find obvious savings at the bottom end of their organizations. The private sector has been quicker than the Civil Service to cut down typists by using word processors. There is now only one word processor in the Civil Service for every 90 secretaries and typists, compared with a national average of one for every 40. The men from Whitehall will doubtless be persuaded of the major manpower savings that can be made in the next decade by replacing some of their messengers with high-speed facsimile links and their meticulous cross-referencing of manila files in registries with key-word searching by computer.

But the savings in these areas are less than one might think, largely because the people whose jobs would be replaced are not highly paid and there are not many of them. The non-industrial Civil Service employs about 25,000 secretaries and typists and 11,000 messengers and so-called paper keepers.

However, the Civil Service also employs nearly 80,000 scientists, technicians, data processors and other professionals. It is their counterparts in the private sector who, as the Minister for Information Technology, Mr Kenneth Baker, points out, are embracing new office technology most enthusiastically.

The mandarins' meeting at the London Business School should be in no doubt that more computer-aided drafting for architects, more computer terminals for Treasury economists and more word processors for parliamentary draftsmen would improve the quality of the work and offer scope for manpower savings.

It is with the administrative grades of the Civil Service that the problem of the new technologies becomes both more complex and more controversial.

Administrators find it hard to define their objectives, let alone measure their output. That is the problem that haunts all attempts to improve their productivity. Commercial enterprises, on the other hand, define success relatively simply by turnover, market share and profit.

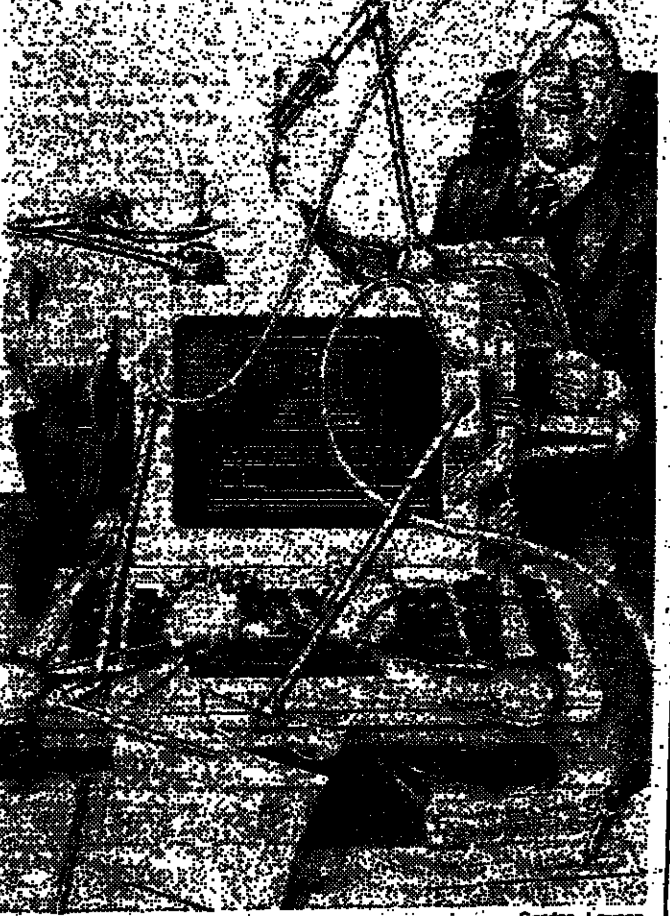
But a more flexible response to business conditions can be paralleled in the Civil Service in a more flexible response to politicians demands. The computerization of PAYE, for example, will for the first time make it possible to implement a local income tax as an alternative to the existing rating system.

As the capabilities of the system become clearer it may be possible to contemplate even more radical innovations: a Thatcherite government of the 1990s, for example, might choose to encourage manufacturing industry by giving all employees in manufacturing a partial income tax rebate.

Many companies also hope that more efficient transfers of information will lead to shorter project planning cycles. Here again the Civil Service has analogous problems, often compounded by the four to five-year cycle of changing governments, which means a more or less continuous cycle of reviews. Projects might be anything from building a nuclear power station to a review of the Employment and Training Act.

It would be instructive, if more formal management techniques were introduced, to discover the average delay that experience showed was necessary to build in for ministerial decision making. Could ministers, if provided with positive feedback, be trained to improve their performance?

We are talking here of relatively small improvements in the control of resources but ones which, if applied right across the Civil Service, could change the whole flavour of its performance. The introduction of new technology will put considerable pressure on the traditional hierarchy; younger civil servants are likely to learn most quickly how to exploit the new systems and may be impatient at the continued need to refer things upwards to a generation that instinctively recoils from contact with computers.



Gordon Lawson

But perhaps the most interesting questions concern the balance of power between civil servants and the public. Will tax, employment and social security eventually be handled from a single neighbourhood office? Would the benefits of flexibility outweigh the danger of a greater invasion of personal privacy? Will the greater use of computers for storing and retrieving information make it harder for government departments to plead expense as an excuse for secrecy—or will the change of technology focus attention on the value of information and cause civil servants to guard it more fiercely?

This leads directly to the relationship between civil servants and their ministers. Mr Baker is certain that new technology will not change anything—"Power stems from people's characters, not the equipment they use". But politicians more attuned to the opportunities for conflict might disagree. Perhaps the London Business School should invite them as well?

Carolyn Hayman

The author was a member of the Central Policu Review Staff from 1978 to 1980.

Time to shoot the albatross

Austin Mitchell contributes to the debate on the future of the Labour Party

The Labour Party machine was once a stepping stone to power. It is now an obstacle. Parties in a modern democracy have a strictly utilitarian role: to carry men and women to a position where they can put their ideas into practice. Labour's organization is becoming less and less capable of carrying out that task.

The cacophony of high-principled arguments about the independence of MPs, the nature of parliamentary government and the battles between left and right have obscured the real problems. Internal disputes have distracted us from the real business of opposition for many months and are certain to do so for many more to come.

Membership is a third of what it was. Yet this has been assumed to be due to betrayals by Labour governments rather than the inevitable decline of mass parties in an affluent society. The answers should have been to reach out to enrol new members on a basis of minimal involvement and low subscriptions, then to use up-to-date techniques of fund-raising as parties overseas and mass pressure groups have done.

Instead we opted for elitism by high subscriptions, a vanguard role for the party in determining policy and a framework of delegate democracy. All this was an activist's charter not a formula for a mass party: indeed it was unattractive to many traditional supporters and to ordinary electors. Division, organizational pedantry and counter-productive embittering argument are well calculated to put people off, not attract them.

Worse still, reasonable premises were pushed to doctrinaire conclusions. Party members should have a right to get rid of an MP who isn't up to the job as decorously as possible.

Instead they were forced to challenge someone they wanted to keep. Other socialists involve the party outside Parliament in choosing the party leader. This became a reason to give outsiders the overwhelming share. Many party members want a say in policy though equally many don't care. This became a demand that an unrepresentative conference and an even more unrepresentative National Executive should control it.

Each distortion is electorally disastrous. Mandatory reselection goes beyond a seemly procedure for garbage disposal. It legitimates opposition and intrigue within each constituency party. It encourages and heightens left-right conflict.

Our party, which already has to overcome a government majority of 70 and a certain loss of some score of seats thanks to constituency boundary changes, has been rushed into casually assuming another crippling burden.

The leadership system is even more of a liability. The trade unions are unpopular and yet we have handed them the dominant role in electing the Labour leader. Their decision-making processes are cumbersome and inequitable. So we have rushed to ask them to choose between personalities, something they have no machinery to do.

Leadership fights can be embittering. So we have made them public, protracted and nationwide. We have also made them divisive and emotive in a way they could never be before. The most dismaying factor of the present fight (over, be it noted, the non-job of deputy leader) is the intense explosion of hatred it has generated in the party of fraternity. This is partly because of an intellectual distrust of Tony Benn with his perennial tendency to include seven-pound notes among his genuine fivers and his apparent desire to be a cut-price Bevan getting the same glory without the gore or the guts. However, the great weight of the bitter reaction is due to his critiques of past Labour governments and the Shadow Cabinet, all of which affront dignity and history.

Yet all this is really forced on him by the rules under which the election is fought. Any candidate incapable of getting a majority of the Parliamentary Labour Party must whip up the forces of discontent outside. He can only hope to win by a frontal assault on the only section not important to him. So how can we blame Benn for doing what we have made him do?

Giving the National Executive Committee control over the manifesto completes the trilogy of getting the worst of all worlds. The proposal was narrowly defeated last year, certain to return this year. Indeed those who are now restricting their opposition to Benn to a claim to be more "pro-conference than thu" prepare this rod for their own back. To pander to either conference or NEC is to encourage their delusions of adequacy.

Conference is confusing: last year it lumbered the party with contradictory resolutions on multilateral and unilateral disarmament and then compounded the problem by voting (this time by card vote with a massive majority) to stay in Nato. It is unrepresentative: *Political Quarterly* shows that in 1978 constituency delegates were overwhelmingly middle class, public sector employed and well out of line with Labour voters on most of their views. It is undemocratic: the block vote can be justified only by viewing it as a ballast for stability. Yet now it is not even that, because the unions themselves are becoming unmanageable.

Once the union bosses could deliver the block votes. Now the activists have the cards. Neither is democratic. Neither is representative.



Austin Mitchell: hatred in the party of fraternity

Building up conference as the central organ of party democracy means ignoring its glaring inadequacies as a source of policies. Compounding this by regarding the NEC as the custodian of its conscience makes it certain that Labour will then be lumbered with a policy on which no sane party could ever win. MPs may be a vested interest. Yet that interest is at least vested in getting power. The fate of Ian Mikardo, thrown off the NEC for attention to the common good and now reduced to a slavish adherence to Tony Benn, is a constant warning not to deviate.

Political parties are about power, not perfection. Yet far from mobilizing mass energies for victory, Labour's machine is becoming an albatross. Instead of treating the party machine as an instrument, as Conservatives do, we have turned it into an obstacle. What is happening does not enhance our prospects, it diminishes them. More crucially it makes us incapable of nipping the nascent SDP in the bud.

All this has been done in the name of objectives unattainable in the first place. Democratization is impossible in a cumbersome and undemocratic structure. Union dominance means that change which does not benefit them is ruled out. A vanguard role is merely offputting for Britain's under-educated, ill-informed and non-ideological electorate.

Meanwhile the socialism in the name of which all this is being done is ruled out by it. Anyone who wants as I do to build a socialist society, to get Britain out of the EEC, to begin the huge task of industrial reconstruction must now ask themselves whether the prospect of achieving power to do all this is helped or hindered by a machine which actually stands in the way of socialism.

The author is Labour MP for Grimsby.

The other Andrew at that royal party

Prince Andrew's all-night birthday party at Windsor Castle marked the emergence of Andrew Chance, the former Stowe schoolboy, as undisputed prince of society band leaders. Yesterday the clean-cut Chance, 27, was nursing a severe attack of euphoria after watching three generations of royalty rocking to his music in the main ballroom.



Chance: smart and restrained

Lady Diana Spencer, who at times appeared to take up half the floor with an exciting variety of free-range dancing, seemed particularly fond of the band's performance of such pop classics as *American Pie*, *This Ole House* and *That'll Be the Day*. Prince Charles seemed more at home with *The Blue Danube*, confirming Mrs Nancy Reagan's view that he is a fine dancer, but was perhaps a little formal in his interpretation of the more popular numbers.

It has not been an easy road to the top for Chance—the band, that is—to which drummer Chance has given his name. It long endured the hardship of charity hops, deb dances and hunt balls before being spotted by younger members of the royal family; then last summer the white-suited, short-haired band came to the attention of Prince Charles at the Cirencester Polo Club ball, where he danced for two hours.

Chance, the son of a Norfolk landowner, now runs his own music company in London besides leading the band. He told me yesterday: "I suppose we have become successful because we are smart and play a wide choice of music at the right volume. Royalty do not want to be blasted out by a screaming Shakin' Stevens number. They want to be able to hear themselves speak."

The band's appearance at the party on Friday (along with Lord Colwyn's 3B band in the main ballroom and Elton John in the cabaret room) may encourage Chance, I suspect, to raise his fee from the present £500 (plus VAT) per evening.

Beauty and the beat

Further up the musical scale, for people who find their attention wandering during orchestral concerts, a new ensemble has been formed to offer extra-musical diversions. The London Philharmonic Pops Orchestra, which gives its inaugural concert at the Royal Albert Hall on July 11, has, according to its manager Louise Honeyman, "lots of pretty girls".

The orchestra is modelled on the Boston Pops. Miss Honeyman says: "We want our concerts to be visually interesting, a total entertainment. So, I have picked the best-looking young women—and men—that I could find."

Most of the girls are in the strings and wind (the brass remains a male bastion) and for their first concert the players have received strict instructions on what to wear. "No sequins or evening dresses," says Miss Honeyman. "The girls will all wear long, summer-print dresses in bright colours." She assures me that shoulders will be covered and there will be no revival of the Sixties fad of nude cello players. The men will be in traditional black tie, although each will enliven his appearance with a red carnation.

The orchestra is being launched by promoter Tom Bergman and Anetta Hoffnung, widow of the musical cartoonist and wit, Gerard. The Hoffnungs' son, Ben, has been enrolled as the orchestra's principal timpanist. The promoters have invested £10,000 in the first concert and are confident that they are launching a substantial new British musical industry. Already impresarios in Germany and the Netherlands have expressed interest.

The debut programme is suitably popular: snatches of *West Side Story* and *Star Wars* interspersed with Bizet's *Carman Suite* and Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue*. The latter will be conducted from the keyboard by John Covelli, the young American who narrowly failed to succeed Arthur Fiedler at the Boston Pops.

THE TIMES DIARY



The Sweeney met the Sweeney in a plucky partnership on the cricket field yesterday when Dennis Waterman, the cocky detective-sergeant in the television series, found himself batting opposite Commander Jim Sewell, former head of the Flying Squad, in a charity match. My colleague Simon Midgley, who went to the game at East Molesey, Surrey, to escape the horrors of England's Trent Bridge performance, reports that the selectors should keep an eye on both men as well as Colin Cowdrey and Colin Milburn.

Back in the pavilion after scoring a flamboyant 38 for Commissioner Sir David McNee's XI against the Lord's Taverners, Waterman described his plans to diversify into film producing later this year. He has bought several scripts, one of which, the true story of a "world" football competition in the early 1900s when a team of miners from Bishop Auckland beat national teams from Switzerland, Italy and Germany, he hopes to make in time for the World Cup next year.

Waterman says that he would like it to be a full-length feature film for the cinema, unless forced to produce a shorter television version.

Never say retire

Sir William Rees-Mogg, the newly knighted former editor of *The Times*, continues to scotch the rumours that his departure from the newspaper earlier this year will lead to semi-retirement.

Only hours after the leak of his appointment as the new vice-chairman of the BBC, he was to be seen at Heathrow yesterday catching the 12.30 flight for Boston. Sir William, 52, will spend a week in America interviewing, among others, ex-President Nixon for a book on the Republican Party. Between interviews he will also meet book-sellers and buy stock for his antiquarian bookshop in Bloomsbury.

Lady Rees-Mogg told me from their London home: "Retirement? I should hope he isn't going to retire. We have five children to keep. He is busier now than ever but in a relaxed way; he's in terrific form and extremely happy."

Sir William, who is also a director of GEC, is expected to take up his BBC post on August 1 from Mark Bonham Carter. With all the signs pointing to a second communication pinnacle (BBC chairman George Howard is 61), Sir William threatens: "I hope to go on doing everything forever".

Greek cheek

Another example of civilized behaviour where the Greeks got there before the rest of us. After my story last week about readers' devices for getting rid of guests who have out-stayed their welcome, I hear from Hilary Patrinos in Blackheath that there are two traditional Greek methods for achieving this end. In one, salt is sprinkled behind the guest's chair at meal times; in the other a household broom is turned upside-down against a wall. Perhaps that's how the phrase "brush-off" originated?

All the answers

According to Ruth Dyson, writing in the Royal College of Music's magazine, the college exams produce some pretty weird answers—which she has been collecting. One candidate wrote that he had chosen a particular prelude and fugue to play "because I thought it suited my body weight". Another wrote: "The damper pedal should always be played with the ears", and a third, a young lady being examined as a teacher of piano, described her own way of locating notes on the keyboard. "You play middle C," she wrote, "then close your eyes, lift the legs and play F".

Anyway, the answers to the Diary Quiz in Saturday's paper are: 1. Burmese. 2. The smart waitresses who used to grace the Lyons Corner House, which is to make a comeback in London. 3. Margaret Thatcher, at the annual dinner of the CBI. 4. Captain Lloyd Williams, an American soldier landing in 1918. 5. The police manoeuvre in Brixton designed to reduce street crime. 6. In New York at a Gala Performance of the Royal Ballet attended by the Prince of Wales. Protesters shouting "Britain out of Ireland" interrupted the performance. 7. Five. 8. Claridge's the Connaught and the Berkeley. 9. Rudolf Nureyev, speaking about his relationship with the Royal Ballet after Dame Margot Fonteyn left. 10. 1966. 11. In Russia, where the stores have no summer goods to sell holidaymakers. 12. Philip Toynbee. 13. The Pentagon's close, secretive relationship with a small number of arms firms and a small number of Congressmen. 14. Mr Ross Staplehurst and his boat, the Albatross. A 13ft, 400 lb shark landed on the boat and killed itself. It is being eaten this weekend. 15. Sore feet. Bud Flanagan once walked to Glasgow from London for work; the women in the Nevil Shute book have to walk 47 miles to Kuala Lumpur. 16. Mr Badger, managing director of a Birmingham building firm, sacked Paul Gregory after he arrived for work wearing a trilby with a six inch replica of Kermit on top. 17. Penicillin-like substances, just discovered, which can kill bacteria resistant to penicillin. 18. In 1946 Britain drew up plans for a germ attack on Russian cities within bombing range of bases at these three cities. The memorandum about this has just been unearthed.

Michael Horsnell



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RISKS OF THE CHINA CARD

The Soviet Union has reacted with predictable nervous animosity to the revelation that its missile tests are being monitored by the United States from Chinese territory. It has accused the Chinese of becoming voluntary agents of imperialist intelligence services. It has also criticized America's new policy on arms sales to China. Although it claims to be less worried for itself than for Asian nations against which these weapons are, it says, to be used, it sent its ambassador in Washington, Mr Dobrynin, to protest to the State Department.

These reactions cannot be shrugged off simply as a product of the nervous reflex which afflicts the Russians whenever China is mentioned, particularly when there is any sign of military cooperation between western nations and China. The situation is new for the Russians because they do not know where they stand with Washington. When President Nixon reopened relations with China after the long freeze the Russians did not exactly rejoice but they were reassured by words and deeds from Washington that this was not intended to be the start of a new military alliance against them. They could understand America's reasons for wanting normal relations with China because they were reasonably secure in the knowledge that Washington's top priority was détente with them. Even through the ups and downs of relations with President Carter they could see that America's China policy was not being used against them.

With President Reagan they can no longer be sure. They know that the new Administration is imbued with a profound emotional distrust of the Soviet Union and a deep scepticism of the value of negotiations. They are certainly sufficiently well-informed to know that there are some people in Mr Reagan's Administration who believe in using the "China card" to put pressure on the Soviet Union.

Like everyone else they do not know who will ultimately shape Mr Reagan's east-west policies but they are bound to see the visit of Mr. Haig to Peking and the new American willingness to sell arms to China as evidence that the balance is swinging towards those whom they most distrust.

Unfortunately they are right to be worried. Mr Reagan's Administration has shown no signs of having the wisdom and sensitivity needed to conduct balanced relations with both Moscow and Peking. It is dangerously fascinated by the idea that if only it can show itself stronger than the Soviet Union it will be able to dictate terms. This is an illusion. If the Soviet Union comes to believe that the United States is entering into serious military cooperation with China it will become not more amenable but less so. It will have no reason at all to cut its defence spending because it will feel menaced on two fronts. It will become less interested in talking about arms control with the Americans because it will fear that agreements could be circumvented through China. It will have one reason less for not intervening in Poland because it will have less to lose in its relations with the West.

Perhaps none of this matters much to the more right-wing people in Washington. Some of them would probably welcome a neatly bi-polar world in which good and evil, friends and enemies, were clearly defined and the Russians played out the role allotted to them in American demonology. But it would matter to the Europeans of east and west, and especially to the Poles, if the cold war returned in this way.

It would also matter in the long run to the United States. The Soviet Union remains, and will remain for a long time, the principal global rival to the United States and the western alliance. It is the Soviet Union, not China, that points its nuclear arsenal in our direction. It is the Soviet Union, not China, that confronts our interests around the globe. It is with the Soviet Union, not China, that we share the European continent in precarious balance. It is, therefore, with the Soviet Union that we have to do business directly in order to lessen the dangers inherent in this relationship. Western relations with China are neither a substitute for relations with the Soviet Union nor a means of improving them. They should be conducted sensibly for their own sake. It may be tactically useful from time to time to let the Soviet Union know that the west has friends on its other border but the "China card" as such is not for playing. It assumes that the Chinese are willing to be servants of our interests, which is risky. It is also liable to have effects precisely opposite to those intended, making the Soviet Union even more difficult to do business with than it is already. Even worse dangers were envisaged by Dr Kissinger in his memoirs: "Any move by us to play the China card might tempt the Soviets to end their nightmare of hostile powers on two fronts by striking out in one direction before it was too late . . . Equilibrium was the name of the game".

THE NEED FOR NEW LABOUR LAWS

The Confederation of British Industry is the largest organization of employers in the country. What it has to say about labour relations represents the case for the prosecution in terms of the adversarial model of British industry. After the passage of the Employment Act, the CBI showed a distinctly weaker appetite for further legislation than some politicians, a difference reflecting pragmatic caution rather than satiation. Now that the CBI comes to make its comments on Mr Prior's green paper it finds several issues where immediate changes would be desirable, as well as more fundamental questions to be grappled with later.

The former category consists mainly of proposals developing the approach of the Employment Act a little further, or remedying shortcomings in it that have already become discernible during its short life. It would be absurd for opponents to represent it as a bloodthirsty list of exactions designed to humiliate the labour movement at a moment when its industrial strength is at a low ebb. Any such approach would be misconceived, for the ultimate success of legislation in this field depends on its political acceptability, and the months of cuts and redundancies have made it not easier but more difficult for the Government to find that measure of bipartisan support (or at least acquiescence behind a façade of loud indignation) which last year's Act evoked with some success. The CBI's watchword of gradual but steady change in step with the movement of public opinion is a wise one.

Four of its five immediate objectives are by way of clarification or confirmation of the purposes of the Act. Further safeguards for individuals harmed by the working of closed shops reflect disappointment that the new law has failed to put an end to dismissals of those who refuse to join. Public finance for ballots on wage offers would take account of the difficulties unions have had (only non-TUC ones have tried as yet) in actually extracting subsidies from the authorities for their ballots. The proposals on union-labour-only contracts and strikes to force employees of other companies into union membership extend the Act's attack on closed shop imperialism as practised by Slade. The fifth proposal is that strikes for mainly political purposes should be denied the usual immunities. Desirable as this might be in principle, it raises almost insurmountable problems of definition, especially in the public sector, and would require judges to make highly political decisions.

The report does not discuss the need to enable employers to lay off their employees without pay if a minority are on strike. Where a few workers in strategic positions can threaten the whole fate of a company the more clearly the uninvolved majority see that their interests lie with a quick settlement the better.

The CBI's membership is diverse. There is evidence of deep division over the role of the closed shop. After all, there would be no such thing if some employers had not found it advantageous. But it is notable that while the Royal Commission of 1968 received no serious evidence urging the outright abolition of the closed shop that option does have significant support today. Events of recent years have made the oppressive tendencies of the practice more obvious, and made it more urgent to gain the improvements in productivity that it obstructs.

This divided attitude is connected with the great paradox of British industrial relations: the fact that many of our problems arise because our unions are not too strong but too weak. Most strikes are unofficial, often small but immeasurably damaging to regularity and efficiency. Undemocratic as it is, the closed shop sometimes makes for stability in practice. Often, however, it exists with all its defects even though the union has virtually lost control of internal discipline. In this context, there are great attractions in one proposal the CBI puts forward for later consideration: the possibility that unions should be made accountable for torts committed by their members unofficially or in defiance of procedure, unless the union has made reasonable efforts to control them. It is all part of the paradox, of course, that the unions would resist with great passion any move to strengthen them in this way; but it would bring a fundamental improvement in accountability.

David Wood

Is it the end for Benn's high ambition?

Donkey's years ago, E. V. Lucas, of *Punch*, wrote an elegant minor novel called *And Mr. Wyke Bond*. Some of it stays in the mind when much of nobler note has passed away.

Wyke Bond was a nobody with ambitions to cut a figure in society, and he hit upon a ruse to contrive it. Toppered and tailed, he never missed a big wedding at St Margaret's, Westminster, or St George's, Hanover Square, or a memorial service anywhere for men of mark and name. At last, every list of guests or mourners on the Court pages of quality papers ended with the words "and Mr. Wyke Bond", and nobody could be decently buried or married in his absence, if only because it would resound as a comment on the family's social status or acceptability.

Wyke Bond persists in coming unseasonably to mind whenever I feel an inescapable duty to join in a memorial service for a politician, because he opens up a line of escape from all the oppressive thoughts of outstanding gifts, energy, vivacity, charm or perhaps endearing ambition in public service that we shall never see again mixed to quite the same recipe. Wyke Bond distracts the mind from the ills that the flesh of politicians, it seems to me, is peculiarly heir to.

In the political trade nearly always the body lays down the inextinguishable spirit, and when the body begins to jib, there may be no telling what will happen to a politician's predicted career or even to repercussions on his party's destiny.

No need to turn back the pages of history; it has happened in our time. Would Attlee, himself less than fit, have dissolved Parliament in 1951 if Ernest Bevin and Stafford Cripps had not died under the burdens they carried through and beyond the War? If either Gaitskell or Bevan had lived longer, would Harold Wilson ever have become Opposition Leader, and then prime minister?

On the Conservative side, from 1951 onwards, there was the painful and sometimes visible decay of Winston Churchill, until in the end the former Chief Whip, James Stuart, who worshipped him, and was worshipped in return, drew the short straw to tell the great man that the time had come for him to go. Churchill lingered on in the Commons as a backbencher, until he had to be brought to the Bar in a wheelchair, into which he would be lifted after brandies in the smoking room.

One of his lifelong admirers describes how Churchill had the smell of death upon him, and his eyes moisten as he tells it. He fastidiously adds that he went straight away and washed his hands.

Then the strain of No 10 soon broke Eden as prime minister, in circumstances for which his whole public life appeared to have prepared him. Harold Macmillan, made of tougher Highland fibre, lasted six years before his health cheated him in October, 1963, although even in February of that year senior officers of the 1922 Committee visited Lord Home to ask if he would make himself available.

Out of Home's controversial choice in October probably came the lost general election of 1964, and the balloting for, rather than the "emergence" of, the party leader — first Edward Heath and then Margaret Thatcher, both rather untypical Conservative commanders-in-chief.

Another breakdown of health significant for the Conservative Party must certainly have been that of Iain Macleod. Within a week or two of becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1970, he went into hospital with what looked like simple appendicitis; and he died the night he arrived back at 11, Downing Street. No Conservative now believes that party history would have run unchanged if he had lived.

Mr. Heath might not have made some of what later seemed to be misreadings of party mood, and Sir Keith Joseph would not have established himself as the guru of disenchanted backbenchers.

It is impossible to pursue the theme without thinking of Tony Benn. (*The Daily Telegraph* and Bill Deedes, its editor, by the way, did themselves much credit by printing a leading article notable for its sensitivity and generosity, full of House of Commons spirit.) I know nothing of Mr. Benn's physical ailment; I never heard of it before he had it. But, claiming him as a friend in spite of our many differences, I wish him well, and hope that his recovery will be complete.

Nevertheless, candour exacts its due. No politician may be struck down by serious illness and then continue as though nothing has happened, and even if the politician thinks nothing has happened, his friends and enemies will believe something has happened. Mr. Benn's recovery may medically be eventually complete; but there will be two factors.

First, Mr. Benn's own physical confidence may be undermined by illness, like many ambitious politicians before him. Secondly, at the autumn horse fair for deputy party leader and then for leader, the bidding will now go on the fitter animals.

In other words, Mr Benn's misfortune may all too easily alter the course of Labour Party history. We have circumstances in which Michael Foot is not credible as an Opposition leader who, even if he won the next General Election, could lead the Labour Party as prime minister for more than a very short time, until he retired early in his seventies.

It follows that the election of Labour's deputy Leader even though deputy leaders have not usually made their ways to the top, will be nothing less than the choice of the man who will be popularly regarded as the next Labour prime minister. Tony Benn, it must be faced, is now nearly unmarketable; he has been broken, even if only temporarily.

That leaves Denis Healey, the toughest of them all, and the most experienced, and John Silkin, the subtlest of them all, and probably one of the richest. They, and Mr Wyke Bond, must take their choice.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

US attitude on Northern Ireland

From Dr Kenneth Lane

Sir, The protests mounted in the United States during Prince Charles' visit have caused not only great frustration but a deep anger in the vast majority of people in the United Kingdom.

Official channels have completely failed to convey to the American people as a whole the extreme difficulty of our position in Northern Ireland. It is necessary to mount a nationwide campaign to convince all thinking Americans and even some Irish Americans of the true facts of our position.

I suggest that at every social or business contact between British and American people each one of us should point out as vigorously as possible:

1. that Ireland consists of two separate nations. Eire and Ulster are as different in culture, religion and historical background as the two nations of the Iberian Peninsula — Spain and Portugal.
2. that we would like above all things to be able to make an honourable withdrawal of our troops from Northern Ireland.
3. that the majority of the people of Ulster are determined to remain citizens of the United Kingdom. They fought side by side with us in two world wars, in the second of which the Irish Republic was neutral.
4. that the brutality of the IRA *though verbally condemned by* official sources is being encouraged both in Eire and in the United States.
5. that the IRA is attempting to enforce at gunpoint a political solution which is unacceptable to the people of Ulster. Every shot that is fired delays still further the agreed peaceful solution which must eventually be established.
6. that citizens of the United States are guilty of prolonging and intensifying the hostilities and bloodshed in Northern Ireland.

These facts should be repeated over and over again at every point of contact between the people of Britain and America until the truth sinks in to all the citizens of the United States.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH LANE,
Woodland Cottage,
Gadbridge Lane, Ewhurst, Surrey.

From Mr. J. D. Keir, QC

Sir, No one can read without sadness reports of the reception received by the Prince of Wales from some people in New York yesterday. Demonstrations such as took place outside the Lincoln Center can happen anywhere, and I make no point about that. What is really distressing is that people who should have seen themselves as Prince Charles's hosts, such as the Mayor of New York and the Lieutenant Governor of New York State, used the occasion to make ill-informed and partisan criticism of the British presence in Northern Ireland.

The British presence in Northern Ireland exists to prevent terrorists and murderers from bringing about the chaos that they would dearly like to see and to enable the enormous majority of decent people to lead as normal a life as possible. One cannot help wondering whether the United States, in similar circumstances, would have stuck to so distasteful and unrewarding a task for so long.

Americans in general are noted for their hospitality, and there must be many who are ashamed of the nature of some of the hospitality that was extended to the Prince of Wales.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. KEIR,
Denehurst,
Old Road,
East Grinstead,
West Sussex.

Criticism of police

From Mr Tom McNally, MP for Stockport, South (Labour)

Sir, The combative response of the Chief Constable of West Yorkshire to criticisms of his force's handling of the so-called "Yorkshire Ripper case" will not add confidence to the decision of the Home Secretary to hold an internal police inquiry on the matter.

As one of the first to raise with the Home Secretary the question of both press and police behaviour following the arrest of Peter Sutcliffe I find the Chief Constable's response most disturbing. Of course, I share his contempt for the "hindsight industry" and I do not doubt that many, many officers worked above and beyond the call of duty to try and bring Sutcliffe's reign of terror to an end. But there are legitimate reasons for public concern about the more theatrical aspects of police behaviour immediately after Sutcliffe's arrest. There is also the need for a dispassionate examination of police methods now that we do have the benefit of hindsight. This is not to put the police on trial but to learn lessons for the future. Those lessons will best be learnt if Chief Constable Gregory and his force put them in a more constructive and less defensive frame of mind.

Yours sincerely,
TOM McNALLY,
House of Commons.

Westminster ghosts

From Mr W. R. Eyres

Sir, Is there a fifty-year cycle in British politics?

Margaret Thatcher was elected Prime Minister in 1979, fifty years after the first woman cabinet minister.

As your issue reminds us today, the Social Democrats are trying to do the same as the New Party of 1931.

Perhaps it is worth noting that in 1932 Free Trade was abandoned and full scale protection introduced.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD EYRES,
27 Grove Terrace, NW5.

From Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP for Epping Forest (Conservative)

Sir, In this year of royal celebration, could not politicians and the media cease the growing practice of referring to Her Majesty's Government as "Mrs Thatcher's Government" and the Ministers of the Crown as "Government Ministers"? Britain is a *constitutional monarchy* and not a presidential republic.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON,
House of Commons.

Time for second thoughts on planning

From Professor Sir Colin Buchanan

Sir, On September 15 next, a public inquiry is due to start into the application by the British Airports Authority for permission to undertake the first stage of a large development of Stansted Airport. There are associated major road proposals of the Department of Transport. The Authority, encouraged by the Government, is also to seek the safeguarding of additional land which will enable the airport to be further expanded to nearly twice the physical size of Heathrow. A massive development is in the offing, with far-reaching consequences for an area which has been kept open by planning policies consistently applied over many years.

Opposition of the most formidable kind is now being mounted against the proposal. This includes four county councils (Herts, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk — no mean adversaries), a large number of District councils, statutory agencies such as the Countryside Commission and the Anglian Water Authority.

A great many voluntary bodies have entered the lists: the National Trust, the National Farmers' Union, the Country Landowners' Association, the Ramblers' Association, the Council for the Protection of Rural England, and (as important as any) the local people themselves in the form of over 200 parish councils and local associations who have *come together under the North West* Essex and East Hertfordshire Preservation Association. I could go on listing other groups, such as the Town and Country Planning Association, who have submitted (as they are entitled to do) a formal planning application for the development of Maplin. This has been accepted as valid and if there is opposition, as there is bound to be, a public inquiry will be required.

There is an extraordinary conflict of opinion in the aviation camp. British Airways, by far the greatest user of Heathrow Airport, has issued a strong criticism of the arguments of the Airports Authority, submitting that foreseeable needs for the London area can be met by providing a fifth terminal at Heathrow at far lower capital and operating costs and without increasing aircraft movement numbers or noise. (This cause has been espoused by Essex and Hertfordshire County Councils in their anxiety to defeat the Stansted proposal, and also by Uttlesford District Council, in whose area Stansted lies, who have now submitted, as they are entitled to do, a formal application for the development of a fifth terminal at Heathrow. If there is opposition, as there is bound to be, then a public inquiry will be required.)

The Regional Airports are likely to press their capability to take more tourist traffic, particularly those in the north whose capital investment programmes may well be at risk if the planned investment at Stansted is permitted. Northern authorities will in any case question the justification of massive publicly-financed development in the congested south-east when the resolution of their problems will require all possible support.

The history of the last twenty years, especially as it relates to London airports, shows that when people and their elected councils join together and rise up in strenuous opposition to some proposal, then the combination is irresistable. But never before has a project aroused such massive and varied opposition as at Stansted today. The conclusion is inescapable — the British Airports Authority will not win.

So I ask: why cannot the British Airports Authority learn from history, concede that they cannot win, and gracefully withdraw their application? The public inquiry looming ahead, if it happens, will be the inquiry to end all inquiries. It will bristle with procedural problems, it will probably have to traipse around from locality to locality, it will stagger on for many months, perhaps a year, millions of words will be spoken and laboriously transcribed, thousands of people will be put through a great deal of worry and anxiety and no small personal expense, and the public authorities, with their resources already stretched, will be put to heavy expenditure as they become locked in this futile confrontation which can have but one ending. Why does the British Airports Authority have to go on and put people through this agony?

If it be asked where withdrawal of the application would leave us, the answer is surely as plain as a pikestaff. The case should be referred back to the aviation industry as a whole, from the Secretary of State to the High Street travel agencies, with instructions not to land us with any more of these huge planning embroglios but to come up with new ideas which pay far more regard to the growing strength of public feeling for the environment of our over-crowded little island, which show more concern for regional differences in prosperity, and which accept that air travel and tourism may not be the only things that matter in Britain today.

Yours truly,
COLIN BUCHANAN,
Tunnel House,
Box,
Minchinhampton,
Gloucestershire.
June 19.

Civil Service dispute

From Mr J. Reid

Sir, One of the lesser publicized difficulties caused by the civil servants' strike is the extreme hardship being suffered by companies like ours which receive regular repayments from the VAT.

The Conservative Government, the so-called friend of private enterprise, has steadfastly refused to guarantee extra overdraft facilities or to pay the interest on the money that is long overdue.

What is even more disturbing is the attitude displayed by the Confederation of British Industry. When I spoke to them today complaining about their seeming lack of effectiveness in pursuing our case, an employee stated that due to their support for the Government's pay policy their efforts have not been too strenuously publicized in order not to be seen to support the union involved.

In the meantime the company of which I am managing director is in excess of £120,000 out of pocket, one of the joys of being a sizable exporter.

Yours faithfully,
J. REID,
The Remet Company Limited,
Remet Works,
Caxton Street South,
Tidal Basin South, E16.
June 19.

From Canon G. B. Bentley

Sir, Mr Murray is reported to have said recently, *à propos* the threatened strike by civil servants (report, June 6), that the blame for any hardship inflicted on the unemployed and other state pensioners would fall exclusively on the Government. This kind of misrepresentation, of which trade unionists are regrettably fond, needs to be nailed to the counter in the interests of morality.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of a dispute about wages, those who in pursuit of gain inflict harm on persons not involved in the dispute — in this case persons worse off than themselves — are manifestly the agents of the harm done and must accept responsibility for the unjust consequences of their actions. Nor are they entitled to claim, as trade unionists often claim, that they "had no alternative". Of course they had an alternative: they could have put up with what they believed to be a measure of injustice to themselves in order not to act unjustly towards their neighbours.

That is not to say that the employers in the present case are entitled to sit back with a clear conscience. They have assumed obligations towards a great many state pensioners and it remains their duty to discharge them. They have no right to treat a withdrawal of labour as an "act of God" dispensing them from doing their duty. So they have a problem on their hands.

What is so strange is that a society that prides itself, or used to pride itself, on the rule of law should tolerate these power struggles in its midst, damaging to the community as they are. Like all belligerents both parties claim their cause is just, but instead of submitting the issue to a court of justice for judgment they resort to self-help and arrogate to themselves what can only be described as "belligerent rights", allowing them to infringe the peacetime rights of neutrals. Is not self-help precisely what municipal law is intended to eliminate?

Yours faithfully,
G. B. BENTLEY,
8 The Cloisters,
Windsor Castle,
Berkshire.

From Mr George Scales

Sir, Mr Moody's letter (June 13) *alleges* that the Government is in breach of his union's pay agreement. If that is true, the union has recourse through the courts. If it is not, that is because the union has elected not to have the terms of its agreement so binding.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE SCALES,
Cobbler's Pieces,
Abbess Roding,
Ongar,
Essex.
June 14.

Cost of heavy traffic

From Mr Donald W. Insall

Sir, The debate on maximum permissible lorry weights raises major issues passed over in recommendations of recent Reports — the grossly damaging effects of lorry traffic upon people in the streets, in built-up areas and especially in historic towns built for pedestrians.

Street noise, confined and reverberating between enclosed frontages, makes conversation impossible between people out-of-doors. Vehicle fumes in concentration are damaging to human health. Yet the only criteria so far laid down concern noise emission by a single vehicle, and seem weak and arbitrary.

Over-large heavy vehicles not only cause progressive erosion of pavement widths and buildings in towns, especially at junctions. We know they also damage underground services, at a continual public expense. But their real cost to the community is that of unquantified but compound delays and congestion, and the loss of quality of urban life.

There seems no historical or geographical reason why this crowded island should adopt reducing continental standards of environmental protection. Motorways may be for lorries: but historic town centres, above all, are for people.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD W. INSALL,
Donald W. Insall and Associates,
19 West Eaton Place,
Eaton Square, SW1.
June 17.

"Queen's corporal"

From Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Naylor

Sir, I, and very many old soldiers have long regretted the abolition of the rank and honour of "Queen's Corporal".

The rank carried with it certain privileges and the person retained the rank until his death.

Could the powers that be review and reinstate this award to enable her Majesty the Queen to confer the honour on L/Corporal Alistair Galloway of the Scots Guards?

Perhaps army historians could trace the history and qualifications of a "Queen's Corporal".

Yours faithfully,
F. W. NAYLOR,
Manor Crest,
Manor Road,
Brackley,
Northamptonshire.
June 15.

Courtly behaviour

From Mr J. E. Humphrey

Sir, Could Wimbledon 1981 perhaps be made the occasion for tennis umpires to give palpable support to mannerly players and better to resist the intimidation, harassment and bullying which at present are clearly allowed to put such players at a disadvantage and to profit the offenders?

Yours faithfully,
J. E. HUMPHREY,
9 Offington Gardens,
Worthing,
West Sussex.
June 15.

Priorities for a trading nation

From Captain S. W. Roskill

Sir, I have so far (not without some difficulty) restrained myself from joining in the correspondence about the future of the Royal Navy — partly because the full facts were not yet known to me, and partly because some of the wilder press statements obviously had to be discounted. But with the moment of truth upon us I can no longer continue my policy of self-restraint.

For over 30 years I have produced historical works and have lectured up and down the country to the effect that the function of the Navy has nothing to do with concepts such as "defence of sea lanes" or "sea communications," but to protect the merchant *ships* and their gallant crews on whom the life blood of these islands and of the whole Western Alliance depends; and I have pointed out the appalling cost of our failure to fulfil that function in recent times until almost too late. Yet the old heresy continues to appear in ministerial and press statements.

Are we really to believe that *protection* of the merchant ships and their crews can be achieved by a handful of attack submarines and of shore-based aircraft? And incidentally can those instruments rescue the crews of sunk ships? Are all the lessons of 1917 and of 1942-43 when we were brought to the brink of defeat and surrender by attacks on our merchant shipping of no account today? And why should the Soviets launch a nuclear attack and risk retaliation in kind, or launch a land attack in western Europe, when merely by sinking our merchant navy they can bring us to our knees in a few weeks.

I realize that Mr Nott was still a school boy in 1945; but might he not have studied some of the books published on the foregoing subjects since he achieved manhood? Certainly he does not appear to have done so. And now we read that some of the Royal Navy's ships are to be offered for sale in the armament bargain basements of the world — while the excessively numerous and grossly overmanned Royal Dockyards are to remain relatively intact — obviously because, as in the 1920s when the same matter was mooted, they command more electoral votes.

Could folly go further than to destroy both the material and the morale of the service which has twice in this century been the chief means of saving this country from starvation and defeat? Mrs Thatcher has dismissed a junior Minister who had the courage to warn the nation of what was in train. If she and her advisers believe that I and thousands of others with first hand experience of the price paid in ships, money and lives through the blindness of our leaders in between the wars will again vote for her party at the next General Election they are living in cloud cuckoo land — as my own correspondence makes quite clear. After all Mr Callaghan and a number of his ministers *did* have the experience which appears to be so sadly lacking on the Government front bench today; and I do not believe that, even in the pressing financial and economic conditions of today, they would have permitted the measures which those in office appear to be about to approve.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN W. ROSKILL,
Churchill College,
Cambridge.
June 20.

Education and jobs

From Mr Jeremy Gaskell

Sir, In response to your leader column, "Jobs for the academic boys" (June 12), it must be said that schools and local education authorities, as employers, are as inadvertently guilty of creating artificial barriers to employment as any other professional body.

By making it compulsory for every teacher in a state provided school to have either a Post Graduate Certificate of Education or Diploma of Education, many good teachers are restricted to the private sector when they might be willing to take and deserving of, on the grounds of ability, a place in the state sector. The arguments against that state of affairs are many and clear: allowing two castes of teachers to evolve leads to misunderstanding in the profession, the benefits of experience in private education are denied most schoolchildren artificially, both resentment towards and demands for the abolition of private schools are increased (the social divide thereby being widened), a headmaster's right to choose whom he considers is the best man for a post is infringed, the notion that one only is able to teach with a specific diploma is perpetuated and, dare one say it, a situation whereby only those who have a state qualification may be permitted to teach in state schools is not only illiberal, but is a situation which could be exploited for ill by radical activists.

It is clear that this particular restrictive practice is unhealthy. It may be that a state school headmaster might prefer to employ someone with state school experience for that very reason. If that is the case, let it be so; let us not have a situation where a good man is denied a job for not having the right bit of paper — there cannot be a more blatant example of discrimination in professional life. It is a state of affairs that should be as anachronistic as having to be in holy orders to be a 'varsity don.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY GASKELL,
23 Collingham Gardens, SW5.
June 12.

Humbler creation

From Mr Mark Baker

Sir, Philip Howard is, for once, wrong (article, June 16). The antonym for "high flier" is "plodder" and can be found both in Civil Service High Mandarin and in poetry.

An exact and moving example of its poetical use is in Hopkins's "The Windhover to Christ our Lord", in which "sheer plod makes plough down sillion shine" and is therefore no less a divine gift than the soaring grace of the falcon from which the poem's title is derived.

Yours faithfully,
MARK BAKER,
United Oxford and Cambridge University Club,
71 Pall Mall, SW1.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 20: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Performance given by the Scottish Fiddle Orchestra at the Royal Albert Hall in aid of the Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

The Hon Mrs Whitehead was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 21: The Duke of Kent, as Patron, this afternoon attended the Royal British Legion Norfolk County Committee Rally at Holt, Norfolk.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
June 20: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, on the occasion of the Bicentenary celebrations, this afternoon visited Sunnyside Royal Hospital at Montrose, Angus.

Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy travelled to Scotland in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Princess Alexandra will open the Tyneside Summer Exhibition in Exhibition Park, Newcastle upon Tyne, on July 28.

A memorial service for Professor John Coppock will be held at noon on Friday, June 26, at the RAF Church of St Clement Danes, Strand, WC2.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Professor John Kingman, FRS, Professor of Mathematics and Fellow of St Anne's College, Oxford, to be chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council
Mr P. N. O'Donoghue to be general secretary of the Institute of Biology

Lady Gardner of Parkes

The life barony conferred on Mrs Rachel Trixie Anne Gardner has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baroness Gardner of Parkes, of Southgate in Greater London and of Parkes in the State of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia.

Hope in Ulster from experience of suffering

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

During his recent visit to Belfast, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, referred in a sermon to the signs of hope amid the darkness he had perceived in a new book on the Irish troubles, and he has since been commending the book to English readers.

It is *Profiles of Hope* by the *Belfast Telegraph* journalist, Alf McCreary in which the author, drawing on his own and other people's personal perceptions, sets out both the cruelty and the courage that the every day experience of suffering has visited upon many in the population of Northern Ireland.

It is a simple formula, letting the people concerned speak for themselves, and the result is not so much a flowing narrative, more a series of arresting moments from flashes of insight and self-revelation.

Some of the contributors are from among the simple bereaved folk of Northern Ireland, who found their lives suddenly shot to pieces when one of their own kin fell victim to a casual act of murder by one or other side. One such woman, indistinguishable in a crowd, tells how she fights her own campaign against terrorism. "I feel that I am winning a victory over the murderers by trying to be helpful and positive and thoughtful every day."

Another says: "Life is for living and there is no point in being bitter. I am convinced that if we all go through the tough experiences of life without becoming bitter we emerge as stronger, better persons."

A third said that she came to see how bitterness could destroy her more effectively than any bullet, and she went out to meet people like her, on the other side.

From whatever religious tradition they came, their faith seemed to add both to their suffering and to their gradual release from it, which, if a valid metaphor for the role of religion in Northern Ireland generally, is grounds for an anguished sort of optimism.

The contribution of religion to the conflict is not shirked in this book; but the buried message below the text is that if religion is part of the problem, it will have to be part of the solution too. In small ways, it begins to appear how this might be so.

The tone is not, therefore, one of straightforward optimism, but of the darkest-before-the-dawn kind of persevance and courage. The people concerned have stumbled on some truth about themselves and life in general, through tragedy. They do not all express it in the same way, but it is a life without illusions.

As well as these remarkable personal contributions, and some indications of how new bonds have been created across the divide by the shared experience of anxiety and loss, the book contains a fine general summary of the mess Northern Ireland has been brought to, by the author himself, and his own clear thinking about the origins and development of the situation, the complex twists and turns of the tangle. His diagnosis of the root of the difficulties is that the two communities cannot resolve a collective sense of who they are.

"As yet there is no shared Northern Ireland identity ... the possibility of fostering, long term, a new Northern Ireland identity that is acceptable to Roman Catholics and Protestants may contain the seeds of future peace and stability."

The least hopeful section of the book is part of a joint contribution by a Dutch Roman Catholic and a Dutch Protestant, when they comment on the attitudes they found among members of the Roman Catholic clergy in Northern Ireland. A group of priests was invited to Holland, and they appeared to experience their encounter with Dutch Catholicism with shock and horror. The two Dutch clergymen were not happy with the type of Christianity they found among those Northern Irish priests: it was moralistic, authoritarian, pious and spiritual, with the emphasis on the soul and the individual.

It was, they said, the moralism of the theory of justification by works, and they concluded: "This kind of moralism is disastrous in Irish society and it comes through again and again."

They talk of a situation in which the old values do not work any more, and existing structures do not work, and with the necessary clearing of the ground new foundations can be laid. "That way there is hope from despair." But if the Dutchmen are right, and they are not the first to say such things, the first hope is for a daunting period of turmoil within Irish Catholicism, from which change could come. Whether this insight has the value of the others in Mr McCreary's book is a matter for history to judge.

Profiles of Hope, by Alf McCreary (Christian Journals, Belfast, £1.95).

OBITUARY

MISS LOTTE REINIGER

Inventor of silhouette films

Lotte Reiniger, the Berlin-born film pioneer, who invented the animated silhouette film and in 1926 made one of the first full-length cartoon films in cinema history, died on June 19, in Dettenhausen, in West Germany, aged 82.

She got her first job in films in 1918 from Paul Wegener who commissioned her to cut the silhouette titles for his film, *The Pied Piper of Hamelin*. She also helped to animate wooden rats in the film when the live ones ran off the film set. At the age of 20 she made her first film, *The Ornament of the Enamoured Heart*, and in Berlin during the 1920s and 30s she created her classic short films based on fairy tales, Greek legends and opera parodies. An exquisite marriage of music and movement was the hallmark of films like *Papageno*, *Dr Dolittle*, *Carmen*, *Harlequin* and *Galatea*.

From 1923-26 she embarked on a 65-minute film, *The Adventures of Prince Achmet*, acknowledged by many authoritative sources as the world's first full-length cartoon. The German cineaste Walther Ruttmann and Bertold Bartosch collaborated with her on filming the story based on the Arabian Nights. Titles were designed by Dulac and the film was colour-tinted by hand.

The original negative was destroyed in Germany during the Second World War and for many years the British Film Institute had the only 35mm print, from which another negative was made.

Bertold Brecht helped write invitations for the film's Berlin premiere. The film marked a milestone in her career. Fellow film makers and artists, Fritz Lang, G. W. Pabst, Ernst Lubitsch, Kurt Weill and Lotte Lenya encouraged and helped her.

At the Paris première of "Prince Achmet" she first met Jean Renoir, and they became close, lifelong friends. Her husband Carl Koch, who worked with her on all but two of her films, collaborated with Renoir on *La Grande Illusion* and *La Règle du Jeu*. Miss Reiniger made a shadow-play sequence for Renoir's 1937 film, *La Marseillaise*.

Renoir said of Reiniger, shortly before his own death, "What do you say if you find yourself suddenly in the presence of Mozart? Especially if this Mozart is a disarming woman, slightly plump and chatting like a magpie ... she was born with fairy hands."

By the beginning of the Second World War, Lotte Reiniger had produced 26 films with her husband. Uncompromising towards the Nazis, they came to England in 1936 and worked for a time with John Grierson and Cavalcanti at the GPO Film Unit.

After the war she eventually settled in north London and worked for a time with John Art Centre, New Barnet, until last year when she returned to Germany in failing health. In the 1950s she made a series of 10 fairytale cartoons for American television which became popular on BBC television. One of them, *The Gallant Little Tailor*, won a first prize at Venice Film Festival in 1955.

In 1963 her husband, Carl, died and the Reiniger radiance vanished behind a cloud for several years. But during the last 10 years she had emerged from a period of isolation to find herself saluted as one of the last survivors of a golden age of cinema, a film-maker of exceptional talent and a woman with an infectious personality.

At the 1972 Berlin Film Festival she was honoured with the Deutsche Film Prize—the Golden Film Strip (Das Band von Gold) "for her long years and exceptional work for the German cinema". Two years later she was invited by the National Film Board of Canada to make her first film for 12 years, *Aucassin and Nicolette*. The resulting 16-minute cartoon won a special jury prize at the Ottawa 1976 International Animated Film Festival.

Afterwards, Miss Reiniger embarked on a hectic series of lecture tours across America and in Turkey, Norway, Germany and England. She was an inspiration to those who dare to defy the years.

She was awarded the Cross of the Order of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1979 "for services to the film world". Her charm, talent and dedication remained undiminished even at the age of 78, when she made her last film, *The Rose and the Ring*, a 24-minute cartoon based on a story by Thackeray, in Montreal. The film had its European première screening last year at Barnet Festival, her home town for the last 30 years, which paid homage to the legendary lady living in their midst.

Lotte Reiniger described herself variously as "a well-upholstered old trouper" and "a primitive cave-man artist". She was also a Peter Pan of the cinema who charmed everyone with her larger than life passion for fairytales and story-telling.

Her films carried the art of silhouette cutting into a new dimension. It is scarcely stretching things to say that they were the most notable thing to happen to silhouettes since the 18th century. Lotte Reiniger was truly cut out for fame. Her eyes, her imaginative genius and a pair of scissors were all she needed. The world has lost a unique talent as well as a lovable lady.

MR DESMOND STEWART

Mr Francis King writes:

Partly because he spent so much of his life in the Middle East, partly because of the convoluted brilliance of his literary style, and partly because there were always people eager to punish him for a youthful association with Oswald Mosley, Desmond Stewart—who died in London on June 12, at the age of 57—received far less than his due as a novelist.

The son of a well-known Scottish psychiatrist, Dr Roy Stewart, he was educated at Uppingham School and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he gained a BLitt, under the supervision of Maurice Bowra, for a thesis on Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon". He taught literature in universities in Iraq and Lebanon between 1948 and 1958, before he took the decision to devote himself entirely to writing. By then, he had become an accomplished Arabist, equally effective as an interpreter of the Arabs to the British and of the British to the Arabs. Many of his novels, such as *Leopard in the Grass* (1951) and *The Men of Friday* (1961) had Middle Eastern backgrounds, and he was in constant demand as a translator of Arab literature.

As a novelist, his outstanding achievement was the trilogy *The Sequence of Roles* (1965, 1966, 1968), in which the decline of the British Empire was represented by the decline of three generations of a Scottish-Irish family, the Lomaxes, from vigour to decadence. It is a work remarkable for the complexity of its structure, the virtuosity of its execution and the profundity of its insight. That it never received the recognition that it deserved may have influenced Stewart's decision to concentrate increasingly on works of history, biography and travel in his later years. At the time of his death, he had just completed a Life of Jesus Christ.

One of the themes of *The Sequence of Roles* is the Pythagorean one that there are three kinds of man: he who takes part in the games; he who contemplates them; and he who applauds the contestants.

But Stewart was one of those rare individuals who could play all three of these roles simultaneously. He was a man of affairs; he had a strong streak of melancholy reflectiveness in an otherwise buoyant nature: and he was always generous in his praise of excellence, whether of conduct or of writing. Both physically and intellectually restless, he passed and repassed like some comet through the sky above the terrestrial lives of his friends. Romantic, courageous and magnanimous, he was both wonderfully amusing and wonderfully amusable.

YITZHAK ZUCKERMAN

Yitzhak Zuckerman, the last commander of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising in the Second World War, and the founder of the Lohamei Hagetaot kibbutz, died on June 17 at the age of 66.

Zuckerman had assumed command of the Warsaw Ghetto fighters after the death of their leader, Mordechai Aniliwitz. He eventually led the survivors out of the burning ghetto through the Warsaw sewer system. The group of escapees included Zivia Lubetkin who became his wife after the war and died three years ago in the kibbutz.

Zuckerman, whose underground name was "Antek", later led a Jewish unit in the Polish resistance movement, and after the war helped organize the underground transport of Jewish survivors to Palestine. He settled there in 1947 and two years later joined other partisans and ghetto rebels from Poland and Lithuania to found the kibbutz Lohamei Hagetaot.

He devoted himself to the development in the kibbutz of a documentation centre on the *holocaust and resistance*

He leaves a daughter and a son.

Marriages

Mr J. J. Wakeling and Miss E. M. Crook
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Parish Church of St Martin, Jersey, Channel Islands, between Mr John Jeremy Wakeling, younger son of the Bishop of Southwell and Mrs J. D. Wakeling, of Bishops Manor, Southwell, Nottinghamshire, and Miss Emma Mary Crook, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P. T. Crook, of La Chenaie des Bois, Gorey, Jersey. The Bishop of Southwell officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emma Wakeling, Sonya Walger and Anthony Calvani. Mr Nigel Trevelyan-Thomas was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent in France.

Captain the Hon R. E. H. Law and the Hon Grania Boardman
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Welford, Northamptonshire, between Captain the Hon Rupert Law, Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Lord and Lady Ellenborough, of Springhill House, Groombridge, Sussex, and the Hon Grania Boardman, daughter of Lord and Lady Boardman, of The Manor House, Welford, Northamptonshire. The Rev M. E. Young and Father Patrick Lynch officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Janie and Edwina Rowe, Kate Emery, Francis Whittington, Miss Lucy Rowe and Miss Marianne Law. Captain Hugo Stephens was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

The Hon A. J. F. Buxton and Miss M. D. M. Samuelson
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Saffron Walden, Essex, between the Hon James Buxton, son of Lord and Lady Buxton of Alsa, of Stiffkey, Norfolk, and Miss Melinda Samuelson, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Samuelson, of Ugley Hall, Ugley, Essex. The Rev A. R. H. Rodwell and Dom D. L. Milroy, OSB, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Chloe Williams Wynne, Edward Buxton, Catherine Sheppard, Thomas Elliott, Alexandra Buxton, Sarah Neville, Eleanor Sykes, Sarah Millard-Banes, Miss Claire Samuelson and the Hon Fiona Spring Rice. Mr Henry Cator was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr B. M. Paton and the Hon Rachel Eden
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Giles's Church, Ashtead, Surrey, between Mr Bramwell Paton, son of Mr and Mrs John Paton, of 4 Autumn Walk, Sandisplatt Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire, and the Hon Rachel Eden, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Auckland, of Tudor Rose House, Ashtead, Surrey. The Rev Richard Askew officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Elizabeth Hartley, Miss Alexandra Paton and Miss Jan Kershaw. Mr Peter Russell was best man.

A reception was held at Bookham Grange Hotel.

***Mr. D. H. C. Floyd* and Miss C. A. Beckly**
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, Bowerchalke, Salisbury, Wiltshire, between Mr David Floyd, son of Sir Giles Floyd, of Tinwell Manor, Stamford, Lincolnshire, and Lady Gillian Kertesz, of 57 Peel Street, *London, W8, and Miss Caroline* Beckly, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Beckly, of Manor Farm, Bowerchalke, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Bishop Victor Pike officiated assisted by the Rev Robin Harris.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Nicola and Marina Floyd, Angus Mayhew and Miss Joanna Beckly. Mr Richard Barkes was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr S. C. Renton and Miss M. D. Atcherley
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary, The Boltons, London, SW10, between Mr Stephen Charles Renton, son of Mrs Sylvia Renton, of Bentley, Hampshire, and Miss Madeleine Diana Atcherley, elder daughter of Sir Harold Atcherley, of Lower Addison Gardens, London, W14, and Mrs Anita Atcherley, of Bramham Gardens, London, SW5. The Rev Gary Davies officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Alexandra Atcherley, Biba Woodall, Timothy Thomas, and Miss Katharine Atcherley. Mr Nigel Jamieson was best man.

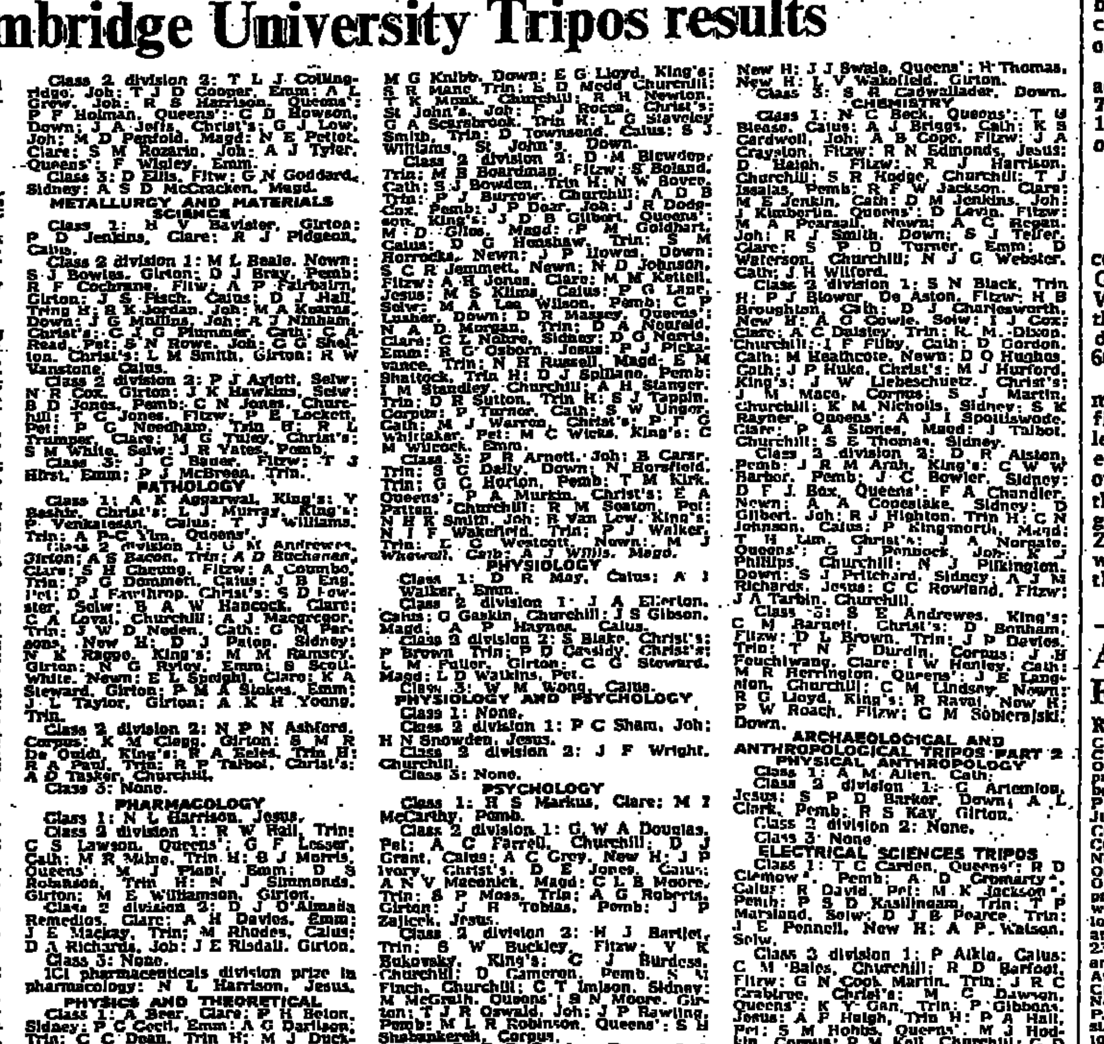
A reception was held at the Basil Street Hotel and the honeymoon will be spent in the West Indies.

Mr R. L. Dacombe and Miss P. M. Posford
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 20, at St Ethelbert's Church, Falkenham, near Ipswich, Suffolk, between Mr Robert Dacombe and Miss Penelope Posford.

Mr M. M. Judd and Miss K. M. W. Sliwinska
The marriage took place at Westminster Cathedral on Friday, June 19, between Mr Michael Judd and Miss Katarzyna Sliwinska.

Mr L. J. S. Nowicki and Princess A. Y. Galitzine
The marriage took place in London on Friday, June 19, between Mr Leszek Juliusz Stanislaw Nowicki and Princess Alexandra Yurievna Galitzine.

Mr J. C. Waters and Miss D. C. Dobrashian
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 20, in London between Mr John Clough Waters and Miss Diane Charlotte Dobrashian.



Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother presenting the Ritz Trophy to Lester Piggott on Saturday as the leading jockey of Royal Ascot. He rode five winners in four days.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. D. Erskine and Miss P. J. Varley
The engagement is announced between Robin, eldest son of Mr D. A. J. Erskine, of Guernsey, and Mrs M. E. Erskine, of Compton Down, Winchester, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Philip Varley, of Garden House, Barford Hill, near Warwick.

Mr G. C. Lenanton and Miss K. A. Bowman
The engagement is announced between Gerald Charles, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. H. Lenanton, of Farnborough, Kent, and Karen Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Bowman, of St George's Hill, Weybridge.

Mr P. W. A. Munden and Miss C. E. M. Sharpe
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of the late Mr and Mrs P. C. E. Munden, of Poole, Dorset, and Clare, daughter of Colonel and Mrs G. C. Sharpe, of Hassocks, West Sussex.

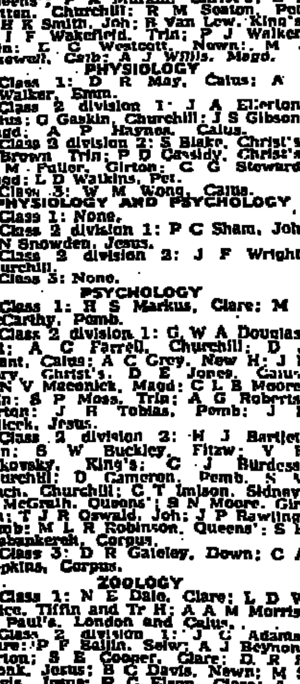
25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, June 21, 1956

Soviet-Yugoslav ties

Moscow, June 20.—Documents on the results of the talks between Marshal Tito and the Soviet leaders were signed at the Kremlin today; soon afterwards the Yugoslav leader left by special train for Bucharest where apparently the pattern set by the Soviet Union of demonstrative reconciliation will be emulated. One document, signed by Marshal Tito and Mr Khrushchev, first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, covers the question of future party relations.

Birthdays today



Sir Peter Pears, the tenor singer, who is 71.

Sir George Abell, 77; Professor Bernard Ashmole, 87; Mr Jack Bailey, 51; Lieutenant-General Sir Robin Carnegie, 55; Sir Roger Falk, 71; Field Marshal Sir Roland Gibbs, 60; Lord Hunt, 71; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Ralph Jackson, 67; Mr Joe Loss, 72; Professor Sir Kenneth Mather, 70; Lord *Migdale*, 84; Major-General R St G T Ransome, 78; Dame Cicely Saunders, 63; Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Villers, 74.

Protection for orchids

Precautions are to be taken to protect rare wild orchids at the Royal St George's Golf Club, Sandwich, Kent.

Progress of legislation

Commons: June 14: No legislation. June 15: Contempt of Court Bill passed the report stage and read the third time. June 16: Residential Homes Act 1980 (Amendment) Bill read a first time. Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Bill passed the remaining stages. June 18: Greater London Council (Abolition) Bill read a first time. June 19: Belize Bill read a first time. Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill, Lords amendments considered. Forgery and Counterfeiting Bill and Criminal Justice (Amendment) Bill passed the remaining stages. Licensing (Amendment) Bill read a second time. Motion for second reading of Imprisonment of Prostitutes (Abolition) Bill adjourned.

Lords: June 15: British Telecommunications Bill considered on report and adjourned. Insurance Companies Bill read the third time. Industrial Diseases (Notification) Bill passed the committee stage. June 16: Social Security Bill and Disabled Persons (No 3) Bill passed committee stage. Licensing (Alcohol Education and Research) Bill read a second time. June 17: New Towns Bill, Acquisition of Land Bill, and Zoo Licensing (No 2) Bill all read a first time. British Railways (Pension Schemes) Bill and Walsrawang Collieries Limited Bill all read the third time and passed. June 18: Industrial Diseases (Notification) Bill read the third time and passed. British Telecommunications Bill completed the report stage. Iron and Steel Bill passed the committee stage. Transport Act 1962 (Amendment) Bill read a second time. June 19: Horserace Betting Levy Bill and Local Government and Planning (Amendment) Bill both passed the committee stage.

Parliament this week

Commons: Today (2.30): Representation of the People Bill, second reading.
Tomorrow (2.30): Debate on Royal Air Force.
Wednesday (3.30): Debate on unemployment.
Thursday (2.30): Fisheries Bill, Lords amendments. Representation of the People Bill, remaining stages.
Friday (9.30): Debate on report of committee on obscenity and film censorship.

Standing committees on Bills. Tomorrow: Companies (No 2) and Wildlife and Countryside (10.30 and 4.30); Deep Sea Mining (10.30). Finance (4.30).
Wednesday: Wildlife and Countryside (4.30).
Thursday: Companies (No 2) and Wildlife and Countryside (10.30 and 4.30). Deep Sea Mining (10.30). Finance (4.30).

Select committees: Today: Home Affairs subcommittee on Race Relations and Immigration on operation and effectiveness of the Commission for Racial Equality. Witnesses: Staffside, Commission for Racial Equality; ASTMS Community Relations Group (11). Education, Science and Arts on Secondary school curriculum and examinations. Witnesses: Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster (4); (at 4.00 pm): British Humanists Association; National Secular Society (5). Treasury and Civil Service on financing of nationalised industries. Witnesses: Accepting Houses Committee and Issuing Houses Association (4.30). Sir Francis Tombs (5.15). Public Accounts on investment appraisal methods. Witnesses: Treasury (4.45).

Tomorrow: Environment on Department of the Environment's Housing Policies: Inquiry into Government expenditure plans 1981-82 to 1983-84 and the updating of the Committee's First Report (Session 1979/80). Witnesses: Department's officials (4.15). Wednesday: Education, Science and Arts on Subject: secondary school curriculum and examinations. Witnesses: Archbishop of Canterbury; former Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council (10.30). Industry and Trade on European air fares. Witnesses: British Caledonian (10.45); British Airways (11.45). Transport on Transfer of the Testing of HGVs and PSVs to the private sector. Witnesses: Parliamentary Secretary and officials, Department of Transport (10.45). Public Accounts on Revised financial duty. Witnesses: Scottish Development Agency (4). Transport on transportation in London. Witnesses: British Road Federation (4.15). Confederation of British Road Passenger Transport.

Lords: Today (2.30): British Nationality Bill, second reading.
Tomorrow (2.30): Atomic Energy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill and Education Bill, second reading. Licensing (Alcohol Education and Research) Bill committee.
Wednesday (2.30): Debate on higher and further education.
Thursday (3): Education (Scotland) Bill, second reading.
Friday (11): Indecent Displays (Control) Bill, committee. Zoo Licensing (No 2) Bill, second reading.

Dinners

Royal College of Radiologists
The Royal College of Radiologists' third Kerley Pergamon Lecture, entitled "The Lung: Image and Function", was delivered on Saturday by Professor M M Figley, Washington University, at a dinner held afterwards at 38 Portland Place. Dr J W Laws, president, and Mrs Laws, with officers of the college, entertained the following guests:
Mr and Mrs I R Maxwell, Professor and Mrs M M Figley, Dr C L Harmer, Dr S Holesh, Dr and Mrs E O L Hoskins, Dr and Mrs P Reichman, Professor and Mrs R E Steiner and Dr and Mrs J E Williams.

Sovereign Order of St John of Jerusalem
The annual dinner of the Grand Priory of London, Sovereign Order of St John of Jerusalem, was held at the RAF Club, Piccadilly, on Saturday. Squadron Leader Douglas Young-James, Grand Prior of London, was in the chair and the guests of honour were Viscount and Viscountess Knebworth.

Business and Professional Women's Club
The Mayor and Mayoress of Larne attended a dinner given by the Northern Ireland branch of the Business and Professional Women's Club at the King's Arms Hotel, Larne, on Saturday, to celebrate their silver jubilee. Mrs J McCormick, president of the branch, presided and the Hon Adam Butler, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, also spoke.

Dedication service

Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer
The Ven Frank Johnstone, Chaplain General to the Forces, dedicated a stained glass window to the memory of Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer at a service held yesterday in the Royal Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst. The Rev Peter Denton, chaplain, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, officiated. Major Miles Templer, son, read the lesson and the Right Rev Victor Pike gave an address.
Among others present were:
Lady Templer and other members of the family; Major-General Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman, Field Marshal Lord and Lady Harding of Petherton, *Field Marshal Lord* and Lady Carver, Major Sir Marc Noble, Field Marshal Sir Richard and Lady Hull, Field Marshal Sir Roland and Lady Gibbs, General Sir Dudley and Lady Ward, General Sir Kenneth and Lady Darling, General Sir Desmond and Lady Fitzpatrick, General Sir Jack and Lady Harman, General Sir Edwin and Lady Bramall, General Sir Richard and the Hon Lady Worsley, General Sir Peter Leng, General Sir George and Lady Cooper.
Lieutenant-General Sir John and Lady Worsley, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and Lady Morony, Major General Sir Roy and Lady Redgrave, Brigadier Sir Edgar and Lady Williams, Lady (Roderick) McLeod, Sir Arthur and Lady Drew, Major-General and Mrs J Scott-Elliott, Major-General and Mrs C A R Nevill, Major-General and Mrs D S Gordon, Major-General and Mrs J D Lunt, Major-General and Mrs H E N Bredin, Major-General and Mrs P A Downward, Major-General and Mrs D H G Rice, Brigadier G Rimbault, Brigadier A F McGill, Brigadier and Mrs H B C Weldon, Brigadier P R Dayrell Browning, Air Commodore and Mrs W C Innes, Colonel N F Grove-White, Colonel D J M McLelland, Colonel and Mrs F G Robson, Colonel and Mrs R C Rothery, Colonel F W S Jourdain, Colonel and Mrs G F H Archer, Colonel and Mrs G D Thompson.
Colonel G S P Carden, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J Harvey, Lieutenant-Colonel A H Parker Bowles, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs W R Corbould, Lieutenant-Colonel J B Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel M G Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs R R F Cowe, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs T G Blackford, Commander G C V Davies, Major and Mrs Dermot Neill, Major and Mrs S G Greenaway, Captain R G Tyldesley, Captain and Mrs C W Brinkley, Captain F J Powell, Archdeacon and Mrs J R Youens, Mr Jack and Lady Anne Boles, Mr and Mrs William Reid, Mr Dorian Williams, Mr and Mrs J L E Smith, Mr R G Pettitt.

Latest wills

Professor Harold Richard Goring Greaves, of Islington, London, professor of political science at the London School of Economics from 1960 until 1975, left estate valued at £296,086 net.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Dye, Mr Victor Hilary, of Portsmouth, master builder .. £530,005

Moreover... Miles Kington

Whatever the outcome of Lord Scarman's inquiry into the Brixton riots, one person who is delighted with progress so far is Inspector Sargent, Artistic Director at Scotland Yard.

"I have always been deeply involved with improvized theatre", he tells me, "but this is probably my most important show so far, so of course I'm absolutely overjoyed that the reviews have been so good and that we've ha dfull houses. The absence of *Time Out* was a slight worry, naturally, and one-man shows are always a risk, but deep down I knew we had a winner here.

"The advance publicity wasn't good, I admit, but in a way that has helped us. Everyone said it was going to be another traditional, bourgeois well-made drama—with the old reactionary judge, the stolid police officer and so on—and gave it the thumbs down. So they were amazed to find that in fact it's a good piece of grassroots theatre, and that the character played by Scarman is much more complex than you'd expect. Scarman himself is wonderful, marvellous! What a performer. You read that some black members of the audience had burst into spontaneous applause? Moments like that make it all worthwhile."

Although Sargent had spent weeks on the production beforehand, Scarman's improvizations were only very roughly worked out in outline and he has no script as such. Sargent was much more concerned with getting small production details absolutely right.

"Even the title itself took days of thought. We chose "The Lord Scarman Commission" eventually because, in aiming at a multi-racial audience, it was nice to have a title which sounded a bit like a reggae group."

Few members of the public are even aware that Scotland Yard has an artistic director; Inspector Sargent, who has learnt his craft after 20 years of rep work with provincial forces, is quite happy to leave it that way.

"I think you get better results working behind the scenes. One of my main jobs, for instance, is seizing tons of pornographic film and video tapes in Soho. Not because they're pornographic or very badly filmed, though they are, but because later, when we return the films, we have substituted loads of drama, documentaries and good feature film in the package.

"Comes as a shock to the customer, of course, when he gets home expecting to see *The Bride Wore Nothing* and finds himself watching *The Taming of the Shrew*, but you'd be surprised how many converts we've made this way. Porn palls, but Jonathan Miller never does. We've even had some Soho shops reordering from us, or at least asking for the BBC's address."

And if the Scarman show had a good run, would he consider transferring to the West End?

"Never. I'm here to promote the arts at grassroot level. And between you and me, Yard pro*ductions that go on to the West* End often come a cropper. I burnt my fingers a bit with the Thorne Trial, which never ran as we'd hoped. Still, that's showbiz."

Cambridge University Tripos results

The following Tripos results from Cambridge University are published.

* denotes distinction.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, PART 2

ANATOMY

Class 1: L T Dunn, Down; K L Harper, Newn; A R Lloyd-Thomas, Girton; D C Mansfield, Pemb; D C Thornton, King's.
Class 2 division 1: N A Finoberg, Girton; M J Goddard, Down; S Habashi, Cath; D E Lomas, Newn; M T Seymour, Queens'; D J Wilcock, Jesus.
Class 2 division 2: J E McBride, New H.
Class 3: None.

APPLIED BIOLOGY

Class 1: W D J Kirk, Emm; D J Wells, Cath.
Class 2 division 1: J E Ainsworth, New H; W R Byrne, Magd; D Hampshire, New H; D V Longfield, Corpus; H C Mallorie, Corpus; K J Sumption, Emm; J R Tomlinson, Cath; R N Tusting, Joh; P H Williams, Trin.
Class 2 division 2: C S Bartlett, Trin; S J Boddy, Selw; C D Thomas, Corpus; C H Walters, Wolfs.
Class 3: M R Cheverton, Corpus; A J De Brouwer, Girton; M G Waring, Joh.
T B Wood Prize: D J Wells, Cath.

BIOCHEMISTRY

Class 1: C E Delidakis, Churchill; J A R Greer, Clare; S J Lightfoot, Girton; M Y A Hady, Caius; D I Simmons, Fitzw; A C Slater, Churchill; M V Taylor, Down.
Class 2 division 1: A M Butler, Newn; N J Darby, Cath; P M Eddy, Sidney; M W Jones, King's; C Murricane, Emm; T P Robbins, Christ's; G C Rowland, Fitzw; M A Sheehan, Girton; M D Smith, Clare; S J Taylor, Cath; P S Tuffnell, Selw; K P Vonny, Newn; R H R Ward, Trin; G R Woollett, Newn.
Class 2 division 2: H Best, Selw; S J Bigg, Girton; S B Burt, King's; S J Crupley, New H; P J Fernando, Churchill; I J Girling, Jesus; E A Hartley, Girton; E Hatchwell, Caius; A Omerod, Girton; S M Tate, Girton; A G Thom, Caius; G D Tingle, Emm; I A B L Walker, Jesus; J T D Whittall, Pet; J S Wilson, Newn.
Class 3: D Sharp, Fitzw.

BOTANY

Class 1: G P Aylett, Queens'; J Edwards, Caius; J A Hawkings, Newn; T W Ilott, Pemb.
Class 2 division 1: A J Davidson, Caius; S Morrell, Clare; J M Turner, Sidney.
Class 2 division 2: K S Marshall, Newn.
Class 3: S A Graham Campbell, Girton; M J Harrison, Newn.

GENETICS

Class 1: R D St Johnston, Christ's; X J Wilson, Clare.
Class 2 division 1: P J Austin, King's; P A Bates, Trin H; A Bradley, Trin; A C Brewer, Newn; M H Daniel, Trin H; Y K McLean, King's; S A T McGill, Jesus; C J O'Kane, King's; A M Snape, Newn.
Class 2 division 2: P W Elliott, Down; W A C Fielding, Christ's; P J Hamilton, Christ's; M Jackson, King's; K J Jak, Christ's; J E McGreevy, Newn; A C Moore, Girton; J R Warrington, Christ's.
Class 3: None.

GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Class 1: P J Townsend, Pemb; J Wheeler, Churchill; T P Young, Trin H.
Class 2 division 1: G M Apps, Churchill; R A Bacon, Christ's; A [illegible] Baker, Caius; S R Emblin, Churchill; J R Nobelsta, Queen's; T D Parker, Sidney; N J Percival, Queens'; P A Shipway, Pemb; J C Simmonds, Girton; I Thomas, Selw; J H Walton, New H.
Class 2 division 2: T L J Collingwood; [illegible] T J D Cooper, Emm; A L [illegible]; R S Harrison, Queens'; [illegible] Queens'; C D Howson, [illegible] A Jeffs, Christ's; G J Low, [illegible] Penfold, Magd; N E Pettet, [illegible] M Rozarin, Joh; A J Tyler, [illegible] F Wigley, Emm.
Class 3: D Ellis, Fitzw; G N Goddard, [illegible] S D McCracken, Magd.

METALLURGY AND MATERIALS SCIENCE

Class 1: H V Bavister, Girton; [illegible] kins, Clare; R J Pidgeon, [illegible]
Class 2 division 1: M L Beale, Newn; [illegible] Girton; D J Bray, Pemb; [illegible] Fitzw; A P Fairbairn, [illegible] S Fisch, Caius; D J Hall, [illegible] K Jordan, Joh; M A Kearns, [illegible] S Mullins, Joh; A J Ninham, [illegible] C J G Plummer, Cath; C A [illegible] S N Rowe, Joh; C G Shel[illegible]; L M Smith, Girton; R W [illegible] Caius.
Class 2 division 2: P J Aylott, Selw; [illegible] Girton; J K Hawkins, Selw; [illegible] Pemb; C N Jones, Churchill; [illegible] Jones, Fitzw; P E Lockett, [illegible] Needham, Trin H; R L [illegible] Clare; M G Tuley, Christ's; [illegible] Selw; J R Yates, Pemb; [illegible] J C Bauer, Fitzw; T J [illegible] P J McBrean, Trin.

PATHOLOGY

Class 1: A K Aggarwal, King's; Y [illegible] Christ's; L J Murray, King's; [illegible] Caius; T J Williams, [illegible] C Yim, Queens'.
Class 2 division 1: G M Andrewes, [illegible] Bacon, Trin; A D Buchanan, [illegible] Cheung, Fitzw; A Coumbo, [illegible] Dommett, Caius; J B Eng, [illegible] Fawthrop, Christ's; S D Fow[illegible]; B A W Hancock, Clare; [illegible] Churchill; A J Macgregor, [illegible] D Neden, Cath; G M Par[illegible] H; D J Paton, Sidney; [illegible] King's; M M Ramsey, [illegible] G Ryley, Emm; S Scott[illegible]; E L Speight, Clare; K A [illegible] Girton; P M A Stokes, Emm; [illegible] Girton; A K H Young.
Class 2 division 2: N P N Ashford, [illegible] M Clegg, Girton; S M R [illegible] King's; R A Eeles, Trin H; [illegible] Trin; R P Talbot, Christ's; [illegible] Churchill.
Class 3: None.

PHARMACOLOGY

Class 1: N L Harrison, Jesus.
Class 2 division 1: R W Hall, Trin; [illegible] Queens'; G F Lesser, [illegible] Milne, Trin H; S J Morris, [illegible] M J Plant, Emm; D S [illegible] Trin H; N J Simmonds, [illegible] E Williamson, Girton.
Class 2 division 2: D J O'Almada, [illegible] Clare; A H Davies, Emm; [illegible] Trin; M Rhodes, Caius; [illegible] Joh; J E Risdall, Girton.
Class 3: None.
Pharmaceuticals division prize in Pharmacology: N L Harrison, Jesus.

PHYSICS AND THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Class 1: [illegible] A Beer, Clare; P H Belon, [illegible] C Cecil, Emm; A G Darlison, [illegible] Dean, Trin H; M J Duck[illegible]; M S Foster, Trin; R W [illegible] Pemb; D A Green, Churchill; [illegible] Caius; C M Hawkes, [illegible] S M Hayden, Trin H; R J [illegible] H; A M Jowett, Joh; K J [illegible] M R O'Brien, Trin; J W [illegible] King's; M C Payne, Pemb; R [illegible] Churchill; P Pupal, [illegible] D R Sonoda, Joh; C T H [illegible] Churchill; S Wallace, Newn; [illegible] Selw; J B R White, [illegible] Churchill; A G [illegible] P R Williamson, Jesus.
Class 2 division 1: S R Arridge, [illegible] Queens'; A J Bar[illegible]; M J Broadbent, Emm; [illegible] Joh; H M P Couchman, [illegible] Cuthbert, Trin; P J G Dewe, [illegible] S R Duncan, Christ's; S A [illegible] P C French, Churchill; [illegible] Jesus; S R Hanson, Clare; M G Knibb, Down; E G Lloyd, King's; S R Mann(?), Trin; E D Medd, Churchill; T K Monk, Churchill; R H Newton, St John's, Joh; F J Rocca, Christ's; G A Scarsbrook, Trin H; L G Staveley Smith, Trin; D Townsend, Caius; S J Williams, St John's, Down.
Class 2 division 2: D M Blewden, Trin; M B Boardman, Fitzw; S Boland, Cath; S J Bowden, Trin H; N W Bovee, Trin; P J Burrow, Churchill; A D B Cox, Pemb; J P Dear, Joh; J R Dodgson, King's; J D B Gilbert, Queens'; M D Giles, Magd; P M Goldhart, Caius; D G Henshaw, Trin; S M Horrocks, Newn; J P Howes, Down; S C R Jemmett, Newn; N D Johnson, Fitzw; A H Jones, Clare; M M Kettell, Jesus; M S Klims, Caius; P G Lane, Selw; M A Lee Wilson, Pemb; C P Lusher, Down; D R Massey, Queens'; N A D Morgan, Trin; D A Nourald, Clare; C L Nobre, Sidney; D G Norris, Emm; R C Osborn, Jesus; P J Pickavance, Trin; N H Russell, Magd; E M Shattock, Trin H; D J Spillane, Pemb; I M Standley, Churchill; A H Stanger, Trin; D R Sutton, Trin H; S J Tappin, Corpus; P Turner, Cath; S W Unger, Cath; M J Warren, Christ's; P T G Whittaker, Pet; M C Wicks, King's; C M Wilcock, Emm.
Class 3: P R Arnett, Joh; B Carr, Trin; S C Daily, Down; N Horsfield, Trin; G C Horton, Pemb; T M Kirk, Queens'; P A Murkin, Christ's; E A Patten, Churchill; R M Seaton, Pet; N H R Smith, Joh; R van Lew, King's; N I F Wakefield, Trin; P J Walker, Trin; L C Westcott, Newn; M J Whewell, Cath; A J Willis, Magd.

PHYSIOLOGY

Class 1: D R May, Caius; A J Walker, Emm.
Class 2 division 1: J A Ellerton, Caius; G Gaskin, Churchill; J S Gibson, Magd; A P Haynes, Caius.
Class 2 division 2: S Blake, Christ's; P Brown, Trin; P D Cassidy, Christ's; L M Fuller, Girton; C G Steward, Magd; L D Watkins, Pet.
Class 3: W M Wong, Caius.

PHYSIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

Class 1: None.
Class 2 division 1: P C Sham, Joh; H N Snowden, Jesus.
Class 2 division 2: J F Wright, Churchill.
Class 3: None.

PSYCHOLOGY

Class 1: H S Markus, Clare; M I McCarthy, Pemb.
Class 2 division 1: G W A Douglas, Pet; A C Farrell, Churchill; D J Grant, Caius; A C Grey, New H; J P Ivory, Christ's; D E Jones, Caius; A N V Macenick, Magd; C L B Moore, Trin; S P Moss, Trin; A G Roberts, Girton; J H Tobias, Pemb; J P Zajicek, Jesus.
Class 2 division 2: H J Bartlet, Trin; S W Buckley, Fitzw; V K Bukovsky, King's; C J Burdess, Churchill; D Cameron, Pemb; S M Finch, Churchill; C T Imlson, Sidney; M McGrath, Queens'; S N Moore, Girton; T J R Oswald, Joh; J P Rawling, Pemb; M L R Robinson, Queens'; S H Shabankereh, Corpus.
Class 3: D R Gateley, Down; C A Hopkins, Corpus.

ZOOLOGY

Class 1: N E Dale, Clare; L D W Grice, Tiffin and Tr H; A A M Morris, St Paul's, London and Caius.
Class 2 division 1: J C Adams, Clare; P F Baljin, Selw; A J Beynon, Girton; S E Cooper, Clare; D R H Cronk, Jesus; B C Davis, Newn; M S Davis, Jesus; R C Elson, Clare; A J Florence, Newn; D W Gibbons, Queens'; P E Hartley, New H; S H Hexter, Fitzw; M J Kee, Trin; S E Rippin, Sidney; N R Scott Ram, Pemb; C Simms, Christ's; J M Stead, Clare; T R S P Stuart-Smith, Corpus; S E Wedden, New H; T E Whitmarsh, Queens'; P M Williams, Jesus.
Class 2 division 2: K A S Bradbury, Newn; A Divers, Newn; S J Fazakerley, New H; J J Swale, Queens'; H Thomas, New H; L V Wakefield, Girton.
Class 3: S R Cadwallader, Down.

CHEMISTRY

Class 1: N C Beck, Queens'; T G Blease, Caius; A J Briggs, Cath; K S Cardwell, Joh; A B Cope, Fitzw; J A Crayston, Fitzw; R N Edmonds, Jesus; D Haigh, Fitzw; R J Harrison, Churchill; S R Hodge, Churchill; T J Issaias, Pemb; R F W Jackson, Clare; M E Jenkin, Cath; D M Jenkins, Joh; J Kimberlin, Queens'; D Levin, Fitzw; M A Pearsall, Newn; A C Regan, Joh; R J Smith, Down; S J Telfer, Clare; S P D Turner, Emm; D Waterson, Churchill; N J C Webster, Cath; J H Wilford.
Class 2 division 1: S N Black, Trin H; P J Blower, De Aston, Fitzw; H B Broughton, Cath; D J Charlesworth, New H; A C Cowie, Selw; I J Cox, Clare; A C Daisley, Trin; R M Dixon, Churchill; I F Filby, Cath; D Gordon, Cath; M Heathcote, Newn; D O Hughes, Cath; J P Huke, Christ's; M J Hurford, King's; J W Liebeschuetz, Christ's; J M Mace, Corpus; S J Martin, Churchill; K M Nicholls, Sidney; S K Rayner, Queens'; A J I Spottiswoode, Clare; P A Stones, Magd; J Talbot, Churchill; S E Thomas, Sidney.
Class 2 division 2: D R Alston, Pemb; J R M Arah, King's; C W W Barber, Pemb; J C Bowler, Sidney; D F J Box, Queens'; F A Chandler, Newn; A A Copestake, Sidney; D Gilbert, Joh; R J Highton, Trin H; C N Johnson, Caius; P Kingsnorth, Magd; T H Lim, Christ's; J A Norgate, Queens'; G J Pennock, Joh; K J Phillips, Churchill; N J Pilkington, Down; S J Pritchard, Sidney; A J M Richards, Jesus; C C Rowland, Fitzw; J A Tarbin, Churchill.
Class 3: S E Andrewes, King's; C M Barnett, Christ's; D Bonham, Fitzw; D L Brown, Trin; J P Davies, Trin; T N F Durdin, Corpus; J H Fouchlwang, Clare; I W Hanley, Cath; M R Herrington, Queens'; J E Langston, Churchill; C M Lindsay, Newn; R G Lloyd, King's; R Ravel, New H; P W Roach, Fitzw; C M Sobierajski, Down.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL TRIPOS PART 2
PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Class 1: A M Allen, Cath.
Class 2 division 1: G Artemion, Jesus; S P D Barker, Down; A L Clark, Pemb; R S Kay, Girton.
Class 2 division 2: None.
Class 3: None.

ELECTRICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS

Class 1: T C Carden, Queens'; R D Clemow*, Pemb; A D Cromarty*, Caius; R David, Pet; M K Jackson*, Pemb; P S D Kasilingam, Trin; T P Marsland, Selw; D J B Pearce, Trin; J E Pennell, New H; A P Watson, Selw.
Class 2 division 1: P Atkin, Caius; C M Bates, Churchill; R D Barfoot, Fitzw; G N Cook Martin, Trin; J R C Crabtree, Christ's; M C Dawson, Queens'; K Y Gan, Trin; P Gibbons, Jesus; A P Haigh, Trin H; P A Hall, Pet; S M Hobbs, Queens'; M J Hodkin, Corpus; R M Kell, Churchill; C D Lowry, Joh; S J Munton, Jesus; A Papamarcou, Trin; T J Thomas, Jesus; D E Thompson, Joh.
Class 2 division 2: G A Baxter, Sidney; B Cairnduff, Jesus; S A Cox, Trin H; R G M Crockett, Sidney; I P Duncumb, Pet; J E Easterbrook, Caius; M R Francis, Pemb; P Gallopoulos, Churchill; R J Green, Churchill; P J Heard, Corpus; S P Legg, Caius; M J Lum, Selw; S J McArthur, Caius; S Plaskowski, *King's*; G P Sellars, Churchill; M J Smith, Queens'; S S Young, Clare.
Class 3: J P Bruce Smith, King's; D W Flatt, Cath; D D Hall, Fitzw; M Malek, King's; K Norman, Emm; J J Tait, Christ's; J P Young, Rhodesway Emm.
Charles Lamb Prize: R D Clemow, Pemb.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: A J Davies to staff of Cincfleet as Fleet Weapon Engineer Offr, Dec 11: R W F Gerken to be promoted Rear-Admiral, July 7, and to be Flag Officer 2nd Flotilla in Nov: P R H Collinson to MOD with DGNMT, July 28: J R S Gorst to Caledonia in Cmd, Oct 6.
COMMANDERS: C L Wresford-Brown to Neptune for duty with CSST for PJT, Oct 3: T D Kitson to Centurion as OIC redevelopment & mobilization project, July 27: R W Keogh to MOD with ACDS(S), June 9: D J Freemantle to MOD with DG Ships (CNSA/DNE) and as Staff Offr Ship Acceptance, June 25, P S Ryder to staff of Capt of Port and QHM Plymouth as DCP (Admin), Aug 26: T M Masterman to staff of Cincfleet, Aug 24: M D Macpherson to Neptune for duty with CSST for PXO PJT Crses, Sept 8: W G F Organ to staff of CBNS, Sept 25: J F Perowne to Superb in Cmd, July 14: M D Sizeland to Nelson as CO RNDQs, Sept 21: T D Kitson to Centurion as OIC redeployment and mobilization project, July 27: D A Lockyer to Cambridge in Cmd, Dec 15: C H Mansfield to staff of FO Plymouth, Oct 30: W F Worsley for duty on staff of Cincfleet, April 2, 1982: B E Tayler to Royal Arthur, Oct 6.
CHAPLAINS: Rev J A G Oliver to be co-ordinating Chaplain Medway Area, *July 6*: Rev J L M Allen to Drake on staff of FOF2 and in ships of 2nd Flotilla, Oct 27: Rev C J Buxter to Raleigh and for duty in Fisgard, Oct 27: Rev R J Clancy for duty in Cambridge and non port duties, Oct 20.
Women's Royal Naval Service
CHIEF OFFICER: Miss L Francis, to Raleigh as WRNS Snr Offr, Sept 7.
Royal Marines
LIEUTENANT COLONEL: R J Ross to M Phil degree course in international relations at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Oct 1.
SQUADRON LEADERS (ACTING RANK WING COMMANDER): M W Barham to RAF Stafford as OC TSW, June 22: T J Snoddon to RAF Aberporth as OC, June 22: M N Caygill to MOD(AFD) as OR33(RAF), June 24: C P Lamb to RAF Waddington as OC 50 Sqn, June 25.
RETIREMENTS
Royal Navy
COMMANDERS: F P Brooke-Popham, July 8 in hon rank of Capt: C F George, Aug 7.
Women's Royal Naval Service
SUPERINTENDENT: Miss M Sheriff, Aug 31.

The Army
COLONELS: V Noone to BMH Munster as Sp Anaes, June 25: R A Pinder to SHAPE (BAE) as D Chief Ex Branch Ops Div, June 19.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL: D J Corner RA to BMATT Zimbabwe as GSO1 DS, June 24.
RETIREMENT
MAJOR-GENERAL: T S G *Streatfeild*, June 24.

Royal Air Force
AIR COMMODORE: J R Lambert to MOD as D of SM2(RAF), June 27.
GROUP CAPTAINS (ACTING RANK AIR COMMODORE): T R Morgan to RAF PMC as D of PG(RAF), June 21: J M P Calnan to MOD as D Air Eng (RAF), June 27.
GROUP CAPTAINS: F J Wild to MOD (PE) as AD GSE, June 22: P C Vangucci to HQAAFCE for staff duties, June 24.
WING COMMANDERS: J D C Hawlin in MOD as Ops (A Def) 2(RAF), June 22: K W Jarvis to RAF Abingdon as OC London UAS, June 22: A T Atkinson to HQSTC as Wg Cdr Strike, June 22: J L Paxton to HQRAFSC as SS2, June 26.

Battle of the superstores, page 17

Business News

THE TIMES June 22 1981

Can Reagan hit his budget targets? page 17

Stock markets
FT Index 541.4
FT Gilts 65.78

Sterling
$ 1.9710
Index 95.1

Dollar
Index 108.7
DM 2.3780

Gold
$458.50

Money
3-mth sterling 12⅞-12⅞
3-mth Euro $ 18⅛-18⅜
6-mth Euro $ 17⅞-17⅝

Friday's close

IN BRIEF

New peso devaluation feared

Despite Argentina's 30 per cent devaluation of its currency three weeks ago, the peso took a fresh hammering last week which cost the country's shaky reserves a further $600m (£304.5m).

Another devaluation of 25 per cent before the end of the month is expected by some speculators. However, Dr Lorenzo Sigaut, the Finance Minister, is adamant that the policy of gradual devaluation of six per cent per month will continue to the end of July at least.

The country's present dilemma was summed up by a former minister who said: "If interest rates fall the country loses its reserves, if they keep their present level it loses its industry."

£363m savings

National Savings' provisional figures for May show net receipts of £363m, including interest. Net receipts from both index-linked and non-linked National Savings certificates totalled £227.7m. National Savings Bank investment accounts had a net inflow of £68.1m, and Premium Savings Bonds net receipts totalled £6.4m compared with £2m in the previous month.

North-west jobs fears

The first five months of this year showed a total of 43,000 notified redundancies in the North-west compared with 31,840 over the same period last year. Growing unemployment is causing alarm in the area, with some towns reporting as high as 20 per cent unemployment.

Japan-Mexico oil talks

Japanese oil importers are holding talks in Mexico on Japan's delay in importing about three million barrels of crude for June shipment after a dispute over changes in pricing and types of oil. Storage difficulties are also being discussed.

Business codes

The Confederation of British Industry would continue to oppose mandatory international codes of business conduct which are often negotiated by government officials insulated from business realities, Sir Raymond Pennock, the CBI president, says in the organization's new guide published this week.

New superstore

Mainstop, the BAT industries subsidiary, opens a £2m superstore at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, tomorrow, creating 140 jobs. It is one of five Mainstop stores opening this year, with a total of 900 new jobs.

W German GNP rise

The West German economy had a better than expected growth in the first months of this year, according to the West German Federal Bank which reported that the fully adjusted gross national product (GNP) rose 0.5 per cent in the first 1981 quarter from the fourth 1980 quarter.

Anglo-Indian trade

An Indian engineering industry team arrives in the United Kingdom today aiming to stimulate two-way trade which last year stood at £845m. Britain's exports totalled £529m while imports from India totalled £315m.

Opec assistance

Finance ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting in Quito today may be asked to decide on proposals for a new allocation of contributions to the Opec assistance fund for developing countries.

S Korea forecast

South Korean economic growth wil be six to seven per cent this year, instead of five to six per cent as previously forecast, if the September rice crop does not fall below average level. Mr Shin Byong-Hyun, the country's Deputy Prime Minister said.

China bonds sell-out

China's first domestic bond issue of 4,000m yuan (£1,162m) since the cultural revolution of 1966-76 has almost completely sold out. A total of 3,899m yuan worth of the bond issue has already been taken up.

Outlook still gloomy, CBI report says

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Manufacturing industry is continuing to take a gloomy view of prospects during the next few months and signs of any significant recovery in demand remain elusive.

Companies expect little change in production levels in the next four months, during which many industries will be affected by annual holidays. The Confederation of British Industry's latest monthly trends survey, published today, confirms that while the recession may have flattened out, companies expect low levels of output to continue.

Sterling's recent weakness against the United States dollar (although not against the basket of European currencies) has not so far filtered through to industry's export order books and although companies have continued to run down their stocks of finished goods, overall stock levels remain at historically high levels.

The CBI's survey, covering almost 2,000 companies in manufacturing industry, contains one heavily qualified brighter note. Although 70 per cent of companies consider their present orders are below normal, 5 per cent indicate they are above normal and 24 per cent cite them as "normal". CBI economists say that orders may have improved very slightly since last autumn.

However, evidence reaching the employers' organization, suggests that companies are increasingly revising their view of normality in the present straitened economic circumstances. The pattern of demand within manufacturing industry has also shown little sign of change with intermediate goods manufacturers reporting below normal orders more frequently than consumer and capital goods companies.

Export order books have followed a similar pattern to total order books with 7 per cent of companies reporting above normal export orders and 58 per cent below normal.

It is clear from the latest survey results that further de-stocking will take place during the next few months, even though companies have been reducing their stocks of finished goods progressively in the past year. The extent of the stock rundown was underlined in last week's official Government figures for the first three months of the year, which revealed a 1½ per cent drop in total industrial production during the quarter.

In the period to October, 17 per cent of companies covered by the survey expect their volume of output to increase while 20 per cent anticipate a fall. Overall, the CBI expects little change in production levels but within sectors of industry expectations differ.

Generally, the CBI says output expectations among capital goods producers are rather more depressed than for other sectors of manufacturing.

Channel 4 to give programme details

By David Hewson

Channel 4, ITV's counterpart to BBC 2, will announce its general format of programmes this summer in preparation for the start of broadcasting in November next year.

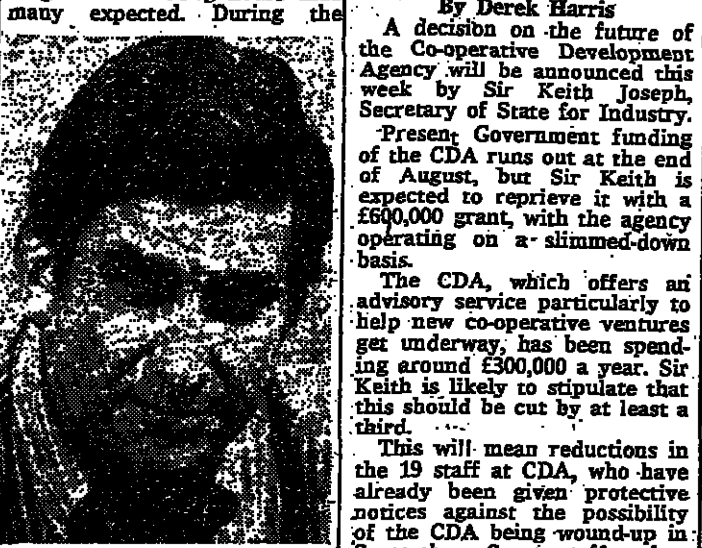
Backbench attempts to delay the start of the channel because of falling profits among the present ITV companies, who will have to pay an estimated £90m for its formation, now seem doomed to defeat.

Last week's announcement by the Independent Broadcasting Authority that Peter Jay's breakfast television consortium, TV-AM, would not be allowed onto the air until May 1983, makes delays in the start-up of Channel 4 highly unlikely.

There has been intense speculation about what sort of programming would be favoured by Mr Jeremy Isaacs, Channel 4's chief executive.

So far, it has commissioned the filming of a live show by the comedian Max Wall, and the Royal Shakespeare Company's version of Nicholas Nickleby. Mr Isaacs has also said that the channel would attempt to appeal to young people more than ITV 1.

The channel is planning longer broadcasting hours than many expected. During the week it will start at 5.30 pm and run through until midnight; on Fridays and at the weekend it will finish at 2 am with a 2 pm start on Saturdays and Sundays.

Mr Isaacs: broadening appeal to young.

Mr Isaacs' intention to reveal the channel's outline programming details this summer is likely to prove popular with the advertising industry which has viewed the new channel with some puzzlement.

D'Arcy-MacManus and Masius, a leading advertising agency, wrote to Mr Isaacs earlier this month expressing its concern that vital questions about broadcasting hours and programming format about the channel had gone unanswered.

In fact, the new channel intends to issue programme schedules six months before they appear on the air.

Gormley warns Minister on plan refusal

Miners press for Belvoir go-ahead

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government has been privately warned of fresh trouble with the miners if ministers fail to give the go-ahead for exploitation of the Vale of Belvoir coal deposits.

The warning was given in personal exchanges between Mr Joe Gormley, President of the National Union of Mineworkers, and Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, during talks last week to tie-up the £550m package of aid for the National Coal Board.

Mr Gormley told the minister of unofficial, but apparently well-founded, reports from the Department of the Environment that the Government did not intend to approve NCB mining plans in the Vale which is an area of outstanding natural beauty.

An announcement from the Environment Secretary Mr Michael Heseltine was expected several months ago after last year's public inquiry into the ambitious mining scheme, and NUM contacts suggest that the delay is prompted by Government doubts about the need to exploit Belvoir's 50 million tonnes of coal reserves at a time when stocks are high and rising.

Miners' leaders will intensify their pressure on the Government to allow the coal board to start work on sinking shafts for three new pits because existing collieries in the area employing nearly 4,000 men will be exhausted in six to 10 years. That is about the start-up time before a new pit begins economic extraction.

Gormley (left) and Howell: Warning given in personal exchanges.

Pitmen in the area are traditionally regarded as moderates and elect right-wing members on the NUM national executive. If the coalfield became defunct, the moderates' majority would become marginal.

The miners have been waiting for a verdict on the development of Belvoir since a four-month-long public inquiry conducted by Mr Michael Mann, QC. The report was completed last November, and Mr Heseltine's decision was expected earlier this year. The argument over Belvoir was conducted against a background of passionate environmental objections, with the Duke of Rutland threatening to lie down in front of the NCB bulldozers.

But in the intervening months, the nature of the debate has changed, since the threat of a national pit strike in February forced the Government to climb down on coal board plans to close 23 collieries at a cost of 13,500 jobs.

In the wake of the £550m rescue package announced last Wednesday, the NUM is stepping up its campaign to ensure that the indigenous coal industry overrides short-term commercial and environmental arguments.

The miners are supporting coal board proposals for expansion in South Warwickshire and the opening of a new pit in North Northumberland to take advantage of coal reserves more than two miles out under the North Sea.

Bosses and workers strengthen links

By Our Industrial Editor

Substantial improvements in the level of communication between management and employees in manufacturing industry will be revealed in a still unpublished survey carried out by the Confederation of British Industry.

The employers' organization believes that the increased attention paid by management to communication with their labour forces has been a big factor in securing greater realism in wage settlements, which, in the present pay round, have been held to single figures.

Companies are still replying to the CBI's survey and the results are not expected to be published for some weeks. Preliminary results, however, indicate that companies have made important strides in extending participation to the shop floor.

They show that out of 300 companies employing over one million workers, nine out of 10 chief executives regularly hold meetings with their employees about the state of business and productivity issues; six out of 10 companies have a work council or consultative committee on which employee representatives and management sit.

The initial results mark a significant improvement on previous surveys. The CBI investigation will, when completed, embrace about 1,000 companies—both large and small—with a total of almost 2.5 million employees.

The survey is among the most exhaustive ever undertaken in this field, and stems from the EEC'c fifth directive aimed at increasing the level of participation in industry.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, has underlined the importance which the Government attaches to industry tackling the issues for itself and has said that further progress must be among the priorities for industry. He, like the CBI, will be encouraged by the preliminary findings.

Although the number of works councils and consultative machinery has increased, four out of 10 companies still lack any formal works council.

Reprieve expected for Co-op

By Derek Harris

A decision on the future of the Co-operative Development Agency will be announced this week by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry.

Present Government funding of the CDA runs out at the end of August, but Sir Keith is expected to reprieve it with a £600,000 grant, with the agency operating on a slimmed-down basis.

The CDA, which offers an advisory service particularly to help new co-operative ventures get underway, has been spending around £300,000 a year. Sir Keith is likely to stipulate that this should be cut by at least a third.

This will mean reductions in the 19 staff at CDA, who have already been given protective notices against the possibility of the CDA being wound-up in September. Some staff reductions were already being contemplated by the CDA, particularly since its projected earnings this year of around £45,000 have shrunk to less than £30,000.

Even a slimmed-down CDA still hopes to make the main focus of its work the advising of new cooperatives. So far the agency has been involved in the creation of nearly 100 cooperatives.

The CDA could possibly act more as a clearing house for such groups, channelling them earlier towards other organizations likely to be able to help, such as the Department of Industry's small firms service, the Welsh and Scottish development agencies or the Council for Small Industries.

Italian government faces union hostility

From John Earle, Rome, June 21

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, Italy's prime minister-elect, faces a week that could bring greater social tensions to the country. His aim is to draw up a social contract with capital and labour, and action against inflation is one of his priorities.

But he risks seeing a trip wire laid for him and his new coalition. The trade unions are hostile and, with the spread of terrorism, Italians are beginning to ask how long democracy can survive if both inflation and terrorism spread unchecked.

Signor Vittorio Merloni, president of the confederation of private industry (Confindustria) wishes to give notice on the agreement made with the trade unions in 1975, which sets the present form of the Scala Mobile system of quarterly wage increases indexed to the cost of living. He is backed by Signor Giovanni Agnelli, of Fiat, who concluded the agreement when President of Confindustria but regards it as having failed in its purpose.

The industrialists maintain that their move is not intended to be provocative. Under the terms of the agreement they had to give notice by the end of June to take effect next year, otherwise the agreement would run on automatically. It is, they argue, essential to cut labour costs through modifying "scala mobile" if inflation is to be contained.

The trade union reaction is hostile, Signor Luciano Lama, the Communist secretary general of the biggest confederation, Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CGIL), has said: "If Confindustrial gives notice on the agreement, the unions, response will be rejection and struggle."

Senator Spadolini finds himself between two fires before his economic policy can get off the ground. He has to fight inflation which last May was 20.5 per cent on a 12-month basis and shows no sign of slackening.

It has been in double figures for nine years and around 20 per cent for the past two. Though not yet on a South American scale, it is coupled with an almost South American upsurge in terrorism, and Italians are beginning to ask how long democracy can survive.

Senator Spadolini promises immediate action to contain the public sector deficit, which under the indecisive coalition of Signor Arnaldo Forlani has been allowed to get out of hand.

Signor Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, governor of the Bank of Italy, recently said it was running at 4,000,000m lire (£1,715m) a month, whereas the target for the year was 37,500,000m (£16,100m).

The balance of payments in the first five months has already accumulated a deficit of 5,041,000m lire (£2,163m), not far short of the deficit of 6,445,000m lire (£2,766m) in all 1980.

The lira has taken some of the strain, slipping by 50 per cent against the dollar in 15 months and devaluing by 6 per cent in March in its parity inside the European Monetary System.

Industry cutting its hours

By Our Industrial Staff

Most of British industry will be working a 37½-hour week by the mid-1980s, though the recession is slowing the rate of change from the standard 40-hour week, according to a new survey published today.

The report from Binder Hamlyn Fry, management consultants, claims that most businesses have enough scope to improve productivity to absorb the change without increasing unit costs.

After interviewing 68 companies with 373,000 workers, the firm concludes that in favourable circumstances a shorter working week can benefit the company, its workers and its customers. But this would only occur if the change led to a radical examination of working practices and their relevance to the needs of the business.

The report says: "If shorter hours are seen as something to be resisted as long as possible, and then only grudgingly conceded as a result of trade union pressure, then they will contribute little to improved relationships or efficiency and unit costs will rise."

Shorter hours have been negotiated for 4.5 million workers since the engineering industry agreed a 39-hour week in October 1979, and the number will continue to grow.

The survey found that companies planning or committed to larger reductions, from 40 hours to 37½ hours a week, were understandably investing more time in preparing for the change.

Telecom to start laser trials

By Bill Johnstone

British Telecom will soon begin trials of rooftop lasers which could be offered to business customers in London by September.

The two laser systems which will be assessed, one British and the other American, will be used to carry data from one building to another within London.

The British system is called the Interlaser, designed by Modular Technology and manufactured in Watford. The American is the product of American Laser Systems which is sold by their agents in the United Kingdom, Dynamic Technology.

The trials of equipment, which will also include some microwave transmitters, are part of British Telecom's preparations for its new City secondary network.

At the beginning of this month Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom announced the corporation's intention to spend £17m over the next three years to provide a secondary network for businessmen in London.

The special services which will include rooftop lasers and microwave radio links will be funded by special premiums paid by the users of these facilities.

The two laser systems will carry characters of information as pulses in the infra red part of the light spectrum.

Although systems vary substantially in design and performance, normally about 30 channels for speech can be accommodated on these laser transmitters/receivers.

The initiative by British Telecom is intended to ensure that the corporation can compete with the private networks that are expected to appear after the Telecommunications Bill is given Royal Assent.

A consortium consisting of Cable & Wireless, the state owned telecommunications company, Barclays Merchant Bank and British Petroleum (BP) intends to set up a private network using microwave, laser and cable to act in competition with British Telecom.

Europe to decide on textile agreements

By Baron Phillips

The European Community's Council of Ministers is meeting in Luxembourg tomorrow to decide its stand in Geneva next month when discussions begin on the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) which expires this year.

The council is meeting against a background of declining employment in Europe's textile industry and a fall in profits and a rise in cheap imports. But a clear policy is unlikely to emerge from Luxembourg.

The Commission is proposing that the MFA should be extended for a further five years and that a new approach to textile imports from countries with preferential trading agreements with the European Economic Community should be adopted.

Mr John Biffen, the Secretary of State for Trade, who will be representing Britain at tomorrow's meeting, will go with all-party Parliamentary support for an issue which has become of increasing concern to the British textile industry that has seen more than 100,000 jobs disappear and 391 factory and mill closures in 1980 alone.

There are growing doubts and concern within the industry itself that the EEC is unlikely to take a tough line with the 50 textile exporting countries. Industry leaders want to see more curbs on imports from countries like Taiwan and Korea.

Experts' findings to Congress signal dangers

Chaos could hit silver market again

From Frank Vogl, US Economic Correspondent, Washington, June 21

Fifteen months ago the silver price plunged the silver futures markets were in chaos, and some big institutions and at least one group of private speculators in Dallas faced big losses. It could all happen again.

The Texas investors were Nelson Bunker Hunt and his brothers. They still look fondly upon silver, still own substantial amounts of it and, according to one prominent Dallas banker, "still have a few billion dollars left".

The Hunts were buying silver years ago when an ounce cost less than a handful of dollars. They were buying when the price stood at $10 in August 1979, and they had big positions not only when the price hit $50 in January 1980 but also when it fell to $10.80 in late March.

Their fortunes and their continued fondness for silver suggest that another silver market debacle could happen. So do the findings presented to the United States Congress by investigators from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, the Treasury and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Nelson Bunker Hunt: Still a billionaire in silver.

They concluded that foreign brokers could be used by wealthy groups to build up large long futures positions for a commodity. If not revealed to the market place as potential demand for the physical commodity, such positions could cause difficulties when delivery was demanded. Foreign brokers can play the key role here, as domestic United States brokers have to report client positions to the authorities regularly.

By large positions, of course, the investigators have in mind the sort of holdings that the Hunts, their partners and their friends at Conti-Commodity Services Inc had in the silver market. These combined positions, the United States agencies report, represented more than 20 per cent of the total estimated worldwide commercial demand for silver of about 433 million ounces in 1979.

In addition these groups together held futures positions, which they might have wanted to turn into physical bullion delivery, for 139.7 million ounces.

America's financial authorities are worried. "Given the difficulty of obtaining timely and accurate information on positions related to accounts held through foreign brokers and determining whether such positions are traded in concert, there is a high probability that a recurrence of the recent disruptive events in the silver market would involve foreign accounts", they say.

Clamping down on foreign brokers is not going to prevent another crisis. Authorities admit that supply and demand for a commodity can go out of balance, particularly with perishable commodities and where very large price changes can result from, for example, a crop disaster.

There could be grave difficulties, especially if large positions built up on margin had to be swiftly liquidated or if commodities with rapidly declining value were used by speculators as collateral for loans to fund futures positions.

The regulatory agencies are taking steps to limit the dangers. They want to develop regulations that give the Government greater insight into what is happening in the markets and enable them to step in swiftly if there is a danger of a disaster.

The regulators cannot effectively control all market actions, but they can at least ensure that in times of emergency those who are changing market rules are not people who have a vested financial interest. The Hunts have alleged that the boards of the commodity markets acted against them and individual board members profited personally.

The authorities found no evidence to support these serious allegations. But they added: "The lack of evidence of bad faith on the part of the board members does not rule out the possibility that some board members acted primarily out of concern for their own financial positions."

The investigations into last year's events continue. New regulatory procedures for the commodity markets are being developed and Congress will no doubt be commenting on the latest findings and making a few suggestions of its own.

Meanwhile the silver price is back to its August 1979 level and it would not be at all surprising if some experienced traders in the metal were thinking today of a few new plays in the bullion markets before the authorities clamp down so toughly that all the fun of Chicago gambling of this kind is lost.

BUSINESS BOOKS

The misfortune of being first

Peaceful Conquest

The industrialization of Europe 1760-1970

By Sidney Pollard

(Oxford University Press, £17.50; paperback £7.95)

Even at the zenith of Britain's world economic supremacy in the middle of the last century, the seeds of her industrial decline were being sown. Her misfortune was to be the first industrialized country.

With no serious competition from abroad during its early stages of development British industry evolved at its own pace, responding to market opportunities as they arose and as companies were able to raise the necessary capital.

"No matter how stumbling and groping the way forward, everyone else was much further behind", Professor Pollard points out in his masterly study of the process of European industrialization. British industry was not faced, as others were, with the rapid emergence of rivals which had to be countered quickly on pain of de-industrialization.

In Germany and other West European nations which followed Britain's industrialization, the banks played a vital role in amassing sufficient funds to finance large-scale investment. For countries industrializing later, including Russia, only the state could provide the resources to establish an industrial base on the scale required for a modern economy.

The role of governments generally, in regulating international trade (where protection was often harmful both to the country which imposed it and to weaker rivals), influencing commercial decisions and providing vital infrastructure like railways, became consistently more interventionist the later and more massive the scale of industrial development.

Britain's position as an industrial pioneer — with its "revolution" in fact a relatively leisurely evolution over nearly a century in which private enterprise made investment decisions and raised capital largely without outside help or interference — left her singularly ill-equipped to cope with the competitive onslaught, when it came, from countries geared to rapid industrialization.

The banks and other financial institutions were not geared to providing large sums of risk capital for new ventures. The Civil Service was untrained to consider the needs of industry in the formulation of policy. The education system remained rooted in the tradition that business was uncomfortably venal and an unsuitable pursuit for the intellect.

These institutional deficiencies, which persist today, have been largely to blame for Britain's inability over many years to cope adequately with the need to provide industrial change.

Professor Pollard has written a book of great breadth, erudition and fascinating detail, in which he sets out to show, looking at regions rather than nation states, how the progress of industrialization of Europe can be seen as a single process.

His theme is admirably summarized on the fly-leaf of the dust-jacket for those who may find the broad outline a little obscured by 334 pages of text packed with information, not to mention nearly 100 pages of notes and bibliography.

It is also disappointing that only two of these pages are devoted to conclusions, in which the question "where do the industrialized nations go from here" is hardly addressed and the preoccupation with de-industrialization not at all.

But this and the occasional intrusion of jargon (including a chapter headed "The differential of contemporaneousness") are the only disappointments in an otherwise stimulating and highly readable book.

Frances Williams

An industry slow to surface

British Industry and the North Sea

By Michael Jenkin

(Macmillan, £20)

The oil glut on world markets, the Government's "take" of oil company revenues from North Sea production and the decision by the British National Oil Corporation to cut North Sea crude prices, have occupied much public attention in the past few weeks.

That is perhaps inevitable given the influence which oil exerts on all our lives. What many of us tend to forget is that the North Sea, unlike the Middle East, is a very young oil province and it was only in the mid-sixties that the first really serious commercial exploration for oil in the British sector of the North Sea developed any real momentum.

As the oil companies pressed ahead with their search for oil beneath the waves, indifference to the implications of the exploration effort descended over the media, Whitehall and ministers.

It is into this period, and that which followed, that Michael Jenkin has delved in order to trace the development of British government policy towards the offshore supplies industry now recognized to be a vital component of the national economy.

Jenkin's book is carefully and thoroughly researched and includes material culled from civil servants.

He asserts that there were three basic reasons for the slow appreciation of what the wealth beneath the waves would mean for British industry — the spawning (with government encouragement) of an offshore supplies industry.

"First, industry and the public media at large did not become involved in pressing Government to act in the offshore field until the early 1970s

"Second, from 1964 to 1972 the industrial policies of successive administrations were not conducive to initiatives in the offshore sector.

"Finally, the attitudes of ministers and civil servants towards the oil companies in their role as multinationals within the domestic economy prevented the marketing difficulties of the offshore industry from being recognized at an early date".

It was not until 1971 that the government under Mr Edward Heath publicly expressed concern about the lack of orders being gained by British companies and it was the mandarins of Whitehall who set the interventionist ball rolling by commissioning the International Management and Engineering Group to spell out in a detailed report what should be done.

From the IMEG report flowed a new approach, with the Offshore Supplies Office established to cajole, coerce and monitor both customers and suppliers.

Jenkin's book will be an invaluable reference source for future historians of Britain's oil age and at £20 a copy roughly equals the price of a barrel of North Sea oil.

Peter Hill

A heavy hand for hard stuff . . .

The Making of Scotch Whisky

A history of the scotch whisky distilling industry

By Michael S. Moss and John R. Hume

(James & James, £18)

Drink is a subject which no writer should tackle lightly. Shaw may have been a highly successful teetotaller who managed to earn a living through words, but he was an exception. Alcohol has been hymned by most writers worthy of the name, and a good number of the lesser ones too.

Its praises have been sung in expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafés and music halls the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is naturally effusive and lyrical, and beware the writer who tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its coffee table style. The maps are well drawn and presented, and there is a good number of fine photographs, from Lord Carnegie, the son of the Earl of Southesk, taking a dram in the officers' mess of the Forfar and Kincardineshire Artillery in 1887 to some modern colour plates.

But the book is marred by the leaden prose style of the authors which seems firmly set in the worthy but dull form of writing which much of business history, needlessly, has come to regard as its own.

Inexplicably, the authors choose to take up the first 30 pages of the book with a detailed and tedious description of the distilling process, and a further third of the book is taken up with references, production tables, lists of distilleries and an index.

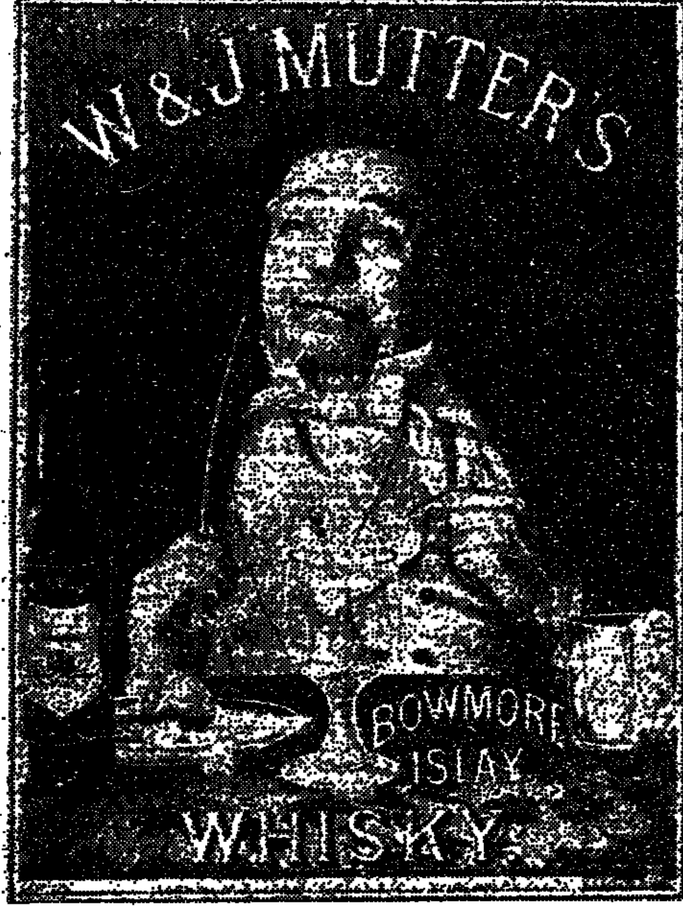
A list of official output for the years from 1706 to 1978-79 may be of interest to someone, but it is hardly the sort of detail the general reader expects. Far too much of the work is bogged down in statistics of this nature when the opportunity was open to the authors to bring alive a subject which is not by character dull.

The book cries out for some form of social history against which the list of new distilleries and failed older ones, the introduction of excise regulations, and the level of consumption can be seen.

But there are occasions when the sheer exuberance of the subject overcomes the rigours of a stiff style. Peter Mackie, of Mackie & Co might have been speaking for any number of modern whisky firms when he said: "The whole framing of the Budget is that of a faddist and a crank and not a statesman. But what can one expect of a Welsh country solicitor being placed, without any commercial training, as Chancellor of the Exchequer in a large country like this?"

In fact, his sentiments date back to 1909 when Lloyd George introduced swingeing increases on excise duty.

The authors cautiously concur with the comments of Alfred Barnard, in *The Whisky Distilleries of the United Kingdom*, published in 1887, when he says: "Even in its greatest markets at home and abroad, whisky is still in its youth, while in certain still scarcely penetrated regions it is yet in its infancy."



A nineteenth century whisky advertisement designed for the Canadian market, reproduced in The Making of Scotch Whisky. The drink is accompanied by ice and lemon.

They predict more mergers along the lines of those of the last decade when International Distillers and Vintners became part of Watney Mann, which in turn fell to Grand Metropolitan. But they fail to take into account some of the important changes in one major market, America, where there is a strong switch away from spirits to wine, largely, it would seem, on health grounds.

Competent as the work is, it fails to match the style of such works as David Daiches' *Scotch Whisky* and R. J. S. MacPowell's *The Whiskies of Scotland.*

Anyone requiring the atmosphere behind this most colourful subject would be well advised to track down one of these works or, if all else fails, spend his money on a bottle of the real stuff himself.

David Hewson

Wealth of variety among the rich

Men of Property

By W. D. Rubinstein

(Croom Helm, £12.50)

W. D. Rubinstein has set out to make a comprehensive study of the rich in Britain since the Industrial Revolution, and his book is packed with statistical tables.

It is, however rather like a Government White Paper, or a telephone directory — full of valuable information but not easy to read.

Having taken up some 240 pages with analysis of probate records and other sources, throwing in a little bit of social history now and then, the author comes to three main conclusions: that the very rich tend to be very conservative, that the British economy has prevented them from becoming quite as rich as some Americans and that they are a very diverse lot.

These conclusions are by no means surprising, nor are they uninteresting. The second one, in particular, seems worth exploring. But the author spends only two pages on his conclusions and does not develop or explain them at any length.

Instead, he opts for an infinitely painstaking approach by investigating every available source

There are great difficulties in the way of the researcher in this field. He is bound to rely primarily on probate records and the advent of capital gains tax has encouraged more people to settle their wealth before death, while estate duty avoidance has been common for at leat 50 years. Nor is there any way of checking on people who won and lost fortunes.

But there are all sorts of interesting facts: for instance, in 1858 the top wealth-leavers were 10 peers, five bankers, four merchants, three clergymen, two East India Company officers, a naval officer, an hotel keeper, a corn merchant and a cotton manufacturer. John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury, left £1m on his death in 1805.

During the 1970s the top wealth-leavers were five landowners, two property developers, a cinema tycoon (Lord Rank) and an Austrian count, and the richest of all was the shipowner Sir John Ellerman (second baronet) who left £52m.

Sir John Ellerman, the first baronet, who died in 1933, "deserves not merely a paragraph but a searching biography", says the author. A virtually self-made man whose father left him £600, he became an accountant and eventually acquired interests in shipping, finance, brewing, property development and newspapers.

The author describes him, with rare vitriol, as "as vulgar and ignorant a nouveau-riche as ever lived".

There are numerous other individuals of interest, but when Rubinstein goes on to discuss social mobility and behaviour he becomes bogged down. There are points at which every paragraph seems to begin with a qualification: "It might be supposed", "It is not impossible", "It may not, however. . . . ."

It is interesting that in the nineteenth century, rich men went into Parliament to achieve respectability. Nowadays, the author might have observed, men like Brian Walden and John Pardoe leave Parliament to get rich.

Examination of religion and politics is inconclusive, but it is established that landed wealth is the most permanent kind — and indeed ownership of property is now regarded as the safest investment of all. The Duke of Westminster's London estates may make him worth upwards of £4,000m.

Other noteworthy points include the observation that Britain has produced as many self-made men as America, that artists like Barbara Hepworth and Benjamin Britten have died millionaires and that Kenyan Asians may well prove as good at making money in Britain as the Jews have done.

This book may well be appreciated by sociologists but it is a shame that it is so turgidly written.

Rupert Morris

Scottish pioneers

History of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited

By James Kinloch and John Butt

(Co-operative Wholesale Society, £10)

How that bastion of the Scottish cooperative movement, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society (SCWS), collapsed financially in 1973 is clearly spelled out in this book by two Strathclyde academics.

The story is very relevant to the movement's present problems, as the struggle goes on to reconcile business efficiency with democratic control. It is also full of ironies, beginning with the little appreciated fact that the first organized consumer cooperative societies were in Scotland.

The problems of the Scottish society in the last five years of its life provide familiar reading for anybody following today's difficulties within the movement. Competition grew; increased labour costs made the switch to larger units more urgent; more mobile customers preferred shopping in larger modern supermarkets.

Derek Harris

MANAGEMENT

"Enriched" training for the engineer starts to show results

'Improved understanding of industry appears to have heightened students' entrepreneurial instincts. At least one has switched from a career with a large company to a job with a smaller concern, which he thought would provide wider scope and more responsibility'

Among those anxiously awaiting the outcome of discussions on the allocation of cuts in university grants is Professor Bob Smith, founder of a scheme pioneered by Southampton University intended to increase cooperation between industrialists and academics.

In an extra year added to the conventional three-year degree course, engineering students are taught about design, accountancy, law, industrial relations and other broader aspects of professional engineering practices.

The first batch of students completes the course next month and, cuts permitting, the university intends to double the number of places offered next year from 10 to 20 per cent of the total engineering intake. Other universities are now offering similar extended, or "enriched", courses for engineers, but Southampton believes that it was the first off the mark.

Professor Smith also points out that its course is different from some others in that additional material is interwoven into the final two years and "not just tagged on at the end".

The Southampton scheme was launched four years ago, long before the Finniston Report called for broader-based engineering education. From the outset it involved industrialists. Their ideas, gathered at annual joint industry and university conferences, were built into the intial design.

According to Professor Smith and his colleagues it was clear that industry did not want the enhancement to be in the form of management training. Industrialists attending the conferences were distinctly wary of encouraging what was described as "the fledgling managing director syndrome" in students.

Awareness

Instead, the course is intended to give students an awareness of all the factors involved in a commercial engineering operation.

Industrial representatives help to select the 30 or so students at present taking the course. Selection takes place at the end of the second year and the panel looks particularly for motivation towards a career in industry as well as above-average examinaton marks.

All students are sponsored by companies from this stage onwards. Sponsorship involves providing students with at least two long vacations or 20 weeks of carefully organized experience of working in industry. In most cases it also includes the award of a bursary for the third and fourth academic year.

Although there is no commitment that the student will join the company after graduation, about half the first group of students to graduate have, in fact taken up job offers from their sponsoring companies. Despite the recession all except one of the final-year students have had at least one job offer and some have had several, which is one measure of the success of the scheme.

Companies may also be involved in group projects. The aim of these is to accustom students to working as members of a team and projects are chosen in order to mix different engineering disciplines — civil, electronics, mechanical and so on.

Team members

Some projects may even involve engineering students working alongside students from other faculties (a revo lutionary move in university circles). This was the case where a study of the impact of computer-aided draughting on draughtsmen included two sociology students. Information was gathered from case studies at British Aerospace at Kingston and Stevenage, Loewy-Robertson and Marconi Instruments. There were also discussions with officers and local officials of AUEW-TASS, the draughtsman's union.

The 21,000 word report, which concluded that while Computer-Aided draughting was still in its infancy there was no detectable "de-skilling" in the draughtsmen's work and that industrial relations problems were handled entirely through wage bargaining, has been much in demand by the industrialists involved.

The cooperation of engineering and sociology students in this project is also believed to have an important factor in the award to the University of a £95,000 industrial grant for new technology research from organ izations like British Telecom, British Rail and Southern Television.

Budgets

Other projects have direct commercial applications. A semi-automatic hydraulic laminates press, designed and built by students in conjunction with Wiggins Teape, was put to work immediately it was completed. The company has probably received back more than the £1,500 or so of funds and the 100 shop-floor man hours which it invested directly in the project.

The students have also had practical experience of working to tight time and budget constraints.

They reported that they discovered a world of difference between theoretical "paper" designs and those actually acceptable to engineers and fitters on the shop floor. They also found themselves working in a variety of different measurement units, even though their education had been strictly metric.

The students are generally enthusiastic about the four-year scheme. They believe that they have a better understanding of what "makes companies tick" in practice than their counterparts taking three-year courses.

All the 15 interviewed would have welcomed even more experience of working in industry, even though this meant less vacation time and, in some cases lower holiday earnings. (One student commented that if he had wanted to earn big money on a building site he "would not have come to university in the first place".)

Entrepreneurs

In some instances improved understanding of industry appears to have hightened entrepreneurial instincts. At least one student has, as a result of the course, switched away from a career with a large company to a job with a much smaller concern, which he thought would provide wider scope and more responsibility.

Another student, while planning initially to work with a multinational, wants to set up his own business within a few years.

Even though it appeas to fill the gaps highlighted by the Finniston Report and others there is a faction within the Department of Education which argues against such "enriched" courses on the grounds that increasingly scarce finances should be spread more thinly across more students. This is what has given rise to Professor Smith's anxiety about the outcome of present discussions.

Patricia Tisdall

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

USM market gets into its stride

Should the burgeoning Unlisted Securities Market carry a Stock Exchange Health warning? Its present spectacular success is undoubtedly still a honeymoon period and the market's long-term viability has yet to be tested by the storms which will inevitably afflict a proportion of its companies.

When the storms occur the extent to which the USM carries with it a Stock Exchange seal of respectability will be the central question for regulators and regulated alike and should have all the makings of the kind of self-regulation row which has become so familiar.

The question, as ever, is one of perception. For the moment, the USM is quite clearly perceived as successful and confirms that its birth was long overdue and necessary, and to date, that success comes as no surprise to its creators.

Companies have been joining at a rate of two or three a week recently to bring the total to 48 entrants and another 20 or so applications are being considered. Indications are that there will be at least 100 trading by the year end.

Many more are expected from the Stock Exchange's Rule 163 where the 100 companies trading regularly were set this November as a deadline to switch to either a full listing or the USM. About 20 have done so and whether more follow depends to some extent whether the SE extends this deadline.

The obvious USM advantages are the negligible costs in comparison with a full listing, particularly Exchange entry fees, lower advertising costs, accounting requirements, as well as less public disclosure. Another is that companies need only part with 10 per cent of their equity—rather than 25 per cent—which is valuable to entrepreneurs in the growing stages. But there have also been rather too many instances where businessmen have used USM to raise cash from the business rather than use it to expand its cash base.

So far, the Stock Exchange has been scrupulous in enforcing its rules and this has helped ease fears that USM investments would necessarily be riskier.

Since there are fewer shares available market prices have tended to be more volatile and price-earnings ratios higher, whether this puts the heat on managements to go for short-term performance remains to be seen. Shares trade on an average 23 times fully taxed earnings—almost three times higher than the main market, and total turnover in the seven months was almost £170m. Another element of risk will also come from the entry of new ventures, despite the original Stock Exchange stipulation that companies should have a three-year track-record.

Another group, which some involved in the USM have high hopes of, is investment companies. Two months ago the rules about the listing of investment companies were relaxed and companies could secure a listing even if they did not have a track record provided their policy was to invest exclusively in unlisted companies.

A couple of companies have already sprung up as a result, First Charlotte Assets Trust which was launched without any investments (although oddly its shares are standing at a premium to net assets) and Murray Technology whose *raison d'être* is to acquire investments from investment trusts. For an investment trust the prospect of converting their unlisted investments to listed paper is especially attractive in view of the discount they sell to assets. For an issuing house, however, the idea of setting up its own investment company along the First Charlotte lines is also attractive since it provides them with in-house placing power.

Indexed gilts

Preparing for a second issue?

One figure that stood out sharply in last Thursday's money supply figures for the May banking months was the high level of private sector take-up of National Savings instruments—no less, in fact, than £732m. That must have owed a lot to final purchases of the Nineteenth Issue of Savings Certificates and initial purchases of Granny Bonds at the lower age threshold. It is clearly a *figure that cannot be sustained, albeit that* the recent buoyancy of National Savings sales does suggest that this year's target of net new sales of £3,000m (£250m a month) may well prove conservative.

So the immediate question raised by this short-term boost from National Savings sales is how much more strongly the authorities will now have to push their gilt sales over the next couple of months. Until the course of the Civil Servants dispute becomes rather clearer, that presumably remains an open question. But it is interesting, in the meantime, to look at the table published in last week's *Quarterly Bulletin* breaking down the tenders received for the 2 per cent index-linked stock issued at the end of March.

The implication of the figures is that total tenders received for the £1,000m of stock on offer must have totalled some £1,600m, or possibly rather more as tenders at par were scaled down. Any conclusions the authorities can draw from that as to the strength of underlying demand for such stocks must be rather tentative, however. How many funds avoided tendering for the first issue at all on the grounds that *is* generally better to wait for subsequent issues? And how many, on the other hand, put in substantial "indicator" bids below par simply to drop a broad hint that they felt that a 2½ to 3 per cent coupon would suit them better?

At present, the authorities would obviously feel a great deal happier if the original stock could climb back to par before they contemplate a further issue. But even if it does, the performance of the stock to date—a range of 101⅞ down to 96—might still raise doubts as to whether a large issue could be sold on the same basis as the original offer. Unless, that is, something fairly nasty happens on the inflation front in the meantime.

Tenders for 2% Index-linked Treasury stock 1996

Price tendered per £100 stock	Percentage of lenders received	Percentage of total value of tenders
130 or more	0.03	0.1
120-129.75	1.5	1.3
110-119.75	24.8	18.5
100-109.75	55.0	43.4
90- 99.75	15.7	29.1
80- 89.75	2.7	7.6

Jobbers

A system under strain

It is tempting to dismiss the rationalization of domestic equity books involving the five leading stockjobbers as no more than a tidying-up operation. The 147 stocks involved are mainly smaller companies—indeed, the number is insignificant in the context of the market as a whole—and generally firms have ceded areas where they did not have a strong presence and would probably never have made a profit even in good years. Neither is the move likely to make much difference to market users and the advantage for the jobbers is that it will both cut out some loss-making areas and free manpower and capital for use elsewhere.

But there is more to last week's reorganization than simply tidying up a few loose ends. It highlights again the problems of jobbing in a market which is so dominated by institutional investors. The level of turnover is, of course, important for jobbers; the profitability of domestic equity business has revived considerably with the increased activity of the last couple of years after a very lean stretch. But with institutions controlling about 70 per cent of the equity market, the problem remains that the market nowadays tends to be volatile and one-way. So, instead of being able to rely on jobbing profits, jobbers are forced to read the market correctly and take positions if they are to make a worthwhile return.

With overcapacity still remaining in parts of the jobbing system, further rationalization in the future cannot be ruled out. Much will depend on both the level of activity and the resilience of the individual investor. Jobbers would come under further strain if the institutional dominance continues increasing, although there are those who feel that the advancing tide has now been halted. Another possibility is that changes in the gilts market and a declining PSBR could cut into the lucrative profits *earned here, thus encouraging firms to pull* out of other difficult areas.

Derek Harris describes the rivalry in a fast-growing retail sector

Battle of the superstores

How superstores grew ... ... and where they are

Stores of more than 25,000 sq ft selling area

250 / 200 / 150 / 100 / 50

1970 1972 1974 1976 1978 1980

source: Stanland Hall Associates

Superstores/hypermarkets open and planned

SCOTLAND 31 · NORTH 19 · YORKS AND HUMBERSIDE 21 · NORTH WEST 47 · EAST MIDLANDS 20 · WEST MIDLANDS 24 · EAST ANGLIA 6 · WALES 16 · SOUTH EAST 41 · 52 · SOUTH WEST 17 · GREATER LONDON

source: Unit for Retail Planning Information

The superstore bandwagon, first set rolling in earnest by Asda (part of the Leeds-based Associated Dairies Group) in the north of England, has just gained a significant new recruit.

Safeway Food Stores, part of the American company, Safeway Stores Inc, the world's largest food retailing organization, is moving into what is the biggest new investment sector in retailing.

It is a sector in which the big grocery-based multiple store chains are fighting one another for geographical supremacy—and one spin-off is new jobs. This year there have been not far short of 10,000 from about 40 new store openings.

Initially Safeway has a 14-store, £21m programme running to the end of 1983 which will create 1,620 jobs. By 1986 it wants to increase its present 92 outlets to 140, with most of the new ones just about in the superstore league in size and definitely so in style.

A superstore has been defined as having at least 25,000 square feet of sales area, but some are much bigger because they carry many non-food lines, including gardening and do-it-yourself items. Britain's 5,000 supermarkets are much smaller.

But what marks out a superstore is very much its ambience, greeting the shopper with the balmy aroma of bread fresh-baked on the premises, a spread of fresh foods from delicatessen to crisp vegetables and—the latest trend—the salty smells of a fresh fish counter and the pharmacy (proved long ago by Boots to be a strong trading line).

Roomy, glossy, with comfortably wide shopping aisles, serried checkouts and usually containing at least a "fast-food" counter and served by an adequate car park—that is a superstore. It caters especially for the car-borne, one-stop shopper. One-stop means the main shopping trip, weekly or at longer intervals, when it is convenient for the shopper, and profitable to the retailer, to have a wide range of goods available.

Safeway's entry means a speed up in the race for a limited number of suitable superstore sites by the big multiples. Apart from Safeway these include J. Sainsbury, the Co-op retail societies, BAT Industries' Mainstop chain, Fine Fare (part of Associated British Foods), Carrefour (Linfood Holdings), Presto (Allied Suppliers) and Key Markets' Super Key (Fitch Lovell). A number of regionally based companies are also contenders in the race, notably the William Morrison chain based in Bradford, Yorkshire.

There are now about 300 superstores around the country and saturation point, probably around double that number, could be reached in five years.

Each new superstore produces on average at least 200 jobs which means that last year's 32 new openings created more than 6,000 jobs in superstores alone, while recession slashed workforces in most of manufacturing industry.

Such job creation figures bring bleak smiles to smaller shop operators as superstores mop up business in what, in food at any rate, is a largely static market. Since some superstores are more labour efficient, the loss of jobs through the consequential closure of small units might in the end cancel out the gain of new jobs at the superstores.

The dash into superstores, to the detriment mainly of smaller, older supermarkets in and around town centres (although small independent shops have also lost their market share) has been mounting since the mid-seventies.

There have been some problems in the past year. Tesco's switch from older, smaller units to superstores, for example, brought with it the penalty of high borrowings at a time of soaring interest rates.

Tesco has just over 70 superstores and by the year's-end will have 79 open. This year alone 3,200 new jobs will be created in the stores. There had been talk of spending £200m on superstore development last year but this figure has almost certainly been trimmed. Investment this year is around £100m.

Tesco pulled out of a Watford, Herfordshire, development because the price demanded by the local authority made the scheme uneconomic. The same thing happened in a North-east development.

Tesco has not been alone in refusing to go into schemes where the asking price was too high: *so* has Asda, but Mr Noel Stockdale, the Associated Dairies Group chairman believes asking prices have now stabilized, paving the way for the smoother development of superstores.

Asda's rate of openings is also easing slightly. This year it expects to spend around £60m. The company's three-year investment programme to April 1983 amounts to £160m. There are 84 superstores in the group with another 11 due to open before the end of next year.

So far, below a line drawn across the country from The Wash, Asda has seven superstores but it is aiming for a national building programme that should run to between six and eight stores a year. While Asda moves south, Sainsbury, in particular, is moving north from its traditional South-east base—it opens a Leeds store this autumn — and Tesco, although more widely spread geographically, is picking up strength in the Home Counties and the large provincial towns.

Tesco, Asda and J. Sainsbury between them now have a third of the grocery market, outpaced individually only by the combined Co-op retail societies. Co-op performance in superstores in patchy, although some retail societies, notably North Midlands, caught the public mood early. There are now about 45 superstores within the Co-op movement.

Carrefour looks upon most of its stores as "hypermarkets" since they usually have a selling area of about 70,000 square feet, and so fall into the trade's hypermarket category. But Carrefour, whose latest outlet is at Swindon—regarded as a "superstore" because it is in a district centre development—puts in the features associated with superstores.

Sainsbury is equally uncommitted to superstores as a blanket concept preferring to see its outlets tailored to the needs of a particular area. But of Sainsbury's 208 outlets there are nearly 40 of more than 20,000 square feet which will rise to nearly 50 by the end of this year, most of them offering superstore-style facilities.

Like Safeway, Sainsbury needs less *space* than some of its competitors because more than 90 per cent of its lines are food and grocery although ten or more stores have a selling area larger than 25,000 square feet.

But Sainsbury is also involved in hypermarkets, four of which are already operating as Sava-Centres in a half share deal with British Home Stores.

Sainsbury, probably the most successful of the multiples, may be right to show some hesitation about the superstore boom. Euromonitor, the market analysts, in a recent study suggested that although superstores are likely to account for 10 per cent of sales by 1983, growth will then level and speak at 12 per cent. Some superstores could then close prematurely.

Can the President hit his budget targets?

Washington

Even those who do not like President Reagan's economic policy concede that he has so far done a very good job of selling it.

As British policy-makers know, it is much harder to cut public spending than it is to say that you plan to. In America this is even more true. The Government's spending plans have to run the gauntlet of detailed Congressional scrutiny and approval before they even face up to the test of events, such as recession.

There are a myriad of small spending programmes, each with its own special lobby and backers, and the power of individual committees in Congress can be considerable.

But this month Congress is being bullied and coaxed into changing its ways and has agreed provisionally in the first round of the budget to deep spending cuts, which are even more than the $35,500m initially requested by the Administration. President Reagan wants to hold spending to just over $695,000m for the year beginning in October.

Is President Reagan just better at cutting spending than Mrs Thatcher?

He may be better at marshalling political support for it although he still faces a hard battle in Congress before the cuts he wants are finally ratified. But he has yet to show that he can hold spending down to the levels he promises, or that the figures he has put forward are realistic.

Indeed, many economists accuse the Administration of fudging their numbers, and basing economic assumptions on wishful thinking rather than hard analysis. Over-optimistic forecasts for the economy and for the costs of spending programmes underlay the British Government's projected cut-back in the public sector, and reality intruded to overturn them.

President Reagan may be luckier, although his economic assumptions have also been criticized. There are three key economic factors affecting the budget outcome — unemployment, inflation and interest rates. Mr Reagan is less likely than the British to be tripped up by the first two.

Optimistic

The official forecast for interest rates was, however, wildly optimistic, and has already been overtaken. This could swell next year's spending total (the fiscal year begins on October 1). If rates average one point higher than forecast, $3,500m is added to spending (equivalent to about ½ per cent of total public spending).

> 'Overall, the spending and tax changes proposed by Mr Reagan are, in contrast to those of Mrs Thatcher, mildly reflationary rather than restrictive'

The official forecast is for an average three-month Treasury bill rate of less than 9 per cent in 1982. Rates are at present over 14 per cent, and although falling are unlikely to stay low throughout the year while taxes are cut, the budget deficit widens and monetary policy tightens to keep money growth well below the rate of inflation.

American Government spending is particularly sensitive to interest rates because a large proportion of government debt is short-term, and so has to be rolled over frequently at the new high interest rates. Next year, as this, the Government is also projecting a large budget deficit.

The Administration's longer-term inflation forecasts are also virtually certain to prove too low. But in the light of falling oil prices and a stronger dollar its 8.3 per cent forecast for 1982 now looks almost possible. Besides, the overall budget balance is not affected so much by faster than projected inflation because tax revenues are not indexed, and so rise with inflation.

Whereas the last of the three, unemployment, has added heavily to public spending in the United Kingdom, faster than the Government can cut it, the jobless figure is not expected to soar in America. The Administration growth forecast is somewhat higher than that of most private economists, but not wildly so.

One reason for this is that overall, the spending and tax changes proposed by the President are, in contrast to those of Mrs Thatcher, mildly reflationary rather than restrictive.

This Administration is relying on the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy to fight inflation, at least in the short term, while it gets on with cutting taxes to stimulate growth as well as cutting spending. High interest rates as a result of the monetary policy will probably keep the economy slacker than the official forecasts show, but even they have proved unable in the past to hold growth back for long.

In addition the spending cuts before Congress include sizable trimming of the scope and cost of some unemployment benefit programmes which, if passed, would help hold down spending even if the jobless rate climbs more than expected.

Search

Technical assumptions about how fast departments are likely to spend money, how large and how quick the take-up of benefits will be, and how prices will move in different sectors—can be almost as important as economic assumptions in drawing up budget numbers.

A feverish search now under way in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for additional last-minute savings in this year's spending is partly a reflection of the Administration's over-optimism on this score. Officials in the budget office say that they were instructed to "low ball" all spending estimates, or pick the lower end of the plausible range for each programme for this year and next.

Ironically, Mr David Stockman, the OMB director, last week accused Democrats in Congress of doing just that in drawing up their proposed cuts for the 1982 fiscal year. The latest round of this year's budget fight is centring on his move to bring Congress even closer to the Administration's original plan.

But even if the Administration does force through a still tighter budget than Congress has drawn up so far, there will almost certainly be some programme over-runs for technical reasons.

The department which is exempted from cuts — defence —may well be the one which over-spends most conspicuously. The Reagan Administration is proposing a rapid defence build-up and many fear that this will run into supply bottlenecks, and push up the prices of defence goods very sharply. It is too soon to tell whether President Reagan would be ready to rein-in the Pentagon, although his budget director has hinted that it may be a source of future saving.

It is here—with the savings for future years—that the Administration's economic plan is most vulnerable. Even after the spectacular achievements of the first six months in office, the President has still to find more than $30,000m of cuts for 1983, and $45,000m for 1984, to meet the spending targets outlined for those years.

That compares with the $35,000m of cuts now being made in next year's spending. Naturally the easiest cuts have already been proposed for this year. They leave large areas of the budget largely untouched—because of their political sensitivity—and are concentrated most heavily on grants and aid to state and local government, capital projects like road building and sewerage, and those social programmes with the weakest constituents.

But cuts in the later years will have to go after pensions, and other transfer payments, and probably defence, if they are to add up to the total required.

The Administration has so far been much more successful than anyone predicted in identifying, and then winning approval for sizable spending cuts. But repeating the trick in later years when it is needed to pay for tax cuts could be beyond even President Reagan and his budget director.

Caroline Atkinson

Business Diary profile: Chandrika Srivastava and Imco

Each time a big tanker goes down and makes a mess in the sea, the importance of a tall, dark Indian based in London's Piccadilly goes sharply up.

He is Chandrika Prasad Srivastava, secretary-general of the United Nations agency charged with technical regulation of world merchant shipping: the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (Imco).

When it was established, in 1959, Imco was regarded by many as rather a nuisance, a lot of multi-coloured bureaucrats (its 250 staff is drawn from over 50 nations) poking their noses into things that could be perfectly well left alone.

When the Torrey Canyon went down, then the Argo Merchant and the Amoco Cadiz, all that changed. From "What on earth does Imco think it is doing?" the cry became "Why doesn't Imco *do* something?" The pressure was on to formulate and implement globally acceptable rules to contain the burgeoning threat of marine pollution.

Srivastava himself, from the humble head of one of the UN's least transformed agencies, was transformed into an international figure, jetting round the world much in demand as a public speaker, and impassioned supporter of the cause of better and safer shipping. The epitome of practical idealism, he was perfectly suited to the role.

Srivastava launched out early on the path that led to shipping civil servant to the world. The son of a well-to-do landowner in northern India, he eschewed a life of ease and the lucrative career as lawyer his uncles followed, to be propelled instead by a "desire to serve" into that hallowed institution, the Indian Civil Service.

Armed with good degrees in law and economics from Lucknow he was groomed for the top and was soon administering districts as a magistrate in the good old British tradition.

At 33 he was chosen to work out a reorganization of the government shipping department, at 34 made its deputy head, at 38 private secretary to Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Transport Minister, and at 41 was head of the biggest state shipping concern, the Shipping Corporation of India. He performed that role, apart from a short spell as Shastri's secretary during the latter's premiership on Nehru's death, for 12 years and presided over the biggest changes ever in India's state shipping.

When he joined it, the corporation had 200,000 tons of shipping in three cargo liner trades; when he left it had 2.5 million tons in a worldwide network of tramp, tanker, and liner services with another 2.5m tons on order. It was all done in conformity with a new policy of Indian national expansion in shipping—but done, he insists, by persuasion rather than the force of law.

The first to feel his undoubted powers of persuasion were the British, since they still dominated the liner conferences to India they had founded a century earlier and would have to yield part of their share. He could hardly have had tougher nuts to crack: the late Sir Donald Anderson of P&O, and Sir Nicholas Cayzer of Clan Line.

"They argued strongly, but gave in to superior argument", Srivastava says. "It was done most graciously. I had the most pleasant experience." Of the superiority of his argument for larger national stakes in shipping for developing countries, particularly those with a big seaboard like India, he has no doubt (though taking no part in recent acrimonious exchanges on that theme at the United Nations Commission for Trade and Development—Unctad).

"Without its own shipping, a country pays out all its freight to others, and has no say in setting rates that affect its industries. National shipping is valuable for trade promotion and foreign exchange.

"A ship is paid for in eight years even if bought with foreign currency. The argument that labour-intensive economies should not engage in such capital-intensive industry does not bear scrutiny."



On such a full sea are we now afloat: Chandrika Prasad Srivastava, secretary-general of the UN's Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (Imco).

In 1973, having built at the age of 53 a leading position in Indian national life—chairman of State shipping, board member of state bank, president or member of this and that, he was hauled at, first reluctantly on to the international shipping stage.

India had been approached by the United Nations for his services as president of the Unctad conference on a liner code and the Government felt it an honour that should not be refused. It was a traumatic experience for him and for all concerned. Developed and developing countries were at each other's throats over plans to carve up world liner trades into national shares. It was mainly through his personal powers of persuasion and diplomacy that the conflicting parties held together and eventually produced a code.

When the Imco job fell vacant soon after, he was the natural choice, and having by then been blooded on the international scene had no difficulty in accepting; since when he, and it, have gone from strength to strength.

For all his increasing public exposure, Srivastava remains an intensely private man, almost impenetrable behind the openness of a gentle, old-world courtesy.

His wife, a plump grandmother who brings a touch of warmth and colour to public occasions, is a world religious leader. Known as Mataji Nirmala Devi, to her followers in America, Europe and the East, she evolved a form of spiritual joga, Sahaja, and is revered as a manifestation of the deity. He plays no part in that. "We are just husband and wife."

Of his work at Imco he says: "It is a privilege to be serving the entire world rather than one country; to see some implementation of the idea one holds dear—cooperation not confrontation.

"My endeavour has been to promote this body to serve the interests of developing and developed countries alike, and it can be done. It is the only way. The interdependence of countries rather than national sovereignty must be more emphasized in the future. The young know this; they see through vested interests."

Michael Baily

SPO Minerals plans £1·2m rescue package

A rescue package has been put together at SPO Minerals, the Derbyshire mineral group, for additional funds of £1.2m, because of technical and cash-flow problems at its main processing plant.

SPO, which until suspension last month traded under Rule 163(2), is now seeking an entry to the Unlisted Securities Market. The package includes a rights issue for £730,000 by the issue of 2.6 million shares at 10p each on the basis of one-for-one at 30p per share. The balance comes from the issue of shares last Friday to International Energy Bank Ltd to raise £150,000, and bank facilities providing another £320,000.

The need for the funds arises from technical problems encountered after it commissioned the Golconda Mill, a processing plant for barytes for the oil drilling industry, and the changes since in market conditions. Extra finance is necessary to concentrate the mill's activities on dried and ground drilling mud grade barytes and of a lead concentrate readily saleable in the United Kingdom.

Mr Robert Sprinkel, managing director, said yesterday: "Although the group has suffered a severe setback at Golconda Mill, a plant we were building and bringing into operation on an extremely tight schedule, there is confidence that we now have the right solution."

The board intends to apply to the Stock Exchange for entry of SPO's shares to the USM. With their families, the board owns 16.6 per cent of the present equity, and will be subscribing in full to the rights issue. Existing shareholders, with a 27.5 per cent stake, have also undertaken to take up their rights. The remaining shares will be underwritten by Grindlay Brandts.

Hunting Gibson deal

Shipping group Hunting Gibson has bought 75 per cent of the issued share capital of Inskill Ltd, for £950,000.

Hunting, which earlier this year acquired the North Shields Stag Line shipping group for £5.3m, is paying £479,000 cash for the office refurbishment and fitting out group by the end of July. The balance is to be paid at the end of July, 1982.

Inskill, which also designs and installs demountable partitions, made pretax profits of £533,000 in the year to December 1980

London & Liverpool in two more purchases

London & Liverpool Trust continues on the acquisition trail it started last year with two new purchases.

It has entered into agreement to buy the whole of the issued share capital of U-Bix Distributor, Copy Consultants (Western). The initail consideration is for £315,240 convertible loan notes carrying no interest and 396,489 new ordinary shares of 10p each in London & Liverpool. In addition, the vendors will receive either an additional cash sum equal to total to the pretax profits of Copy Consultants for the two years to December 1982 or have the option to receive cash instead of shares subject to a 10 per cent discount.

To textend L & L's distribution business the group has also in principle bought Bulk Hardwared, a distribution hardware group.

For Bulk Hardware the group is paying a nominal £1, but the vendors will receive additional cash sums equal in total to the value of net tangible assets on September 1981, maximum £300,000, and pretax profits for the two years ending September 1983, for a maximum of £750,000.

In the last year L & L bought Hartley Precision and Talbographic Limited and plans further acquisitions when opportunities arise. Results for the year to March 1981 are expected by the end of the month.

Electrical sector holds the stage

This week

Electrical shares dominate the market this week with no less than four major companies reporting full-year figures.

Several of these have large defence interests and their results are likely to be keenly observed at a time when the Government is attempting to reduce the armed services' massive budgets.

Those likely to attract the most attention include Racal, Plessey, Ferranti and the Chloride Group. In mining finance, Charter Consolidated unveils full-year figures, the first since its major reorganization programme was announced last year.

On the economic front, the CSO starts the week with the cyclical indicators for May, later today followed by the CBI monthly trends for June.

Tomorrow the Department of Employment reports on the latest unemployment figures for June which are expected to show still further increases.

The Department of Employment publishes shortime working for May on Thursday, along with the energy trends from the Department of Energy.

Finally, on Friday, the Department of Industry weighs in with the sales and orders in the engineering industry during March and car and commercial vehicle production during May.

Charter Consolidated's full-year figures, due out tomorrow, are unlikely to show the second half achieving anywhere near the growth seen in the first half.

Estimates now range from £56m to £58m compared with £52m, after having already recorded £31m at the halfway stage with a 0.57p increase in the dividend to 4.85p gross.

The final dividend is unlikely to be much changed on last year's figures of 7.14p.

Once again, its 28 per cent stake in Johnson Matthey will continue to be of benefit but the contribution from its industrial interests will show a further decline.

The £100m sale proceeds from the sale of its Selection Trust stake continue to offer incentive for the current year with the group paying £12.6m for Beralt Tin.

Racal's annual statement, also out tomorrow, is likely to prove disappointing with growth, following the acquisition of Decca, well below par.

Analysts are now looking for between £76m and £78m compared with £63.6m last time. A further set of accounts to be published, excluding Decca, is likely to show profits of around £85m. Losses from the Decca TV interests are pitched at around £7m, but the defence side of the business, now accounting for 40 per cent of sales, continues to grow with much of the work coming from overseas sales.

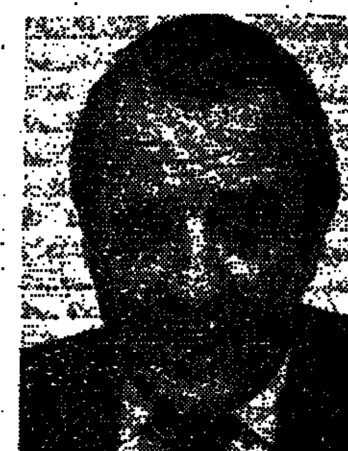
A small increase in the total dividend is envisaged, with estimates of 6.5p gross against 5.9p last time.

Ferranti out on Wednesday, should see further strong growth in a year in which the NEB sold off its remaining stake. The final outcome should show profits of £17m against £11.2m with a 10 per cent increase in the dividend on last year's figures of 5.7p gross.

Prospects for the current year look less certain with the group vulnerable to imminent defence cutbacks in spending.

Chloride, also reporting on Wednesday, has seen some recent revisions in analysts' estimates with predictions now of losses stretching to £10m. It has already announced losses of £5m at the interim stage. Last year the group made profits of £21m. Having passed the dividend at the half-way stage, the board is unlikely to recommend a final.

The poor conditions in the United Kingdom auto market remain a problem, along with over capacity, too few new developments and a restructured management.





Mr S. Z. de Ferranti (left), chairman of Ferranti, and Mr Ernest T. Harrison, chairman of Racal Electronics.

There remains little chance of a recovery in the current year and further rationalization appears on the cards.

Finally, on Thursday, Plessey's fourth-quarter profits are unlikely to show any real change over the corresponding period, although profits for the year as a whole should be well up. Predictions range from £79m to £85m against £60.1m last time. Much of the groups problem areas have now been dealt with and growth in its two major areas, defence and telecommunications, continues apace.

Further growth can be expected in the current year, particularly on the telecommunications side, in spite of Post Office cutbacks. A final dividend of 11.4p against 9.9p is anticipated.

TODAY—No interims have been announced. Finals: Anderson Strathclyde, James Cropper, Walker & Staff, Whitecroft.

TOMORROW—Interims: Ashdown Investment Trust, Albert Fisher, Hardys & Hansons (amended), Arthur Lee & Sons. Finals: E. Austin & Sons (London), Baraoora Tea Holdings, Charter Consolidated, Elswick-Hopper, Evans of Leeds, Halma, Hambros, Mansfield Brewery, Moorgate Mercantile, Norwest Holst, Nova (Jersey) Knit, Ocean Wilsons, R. Paterson & Sons, Racal Electronics, Tecalemit.

WEDNESDAY: Interims: Anglia Television, Castlefield (Klang) Development, Irish Distillers, Killinghall (Rubber) Development Syndicate, Scottish American Investment, Throgmorton Trust. Finals: BPB Inds., Brickhouse Dudley, Capital Gearing Trust, Chloride Group, Cocksedge (Holdings), Duport, Ferranti, Hicking Pentecost, Powell Duffryn.

THURSDAY—Interims: Associated Communications, Executex Clothes, Hentys, Looker, United Guarantee, United States & General Trust. Finals: Baker Perkins, Barnett & Hallamshire, Electro Components, Electrical General Inventment, Humphries, Jatel, Petbow Holdings, Plessey, Redland, Renold, Rodo Consolidated, Scapa, Shaw Carpets, Triplex Foundries.

FRIDAY: Interims: Braid Group, J. F. Nash Securities, Elliott Group of Peterborough, Kleen-E-Ze Holdings, T. H. Lloyd Holdings, Norcros, Rediffusion, Somic, Spong & Co.

Michael Clark

W L Pawson loss

After making higher profits at the half-way stage, Halifax-based clothing group, W. L. Pawson and Son slumped into the red in the second half of the year to February 28, 1981. The result is a pretax loss of £96,000, against last time's profit of £987,000, on turnover up from £20.04m to £26.1m.

Shareholders are not receiving any dividend, compared with 4.5p gross. The year saw the worst conditions in the trade for many years, the board explains, but the group should make satisfactory results in the second half of the current year.

F. Shaw cuts deficit, but no dividend

Trading profits of Francis Shaw—boosted by £309,000 profit on the sale of plant—reached £478,000 in 1980, against £79,000 in 1979. After heavier interest charges, the year's pretax loss has been cut from £393,000 to £107,000. There is no ordinary payment for the year; shareholders received 1.88p gross for 1979. And, the board warns, shareholders that the first half of 1981 will not be profitable.

Pilkington buys minority for £1.5m

Pilkington Brothers has agreed to buy, through its subsidiary Fibreglass, the BBA Group's 49 per cent shareholding in Regina-Fibreglass, Liversedge, West Yorkshire, for £1.5m in cash. The interest of the two shareholding companies, BBA and Fibreglass, in Regina-Fibreglass, including eequity and loans, amounted to £5.5m at December 31, 1980.

Francis Parker back to dividends

After a bigger interest bill—up from £1.74m to £2.17m—Francis Parker's pretax profits dropped from £959,000 to £500,000 in 1980. Turnover contracted from £23.1m to £21.31m. But ordinary holders will receive a payment of 0.5p gross, the first since 1975. Activity in the construction industry is still depressed

Business appointments

New CBI taxation chief

Mr Alan Willingale, group taxation manager of British Petroleum, has been appointed chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's taxation committee. He succeeds Mr Alan Lord, managing director of Dunlop, who has been chairman of the committee since March 1976.

Mr D. J. T. Lawman, chairman of the Prestige Group, has become a director of the Charter Trust & Agency.

Mr. M. P. A. Ainslie, at present director of sales, Courage Brewing, has been appoiinted deputy chairman and chief executive of Saccone & Speed. Mr B. J. Ryan will become managing director of Saccone & Speed Wholesale. Mr B. M. G. Hyde, managing director of Saccone & Speed, will be leaving the company.

Mr J. H. Cosson has been made an assistant general manager at Midland and International Banks.

Mr James Scott-Webb has been appointed a senior assistant director of Morgan Grenfell & Co.

Mr J. C. Broom Smith, commercial director of CompAir Industrial, has been elected vice-president of the British Compressed Air Society.

Mr David W. Grainger, chairman of the board and president of W. W. Grainger Inc, Illinois, has been elected a director of the Northern Trust Company & Northern Trust Corporation, Chicago.

Mr Sam Marshall has been appointed finance director of Comfort Hotels International.

M. A. J. N. Tilley has become group finance director of Pentos Home & Office Products Group.

Mr Michael Brown has been promoted from director to staff vice-president of Korn/Ferry International. In addition, Miss Susan Tipping has become a managing associate and Mr Stephen Neel, a senior associate.

Mr Jeremy Wyatt has been made group executive, communications, of John Brown and Company.

Mr Stephen Souhami has been promoted to the board of Kraushar and Eassie.

Mr T. C. Arthur has been appointed to the board of Lanburys Associates. Mrs R. A. Humtriss has joined the board of Lanburys and also remains on the board of Lanburys Associates.

Mr David G. S. Palmer has become managing director of Browne & Day. Mr Martin Willis has been appointed secretary of Cundell Sheet Plants and of Browne & Day, Brunel Cases, Cundell Corrugated (Barnstaple) and Cundell Corrugated (Northampton), all subsidiaries of Cundell Sheet Plants.

Mr Geoffrey Robinson has succeeded Mr Ron Reed as production director of Mardon Son & Hall after Mr Reed's retirement.

Mr John Foulkes has been appointed managing director of the Wall's Meat Company. He was formerly managing director of Mattessons Meats. Mr Foulkes succeeds Mr W. Kok who becomes chairman of the Dutch Unilver subsidiary UVG Nedland. Mr D. C. Owens has been appointed managing director of Mattessons Meats. He was formerly the company's sales and marketing director.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½% over £50,000 10%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
3,936	Airsprung Group	68	−2	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9
1,175	Armitage & Rhodes	47	−1	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
12,220	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
7,847	Deborah Services	102	−2	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.6
3,899	Frank Horsell	104	—	6.4	6.2	3.3	6.0
9,101	Frederick Parker	63	—	1.7	2.7	27.4	—
1,181	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
2,700	Jackson Group	108	+3	7.0	6.5	3.4	7.7
17,942	James Burrough	130	+5	8.7	6.7	10.7	10.7
3,213	Robert Jenkins	315	−1	31.3	9.9	—	—
2,700	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
3,046	Torday Limited	198	—	15.1	7.6	7.6	13.1
3,098	Twinlock Ord	14¼	—	—	—	—	—
2,157	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	−1	15.0	19.0	—	—
6,103	Unilock Holdings	40	−2	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.3
13,033	Walter Alexander	103	—	5.7	5.5	5.7	9.1
5,904	W. S. Yeates	253	−2	13.1	5.2	14.0	9.7

Shell and BP cuts dominate

Freight

The announcement by Shell end BP of substantial reductions in their tanker fleet overshadowed events in the freight markets last week. Although not totally unexpected, as these and other owners have been facing sizeable losses on their shipping operations, it does reflect how critical conditions are in the tanker sector.

For Shell, its fleet is to be cut by around one-third over the next five years with the sale of 10 vessels. BP, which has already sold five ships this year, has one more up for sale and plans to dispose of six more by the end of 1981. This will mean a reduction in the BP fleet throughout this year from 58 to 46 units.

Many of the tankers sold will be VLCC's which are now particularly uneconomic because of the weaker demand for oil and the over-capacity in this class of vessel. The extent of financial losses is unknown but Mr Ronald Ilian, head of BP's shipping activities, commented last week that they were running into many millions of pounds and something had to be done about it.

Ironically, on the same day as the Shell and BP announcements Lloyd's published their latest laid-up tonnage figures which showed that a further increase had occurred in the volume of idle tanker tonnage. A rise over the past month of 14 vessels brings the present total to 129 ships of 15.96m deadweight tonnes as against 115 tankers of 15.28m deadweight tonnes in May. ULCC's and VLCC's account for some 40 per cent of this total.

Market performance over the last seven days continues to be of a totally depressed nature. With little inquiry from charterers the amount of business concluded has been very small. What transactions have been made have been done so at generally poor levels which in many cases will not even cover operating overheads.

In the Arabian Gulf rate levels for VLCC's to Western destinations slipped back farther and now stand at around worldscale 27-28. Nearly 20 vessels are available for loading between now and the end of the month so a sharp rise in demand will be required if this tonnage is to be utilized and rates given any chance to improve. Outside the Gulf, the other loading areas had little to offer. The Caribbean remains in the doldrums and the Mediterranean experienced a drop in demand.

Dry cargo trading also suffered from a slowing down, particularly in the voyage sector. This was compensated for to some degree by a more active time-chartering market which, apart from the normal participants, also saw a Soviet presence. The latter were reported to have booked three or four ships including a 26,000 tonner for a prompt Great Lakes round voyage from the Mediterranean with redelivery in the Skaw-Passero range. The rate was $7,700 a day. Another booking involved a 13,800 tonner taken at $5,350 a day for a trip in June/July via Burma with delivery in Bombay and redelivery at Nakhodka.

David Robinson

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev price
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	62*	61½*
All Ply Hldgs 9½ Ln '92-97	63½*	69
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	56½	56
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	56½	53¾
Ass Bis 7¼ Deb '90-95	66*	66*
AB Foods 6½ Ln '87-2002	20½p	20p
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	85½	84¾
Do 9½ Deb '[illegible]	59¾*	59½*
BICC 7¼ Deb '90-95	57¼*	57½*
BLMC 6 '98-2003	35	31
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	35	35
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	44	44½
BOC Int 5¾ Deb '81-86	87	84¾
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	83¼	83½*
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	55¼	55
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	63¾	63
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	62¼	62
Bass Ltd 5¼ Ln '87-92	45½	44
Do 7¼ '92-97	56½	56¾
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	66¼	65½
Beechams 6¼ Ln '78-85	83½	82
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	64	64½
Bibby 10½ Deb '91-96	78¾*	78¾*
Birm'd Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	53½	55⅞
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	61½	62
Do 9 Deb '92-97	70¾	69½
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	86½*	84*
Do 7¾ '88-93	60½	59½
Bridon 8 Deb '89-93	61*	61½*
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	85½	86½
Brit Shoes 7 '80-82	93*	93*
Brooke Bond 5½ Ln 2003-08	33½*	34
Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '79-81	99	99
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	62½	61½
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	72¾*	71*
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	63¾	64
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	57¼	56½
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	30½*	30½*
Do 7½ Ln '90-95	53*	52¾*

	Latest price	Prev price
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	45*	45½
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	63*	63
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96	43¾	44¾
Do 7 '82-87	72¼	71¾
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	60¾	63
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	55*	53
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	55	54½
Do 7½ 2002-07	50¾*	51
Distillers 7¼ '88-93	57½	57½
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '86-90	67¾	67¾
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	60¼	60¼
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	80¾	79½
Fisons 6¼ '84-89	62¾	63¼
GEC 7¼ '87-92	58	59
Do 7¼ '88-93	61	60½
Gen Acc 7¼ '92-97	55¾*	54¾*
Glaxo 7½ '85-95	29½p	29½
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99	71⅞	71¾
Grand Met 10 '91-96	71	69
GUS 5¾ Ln	34*	33*
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	70	70
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	57	57¼
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	61½*	61¼*
ICI 5¼ '94-2004	39*	41½
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	61	60½
Do 8 '88-93	60½*	60½*
Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95	75¾	73
Do 7½ 2004-09	51¾	50½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	61	61
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	65	51½
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	74	73¼
Land Securities 8½ '92-97	61½	61
Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90	61	60⅞
Lucas 7¾ '83-88	66	66
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	56	54
Metal Box 10½ '92-97	73¾	72¼
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	74*	73½*
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	68¾*	66*
Rank Hovis 6¼ Ln '76-81	98	98
Do 6¾ Ln '83-88	63⅞	62¼
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	63	62

	Latest price	Prev price
Reed Int 7¾ Deb '90-95	67½*	63½
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	44¼*	43¼*
Sainsbury (J) 7¼ Deb '87-92	67¾	67¾
Scot Newcastle 5¾ Deb	81¼	80¼
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	64¼	65
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	70*	70*
Smith (W H) 5½ Ln	32*	32*
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	87½	87½
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	66	66
Tate and Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94	58½	59¼
Thomson Org 3 Deb '84-94	74½*	73
Do 7¼ '87-92	58½*	62¼
Tilling (T) 8½ Ln '89-94	63	63¼
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	34¼*	33¼*
Do 7¼ '85-90	64½*	63¾*
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	60½	60½
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	60¼*	60¼*
UDS 7¾ Deb '85-90	65	65
Do 10¾ Deb '89-94	76¼	76¼
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	50	49
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	65¼*	62½*
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	68¾	68
Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99	53½	55½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	61¼	58½
Whitbread 7¾ Ln '95-99	53¾	51¾
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	53¾*	52¾*
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10½ '95-2000	233*	230*
AB Foods 7½ '94-2000	383	385
BLMC 7¼ '82-87	45½	46½
Beechams 5 '84-94	308	307
Bowater 7 '93-97	114	116*
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	75½	73¾
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	63½	65
Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99	163	168
MEPC 6¾ '95-2000	86	85
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	69½	70½
Romney Tst 4¾ '73-98	122	122
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99	95	94
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	98	98

*Ex dividend

Prices hold steady in Eurodollar bonds

Euromarkets

Eurodollar bond prices held fairly steady over the week in spite of a worrisome rise in short-dated interest rates and a fairly large volume of offerings, writes *AP-Dow Jones*.

United States Federal funds rates rose above 20 per cent but this failed to elicit much selling, dealers said. Federal funds are the rate at which banks lend excess reserves to each other for short periods. A rise in these rates often indicates that banks are finding it difficult to obtain enough reserves to support their lending activities.

However, some market participants asserted that short-term movements in the Federal funds rate can be disregarded if the United States Central Bank achieves success in keeping the money supply under control.

"The market views the high Federal funds rate as moderately bullish since it seems that it is helping to slow the economy", says Mr Charles Geisst, a bond analyst at Hill Samuel and Co. He adds that he expects the Federal funds rate to fall within a few weeks.

However, rising short-term interest rates made it more difficult for underwriters to place the $875m (about £438m) worth of fixed-rate dollar issues under offer during the week.

A Bellwether $400m, five-year World Bank note offering bearing 14.38 per cent was being made available to large investors at a discount from issue price equal to the gross 1.75 per cent commission.

Managed by Deutsche Bank, the issue is expected to be priced next week to yield about 40 basis points more than a comparable five-year United States Treasury issue. Analysts said that if current market conditions continued, the issue could be priced as low as 98.5. This would raise the yield to large investors to about 15.35 per cent, assuming a 1.75 point discount from issue price.

After a $100m, five-year Quebec province note issue was priced at 99 bearing 14.75 per cent to yield 15.05 per cent, the issue traded on Friday at 97.5 offered to yield 15.50 per cent. The issue gives investors the option of repayment in five years or of extending the maturity on the same terms to 1993.

Southern California Edison's $50m, seven-year note issue at 99.25 bearing 14.75 per cent, was relatively well received. The United States utility's issue was quoted at 98.5 offered to yield 15.11 per cent.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YtM
Sears 9% 1982	95⅝	16.93
Australia 8% 1982	94¼	16.64
ICI 11% 1985	93¼	15.18
New Zealand 8½% 1985	90¼	14.53
Canadair 8½% 1985	89	15.38
Sweden 15¼% 1985	99⅞	15.33
ARDB 12% 1985	94	15.11
Ford 16% 1984	102½	14.67
Sweden 9⅞% 1984	88½	14.71
GMAC 11% 1984	90¼	14.60
SNCF 12¾% 1985	93½	14.66
Roylease 11¼% 1985	90¼	14.56
IBM 10⅜% 1985	93⅞	12.62
Credit Nationale 13¾% 1986	96¾	15.04
Eksportfinans 11¼% 1987	89½	14.16
World Bank 10¼% 1987	85¼	14.61
Amoco UK 13¼% 1988	96¼	14.14
Ireland 12¾% 1988	90½	15.06
Repsteel 11½% 1988	89¼	15.04
EIB 13¼% 1990	96⅞	14.53
Anheuser-Busch 11¼% 1990	84¾	14.38
United Biscuits 11% 1990	80	15.19
Quebec Hydro 13% 1991 (CW)	90	14.99
Ontario Hydro 13¼% 1991	95⅞	14.27
Barclays 8½% 1992	71½	15.57
Hudson's Bay 10% 1994	78	13.74
Dow Chemical 9⅞% 1994	77¾	15.33
EEC 11% 1993	78¾	14.75
ECSC 8¾% 1997	68	15.75

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9½% 1994	98½	−0.88
Beatrice 4½% 1992	81	3.68
Eastman Kodak 4½% 1988	88	8.48
Enserch 9½% 1994	117	−5.60
Ford 5% 1988	59¾	37.92
Galveston-Houston 8% 1994	105	5.04
INA 6% 1997	144½	−4.42
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	105	2.07
J P Morgan 4¾% 1987	114½	−3.51
Revlon 4¾% 1987	110	−2.83
Sperry Rand 4¼% 1988	97½	3.26
Warner Lambert 4½% 1987	70⅞	45.55
Xerox 5% 1988	65	74.91

DEUTSCHEMARK ISSUES	Price	YtM
ECSC 7¾% 1986	91½	9.85
OKB 9% 1987	95¼	10.08
World Bank 7¾% 1988	87¼	10.32
KOBE 8% 1990	88	10.05
Austria 8¼% 1992	87	10.21

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Currnt Yld
American Express 1982	100¼	16.77
BNP 1983	100⅝	17.68
Bank of Tokyo 1984	102¼	19.13
IBJ 1985	100½	16.92
Offshore Mining 1986	100	17.78
Midland 1987	101	18.07
Credit National 1988	99½	16.71
GZB 1989	99¾	17.47
Barclays 1990	100¼	17.21
BNP 1991	99⅞	17.84
Midland 1992	100	17.38
Chase Manhattan 1993	98⅞	17.53
Nat West 1994	98⅞	16.41
Barclays 1995	98⅞	17.81

Source, Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

The US battle to preserve straddles

By Anthony Hilton

The American commodity industry appears to have deflected a government-backed attack on the use of straddles which it claims could have destroyed the nation's markets by undermining their liquidity.

The straddle is a device in which the trader simultaneously buys a commodity for delivery in one month and sells the identical amount for delivery in a different month. His risk is small because as the price of the commodity moves, one side of the deal will show a profit, the other a matching loss. The point of the exercise is to profit from changes not in the underlying value of the commodity but in the spread, or price ratio, between different months.

But straddles also have the great advantage that one half always generates a paper loss, albeit it matched by paper gain. And in recent years it has become a standard tax avoidance technique for investors who do not know their cocoa from their copper to use straddles to generate such losses. These they use to offset profits which they have made somewhere else entirely—in the stock market, property of even art salesrooms. In this way they can slash their short-term capital gains tax bills, a worthwhile exercise as the levy can rise to 70 per cent in the United States. The profitable side of the straddle is then allowed to run into the following tax year, which makes is a long-term capital gain taxable at a maximum of 28 per cent. Alternatively, it may become part of another straddle and rolled over indefinitely.

The Internal Revenue Service decided that such straddles were purely tax avoidance measures and set about to have them banned. Along the way it picked up a measure of Congressional support and also the assistance of the United States Treasury. A shade ironic this as Mr Donald Regan, now the treasury secretary, was instrumental in popularizing straddles during his time as head of Wall Street stockbrokers (and commodity dealers) Merrill Lynch. It remains to be seen, however, to what extent the poacher has turned gamekeeper, and background pressure from Mr Regan may well have helped the different parties to thrash out a compromise.

Commodities

The industry has faced government threats before. Back in 1947 when the Department of Agriculture was overseer of the markets it produced a report saying: "There is evidence of large use of futures trading for the purposes of postponing, reducing or even completely avoiding payment of tax." That led to a clamp down against the more flagrant abuses in 1950, amid cries that it would destroy the operation of the market. In fact, they have flourished ever since which prompts some to treat the current cries of wolf with a certain disdain.

But there is no doubt in the industry's mind that a blanket prohibition of straddle trades would severely hit the markets today. For straddles are used almost daily by the professional speculators, without whom, as struggling markets like the New York Futures Exchange illustrate, there is no liquidity and depth, and that effectively means there is no market.

There is no question though that these speculators, even those who make all their gains and losses in the commodity market are still using straddles purely to cut their tax bill. Nor do they deny this. But their argument is that the business is so risky that what you make one year you more than likely lose the next and if you have already paid tax at 70 per cent on the gains you have nothing left in the kitty to cover the losses in the following year. By using a straddle you cut the tax to 28 per cent which is a level they can live with. But if it was any more, the risk would become to great and they would take their money elsewhere.

That is all very well, says New York Democrat, Mr Ben Rosethal, one of the sponsors of reforming legislation in the House of Representatives, but straddles were costing the Treasury $1,300m (about £700m) a year in lost taxes. He knew of one individual who had sheltered gains of $5.5m and a partnership which had still to pay tax on $11m of profits in Treasury bills.

Everyone now seems agreed, at least in public, that such avoidance should no longer be tolerated. But after months of at times heated argument, the industry seems to have persuaded Washington that a straightforward ban on using straddles for tax purposes would indeed destroy the golden goose. So the thrust of the legislative proposals now is to ban artificial straddles but to leave untouched those which are part and parcel of the workings of the market.

What this means, bluntly, is that there will be one law for commodity traders and another for the public at large. The suggestion now gaining wide acceptance is for straddle losses to be usable only against gains made in commodities, and no longer to shelter profits made elsewhere.

Reflecting this mood, Mr Bob Wilmouth, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, says two types of traders should be exempted: those individuals with qualifying gains, by which he means income from trading commodity futures contracts, and those companies which use straddles to protect themselves from raw material price fluctuations.

And that is where the debate currently stands. There had been hopes that legislation woul have been tacked onto the President's tax-cutting bill, but that idea has now been abandoned. Having missed that chance and with Congress soon to break for summer, it will be the end of the year at the earliest before there is any chance of the proposals becoming law.

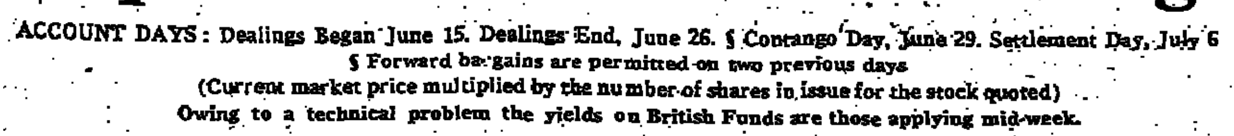
Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 541.4 +5.6 (1.0%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers, 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296-5941			
70.0	−2.3	American Growth	63.0	67.7	2.14
53.7	+0.8	Capital	50.2	54.3*	4.08
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Capel (James) Management Ltd, 100 Old Broad St, EC2N 1BQ 01-588 6010			
128.1	+3.7	Capital Fnd (22)	122.0	129.8	2.45
92.2	+1.2	Income Fnd (22)	87.7	93.4	7.58
127.3	+0.8	Nth Amer Fnd	120.4	128.1	2.06
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers, 20 Fenchurch Street EC3 01-623 8000			
122.6	+1.2	KB Unit Fd Inc	118.4	128.5	5.65
184.8	−2.8	Do Accum	167.8	182.3	5.65
93.6	−0.5	KB Inv Tst Inc	85.8	93.1	4.06
103.4	−0.8	Do Accum	94.6	102.8	4.06
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52.4	−0.2	Gilt & F. I. Gth	51.8	52.2	5.07
65.2	+1.3	U.K. Equity Fnd	61.8	66.4	4.42
88.5	+1.0	Europe Growth	81.4	87.5	1.49
140.2	+2.6	Japan Growth	132.9	142.8	0.30
118.8	−0.8	SE Asia Growth	109.0	117.2*	0.42
140.7	−5.3	U.S. Growth	126.0	135.4	1.16
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
113.5	−0.4	Equity Pen	107.5	113.1	..
104.7	..	Prop Pen	99.4	104.7	..
105.3	+0.2	Fxd Int Pen	100.1	105.5	..
103.9	+0.2	Money Pen	98.8	104.1	..
105.3	+0.2	High Yld Pen	100.1	105.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
127.5	+1.0	Eq Series Cap A	122.0	128.5	..
183.6	..	Pens Man Cap	184.0	193.8	..
225.3	..	Do Man Acc	214.1	225.3	..
139.8	..	Do Gtd Cap	128.8	139.9	..
162.9	..	Do Gtd Acc	154.8	162.9	..
145.1	..	Do Eq Cap	137.8	145.1	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
282.8	..	Ret Annuity (39)	..	282.8	..
179.5	..	Immed Ann (33)	..	179.5	..
177.5	+1.2	International	..	178.7	..
		Property Growth Pensions & Annuities Ltd.			
191.7	..	All-Weather Ac	182.1	191.7	..
216.5	..	Investment Fnd	..	216.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd, 41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R9LA 01-499 4923			
212.4	−2.9	Managed Fund	199.0	209.5	..
358.1	−10.3	Do Equity	330.4	347.8	..
182.7	−0.2	Do Fixed Int	182.8	192.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices



Capitalization and week's change





ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began June 15. Dealings End, June 26. § Contango Day, June 29. Settlement Day, July 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Owing to a technical problem the yields on British Funds are those applying mid-week.

BRITISH FUNDS

Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
9.529	11.724
3.045	11.399
12.750	12.526
8.874	12.194
3.183	12.203
13.881	12.473
8.607	12.567
9.709	13.384

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
26.1m	AAH	185	+2	12.6	6.8	6.5
4,031,000	AB Electronics	104	+2	1.8	1.7	..
56.0m	AGB Research	234	r +5	7.9b	3.4	25.0
2,340,000	Al Ind Prod	24	+1	0.9	..	..
77.5m	APV Hldgs	280	+9	12.9	4.6	6.8

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
3,651,000	E Lancs Paper	67	+1½	5.0	7.5	6.9
25.1m	E Mid A Press 'A'	109	• -4	5.0	4.6	11.0
8,035,000	Eastern Prod	76½	+1	6.6	8.6	5.4
564.0m	Eaton Corp	£19¾	-¼	77.7	4.0	10.0
4,399,000	Edbro	53	+9	..	..	..
10.3m	Eleco Hldgs	71	..	4.7	6.6	9.4
21.1m	EIS	143	+9	5.7	4.0	8.4
153.6m	Electrocomps	768	..	13.6	1.8	21.4
176.9m	Electrolux 'B'	£9¼	+¼	73.4	8.0	9.6
181.0m	Electr'nic Rent	102	• -2	6.2	6.0	17.1

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
42.9m	Marchwiel	130	+4	8.6	6.6	..
1,665.7m	Marks & Spencer	127	+5	5.4	4.3	16.4
82.2m	Marley Ltd	40½	+1	3.2	7.9	9.3
3,017,000	Marling Ind	20	..	1.3	6.4	5.5
480,000	Marshall T Lox	40	-6	4.0	9.9	3.6
1,455,000	Do A	33½	..	4.0	11.9	3.0
16.5m	Martin-News	252	• +2	13.9	5.5	6.9
31.8m	Martonair	245	+5	10.9	4.4	9.7
1,250,000	Medminster	61½	..	4.4	7.2	7.1
67.5m	Menzies J.	455	+3	10.7	2.2	12.3

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week
244.4m	Unigate	101	+2½
1,058.1m	Unilever	578	+5
919.5m	Do NV	£17¼	+¼
42.5m	Unitech	228	+12
357.7m	Utd Biscuit	116	+3
10.1m	Utd City Merc	29	+3
8,724,000	Utd Gas Ind	60	..
31.0m	Utd News	213	-5
86.9m	Utd Scientific	456	+15
8,016,000	Valor	66	-½

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

Public and Educational Appointments

Chief Scientist
Department of Health and Social Security
£26,215

The Chief Scientist is the Department's authority on all scientific policy and research matters. The post, which carries Deputy Secretary rank, has important advisory functions at the highest levels in DHSS and full administrative responsibility for the work of about 30 research units and a budget in excess of £12½ million for 1981/82.

The role also involves fostering working relationships with the research councils, and especially at this time for consolidating interaction with the Medical Research Council in the field of bio-medical research and as the Council's capacity to undertake health services research increases.

Candidates must be scientists (preferably with medical qualifications) with the high academic, managerial and personal qualifications necessary to promote excellence in the Department's scientific research, to generate confidence in its work throughout the research community, and to contribute relevant, high quality advice in the policy field.

Appointment will be for a period of 3 years in the first instance renewable to a maximum of 5 years. Salary for a Deputy Secretary post is £26,215 a year but in certain circumstances it may be possible to arrange for a secondment from the applicant's current employer.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 24 July 1981) write to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). **Please quote reference S/5584/1.**

COLLEGE OF ARTS
UNIVERSITY OF RIYADH
SAUDI ARABIA
TEACHING STAFF VACANCIES
ENGLISH DEPT.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (MALE)
AND
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (FEMALE) IN LINGUISTICS

LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR WITH EXPERIENCE IN ENGLISH LAB

General Conditions

— Faculty members should hold a Ph.D. in their specialization, or have acquired their academic title at a teaching institution accredited by the University of Riyadh.

— Language instructors should have qualified for a B.A. (general average not less than GOOD) plus 3 years experience, or an M.A. degree.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and specialised experience credentials, should be mailed to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

BURSAR
PARSONS MEAD

The present Bursar of this independent G.B.G.S.A. girls' school is retiring at the end of April 1982. The Governors wish to appoint a successor.

The school has about 450 pupils including about 50 boarders.

The post is non-resident. The salary is based on that of Senior Teacher, Burnham Scale.

For further particulars applications should be sent as soon as possible to the Clerk to the Governors, Parsons Mead, Ottways Lane, Ashtead, Surrey KT21 2PE.

PRIVATE ENGLISH TEACHER

Required for 3 months. Live in. Excellent pay plus all expenses. Application in writing plus photo to:
c/o M.O.I.
64 BUCKINGHAM GATE
LONDON S.W.1

COLLEGE OF ARTS
UNIVERSITY OF RIYADH
SAUDI ARABIA
TEACHING STAFF VACANCIES

The College of Arts, University of Riyadh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, invites applications to fill the following teaching staff vacancies for the academic year 1981/82.

English Language Department
Assistant Professor—Prose and creative writing
Assistant Professor—English language
Assistant Professor (female)—English language
Assistant Professor—English poetry
Language Instructor—)
Language Instructor (female)—)
Experience in English language lab
Language Instructor (female)—Experience in English/Arabic translation and vice versa.

Centre for European Languages
Professor, Associate Professor—Translation
Assistant Professor—English language instruction
Language Instructor—English language instruction
Language Instructor (female)—English language instruction

Geography Department
Associate or Assistant Professor—Cartography
Associate or Assistant Professor (female)—Cartography
Lecturer (female)—Cartography
Associate or Assistant Professor—Climatic Geography
Associate or Assistant Professor (female)—Human Geography
Lecturer (female)—Human Geography
Associate or Assistant Professor (female) Physical Geography
Lecturer (female)—Physical Geography
Arabic is the language of instruction in the Geography Department.

History Department
Professor or Associate Professor—Islamic History
Associate or Assistant Professor (female)—Islamic History
Professor or Associate Professor—Medieval European History
Associate or Assistant Professor (female)—Ancient History

Social Studies Department
Teaching staff (male and female)—Sociology
Teaching staff (male and female)—Social Work

Media and Communication Department
Professor) Public Relations, Mass
Associate Professor) Media, (Press, Radio,
Assistant Professor) Television) Television and Radio Production
Arabic is the language of instruction in the Media Department.

Arabic Language Department
Professor, Associate Professor or
Assistant Professor (Female)—Morphology and Linguistics
Senior Teaching staff, Lecture (male/female)—Arabic Literature
Senior Teaching staff or Lecturer—Morphology.

General Conditions
— Faculty members should hold a Ph.D. in their specialisation, or have acquired their academic title at a teaching institution accredited by the University of Riyadh.
— Language instructors should have qualified for a B.A. (general average not less than GOOD) plus 3 years experience, or an M.A. degree.
— Lecturers should hold an M.A. in their specialisation.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and specialised experience credentials, should be mailed to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Back to College?

Group 4 Total Security Limited, the largest security company in Europe, is to set up a foundation at the Cranfield Institute of Technology to sponsor research into the role and functions of the security industry in our society.

Initially the student will be sponsored for one year and study within the Cranfield Social Policy M.Sc. Programme; applicants are invited from experienced practitioners with a Police, Insurance or allied background. Fees will be paid and subsistence will be arranged accordingly.

In the first instance, please reply to:
John Brown Esq., Director, Department of Social Policy, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL. Tel: 0234-751024

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University of Hong Kong
INSTRUCTOR DENTAL HYGIENE

Applications are invited for the post of Instructor Dental Hygienist in the Department of Periodontology and Public Health. The appointee should take up full-time duty not later than 1 October 1981, at the commencement of the second course for trainee Dental Hygienists, and would be responsible to the Tutor and Assistant Tutor Hygienists in the first instance. While the University hopes to attract applications for appointment on permanent superannuable terms, it is prepared to consider applications (from persons of extensive experience) for appointment to this post on shorter contract.

Annual salary (superannuable) is: HK$52,920 x 2,820 - 67,020 - 70,320 BAR 73,800 - 77,280 - 80,820 - 84,360. (£1 = HK$11.30 approx.). Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

At current rates, salaries tax will not exceed 15% of gross income. Housing at a rental of 7½% of salary, education allowance, leave and medical benefits are provided.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Appointments Unit, Secretary's Office, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

The closing date for applications is 15 July 1981.

University of Kent at Canterbury
DATA PROCESSING OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Data Processing Officer, from persons with relevant experience, preferably in a University. A University degree or equivalent qualification would be an advantage.

Salary, according to qualifications and experience, within Administrative Grade II (£10,160-£12,860) or Grade III (£12,305-£15,410).

Application forms and further particulars of the post will be sent upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope (9 x 6") by The Establishment Officer, The Registry, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ. (Please quote reference A17/81T on the envelope.) The closing date for receipt of completed applications is Monday 27 July 1981.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY EUROPE

Full and Part-Time positions are available teaching in Business Engineering.

UNIVERSITY LEVEL—AMERICAN SYSTEM

Please send education and career details with references to the
International University Europe
The Avenue, Bushey
Watford, Herts WD2 2LN
To the attention of the Academic Dean

HEAD
AUSTRALIAN STUDIES CENTRE
at the
INSTITUTE OF COMMONWEALTH STUDIES
(University of London)

Applications are invited for the post of first
HEAD
of the newly established
Australian Studies Centre in London

It is anticipated that the post, which will be at professional level, may be filled by secondment from Australia and that the initial appointment will be made from the fields of History, Politics, or International Relations, and for a term of not less than two years, beginning in 1982. Early informal enquiries and expressions of interest, addressed to the Director of the Institute, Professor W. H. Morris-Jones, will be welcome and will be treated as confidential. Further particulars are available from the Assistant Secretary, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 27 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DS, to whom applications should be sent not later than 15 August 1981.

University of Hong Kong
LECTURESHIP IN COMPUTER STUDIES

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in Computer Studies. Candidates should have a higher degree in Computer Science. Preference will be given to applicants with experience or interest in theoretical computer science, business data processing, operating systems or other areas of computer science. The appointee will be required to lecture as well as to participate actively in research.

Annual salary (superannuable) is: HK$95,700 x 6,480—108,660 BAR 115,140 x 6,420—160,080. (£1=HK$11.15 approx.). Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

At current rates, salaries tax will not exceed 15% of gross income. Housing at a rental of 7½% of salary, education allowance, leave and medical benefits are provided.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Appointments Unit, Secretary's Office, University of Honk Kong, Hong Kong.

The closing date for application is 9 August 1981.

The University of Lancaster
DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS AND MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for a Research Studentship in the Department of Linguistics and Modern English Language. The Studentship will be for ONE year in the first instance (it is hoped that funds will be available for a second year, but this can not be guaranteed at this time), from September 1981, and the successful candidate will be expected to register for a higher degree by research in the University, supervised by a member of the Department's staff. There is no restriction on particular topic of research, within the range of staff interests indicated in the Further Particulars to this post.

The Studentship will be £2,245 per annum for 1981-82 plus married student's allowance if appropriate (this amounted to £885 in the year 1980-81 - the figure for 1981-82 is not yet available); in addition, registration fees for the research degree will be met. The research student will be expected to undertake a small amount of teaching within the Department, and this will be separately remunerated.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Head of Department of Linguistics and Modern English Language, Bowland College, University of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancaster, LA1 4YT, to whom applications, naming referees, and including a synopsis of the intended research, should be sent to arrive not later than 6 July, 1981.

University of Leicester
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
S.S.R.C. STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates in Social Science or History for a Social Science Research Council Studentship to be held in the University of Leicester School of Education. The award will be for 2 years and will require the holder to read for a higher degree. The successful candidate will be expected to engage in research relating to the connections between education, industry, and the class structure within the period from the mid 19th century to the early 20th century.

Applications (no forms) and the names of two referees to be sent to Mrs E Donnelly, School of Education, 21 University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RF, no later than Monday, July 6th.

University of Hull
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTING

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Accounting tenable in the above Department from 1 October 1981 or such later date as may be arranged.

Candidates should have a good degree in accounting or a related subject and specialised interests appropriate for teaching and undertaking research in accounting in a university department. An accounting qualification and/or experience will be an advantage.

Salary scale: £6,070-£12,860 per annum, plus USS benefits.

Applications (6 copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of three referees, should be sent by 10 July, 1981, to the Personnel Officer, The University of Hull, HU6 7RX, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University College London
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited for a
LECTURESHIP

commencing 1 October 1981, or as soon as possible thereafter. The Department is interested in appointing an applicant with expertise in one or more of the following fields: cultural anthropology, with special reference to studies of material culture, aesthetics, art and ideology; or evolutionary and historical anthropology. Salary scale £6,070-£12,860 plus £967 London Allowance. Initial appointment will be made in the range £6,070-£6,880 plus £967 London Allowance. Applications giving the names of two referees to Assistant Secretary (Personnel), University College London, Gower St., London WC1E 6BT from whom further details may be obtained. Closing date: 8th July, 1981.

University of Southampton
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS

Applications are invited for the post of
TEMPORARY LECTURER

in the Department of Politics for one year from 1 January, 1982 to replace Dr. K. L. Dawisha during her tenure of a Rockefeller International Relations Fellowship.

Candidates should have qualifications to teach Communist politics preferably with special reference to Soviet politics and Soviet foreign policy.

Salary scale: £6,070 x £460 (16)-£12,860 per annum. The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience, but will not exceed £7,000.

Further particulars may be obtained from D. A. S. Copland, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (7 copies from U.K. applicants) should be sent not later than 20 July, 1981, quoting reference 310/AT.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

We are developing our air repatriation service for sick or injured travellers and need two resourceful, responsible and energetic persons to undertake co-ordination duties from our national H.Q. in Belgravia. Much of the work is done by telephone. Negotiation and communication skills are essential plus drive and ingenuity to overcome problems quickly and make things happen. Applicants must be able to work varied hours including weekend and overnight duty at home. Salary by negotiation in range £5,000-£5,500.

Apply by letter with full c.v. to: Registrar, St. John Ambulance, 1 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EF.

The University of Manchester
WHITWORTH ART GALLERY

Applications are invited for the post of
EXHIBITIONS OFFICER

to be responsible to the Director for the organisation of the Gallery's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The Whitworth mounts approximately six major loan exhibitions a year in two purpose-built galleries and also circulates travelling exhibitions drawn from its permanent collections to museums and art galleries in the Greater Manchester Area. Applicants should have a good degree in the History of Art and experience of exhibition organisation. Salary range p.a. £5,285-£8,925. Particulars and application forms (returnable by 17th July) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref: 118/81/T.

York College for Girls
(Church Schools Company Limited)

Applicants are invited for the post of
HEAD (Group 7)

which has become vacant on the early retirement of the present Head Mistress. This is a recognised Independent Public Day School for Girls with its own Junior School. Applicants should be members of the Church of England. Salary according to the Burnham Scale with Government Superannuation, but the successful candidate's salary point would be safeguarded. Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from The Secretary, The Church Schools Company Ltd., 1A, Doughty Street, London WC1N 2PH to whom completed application forms should be returned not later than 14th September 1981.

University of Warwick
POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited from immunologists and virologists, preferably but not necessarily with postdoctoral experience, to work with Dr. A. Morris and Professor D. C. Burke on the interaction of interferon with the immune response. Areas of particular interest include mechanisms of immune induction of interferon in human leukocytes and the modulation by interferon of the immune response to murine sarcoma virus induced tumours in mice. The appointment is funded by the Cancer Research Campaign for 5 years and will be made at an appropriate point on the Research Range 1A scale: £6,070-£10,575 p.a. Further particulars from Dr. A. Morris, Department of Biological Sciences. Applications, enclosing a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL quoting Ref.: 45/A/81/J.

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES
CONOCO ADVANCED COURSE STUDENTSHIP IN GEOPHYSICS

Candidates intending to seek a career in the oil industry are invited to apply for the above studentship which provides financial support to attend the one-year advanced course in geophysics leading to the degree of M.Sc. It is tenable for one year from October, 1981 and will be of similar value to an N.E.R.C. advanced course studentship. Fees and approved fieldwork expenses are included.

Applications should be submitted before 6 July, giving full academic qualifications and the names and addresses of at least two referees, to Dr. R. E. Long, Department of Geological Sciences, University of Durham, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars of the course and the studentship may be obtained.

Swanbourne House School

The Trustees invite applications for the
HEADSHIP

of the above Preparatory School in succession to Mr. G. S. Jameson who retires on 31st August, 1982.

Applicants should be graduates of a University of the United Kingdom, meet the D.E.S. requirements to be classed as Qualified Teachers and be practising Christians of either the Church of England or a church in communion with it.

Applications are required before 15th September. Details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, Swanbourne House School, Swanbourne, Milton Keynes, Bucks. MK17 0HZ.

Council for National Academic Awards
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Applications are invited for the above post in the Membership Unit. The post involves the day-to-day operation of the Unit's work and supervision of staff.

Applicants should possess a good standard of education, sound administrative and supervisory experience, and a high degree of application to detail and accuracy.

Salary Scale: £6,973 to £7,566 p.a. (under review).

Further details and application forms from: Assistant Secretary (Personnel), C.N.A.A., 344-354 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BP. Tel: 01-278 4411. Closing date: July 6, 1981.

RESEARCHER required, July/August, 4 weeks, not necessarily consecutive. Typing essential: visual intelligence and economic curiosity more important than subject, which is the "Early History of Potatoes". Please write Box 0474 G The Times.

ROYAL NORTHERN COLLEGE OF MUSIC, MANCHESTER
ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTRAR
(£7,600 to £8,800)

Applications are invited for the appointment of Administrative Registrar available from early September 1981, or as soon as possible thereafter. This is a senior appointment and the College is looking for an able administrator with expertise in general administration embracing personnel and staff management, control of support services, building maintenance and Committee work. Applicants should have appropriate qualifications and experience at a responsible level. The post is pensionable.

Application forms and further details, returnable by 15th July, may be obtained from:—
The Secretary,
Royal Northern College of Music,
124 Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9RD
(Telephone No. 061 273 6283)

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PERSPECTIVE

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 10

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 10

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SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency, 01-734 0532.

SECRETARY, College leaver (audio or sh-hand) for travel co. W1. Any European language, Scandinavian useful. c£4,500. Daven Agy. 734 4154.

PERSONAL and confidential P.A./Sec. 25+ needed by M.D. and Chairman of S.W.1 group of Companies. A person able to communicate well, socially confident with good formal skills, organising ability and discretion will find this an excellent opportunity with all the advantages of working at this level. c. £6,500 p.a. neg. plus fringe benefits expenses and discounts. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau 589 8807/0010.

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Top class calibre applicant with 5 years experience at director level to work for a senior personnel executive of a well known multi national organization based in the west London area. This position calls for a mature Secretary P.A. with excellent secretarial skills looking for a career position and a challenge. Applicants must be prepared for total job commitment. For further details please ring Miss Joyce Cairns on 748 9006 (Hammersmith area) or Mrs Vicki Driscoll on 789 8121 (Putney area). Alfred Marks Staff Consultants.

STOCKS AND SHARES, £7,000+. This is a one-off opportunity for a Personal Assistant (excellent typing), motivated by the movement of international finance. You will be working with two U.S. Brokers in a luxury town house, SW1. Intimate involvement & rewarding job-interest for the right person. Ring 408 0444 Berkeley Appointments (Rec. Cons.)

WINE Co. S.W.1 needs a Receptionist/Telephonist/Typist 20ish, able to use P.A.B.X 1, type and deal with many interesting clients. c. £4,650 p.a. plus bonus to commence. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau 589 8807/0010.

RESEARCH APPEAL being organised from Fulham S.W.6. need Appeals Secretary to organise activities, run office, attend meetings etc. Socially confident able to type and use audio. Also deal own correspondence. Around £6,000 p.a. neg. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau 589 8807/0010.

GOOD PROSPECTS and job satisfaction for a P.A./Sec. second jobber with a W.1 Int. Co. connected rare metals working with new Director in charge of Accounts Dept. Good formal skills and some numeracy necessary, although work is varied. Congenial atmosphere. £5,200 p.a. to start, fringe benefits. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

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01-937 8271

AMERICAN BANK VICE-PRESIDENT'S SEC./P.A. £6,700

An interesting opportunity working for the Vice-President of customs relations. Must have good secretarial skills (50/100) and the ability and personality to deal with people face-to-face. Plenty of responsibility and a boss who delegates and requires organising talents. Benefits include mortgage subsidy and travel allowance. Age 20+.

Ring 588 0174
M. & J. Personnel

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This small and individual property development company need you to run the office. Use your good shorthand and typing to assist the directors, contact clients and arrange viewings. Use all your flair to cope with this pressurised environment. Bring your extensive secretarial experience to KAREN ELSBURY on 387 0821.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).
Someone to believe in.

EDITOR of overseas group of Newspapers offers opportunity to young Secretary, second jobber, to participate in all the fast moving activities of his office. Needs good formal skills, self motivation and an extrovert personality. £6,000 p.a., reviewed in 6 months 4 weeks hols. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.

P.A./Property, W1. (120/60) for Director, 25-40, £6,000. Daven Agy. 734 4154.

ADMIN. SECRETARY for small City insurance brokers. A cheerful all-rounder with good speeds and good organising skills. £6,500-£7,000. Ring 493 8824. Judy Farquharson Ltd. (rec. cons.), 17 Stratton St., W.1.

SECRETARIAL

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Both posts require full secretarial exp. including shorthand and audio. £7,000 as Chairman's Secretary. £6,500 as Partner's Secretary, with top City Solicitors. Call Mrs Hayes, Acme Appointments, 158 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 247 9701

HEAD OFFICE OF LARGE RETAIL CHAIN (WEST END) are looking for a presentable Shorthand/Secretary in the Company Secretary. Min 2 yrs' exp. Non smoker. C £5,800 + perks. 493 4372.



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Great travel discounts enabling you to travel the world at very cheap prices, is only one of the pluses of this position. Learn the ropes of this exciting business and reap the high rewards it can offer. Age 19+ (50 wpm min).

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Prime Appointments

AMERICAN BANK, £6,300. Age 20+. Great chance to combine your secretarial skills (50/100) with your ability to organise and accept responsibility. Tremendous career prospects as this Vice-President loves to delegate, and in order to do so will train you in the "ins and outs" of his duties. Excellent perks, including mortgage subsidy and travel discounts. Call 405 8824 Prime Personnel Consultants.

PUBLICITY SECRETARY, 19+ for top peoples publishers. A level or graduate for hectic job, sound audio and s/h skills will attend lunches and promotions with authors. Must be energetic and well organized, talent will be encouraged. Salary to £4,500. Covent Garden Bureau, 55 Fleet St, EC4. 01-353 7696.

LABOUR MP seeks Secretary, Civil Service Secretarial rate of pay. Please reply to Box No. 0477G, The Times.

PA/SEC. (100/50), interested in publishing/photography. C London. 19-35. c£5500. Daven Agy 734 4154.

ITALIAN speaking secretary, s/typist, 25+. City Bank requires numerate Sec/Admin Assistant. Educated in England. c£7,000+ mortgage facility. Jonathan Wren Pers Cons. 623 1266.

PUBLISHERS, W.1. Need young second job secretary with initiative as this is an interesting and very varied position. Good education skills. c. £5,500. Ring 493 8824. Judy Farquharson Ltd. (rec. cons.), 17 Stratton St., W.1.

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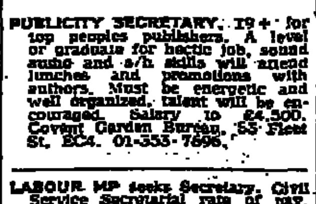
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Call HILARY BROOK on 628 2691. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

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160 Chingford Mt Rd LONDON. 01-529 0112.
The Federation of Personnel Services
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CHARITABLE & BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS

Arthritis Care
Welfare. support for arthritis sufferers. 6, TS: Grosvenor Crescent, SW1. 01-235 0902.
British Sailors' Society
Seamens Welfare, Box 11, Ilford, Essex.
Cancer Research Campaign
2 Carlton House, Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR.
Centrepoint (Emergency Shelter)
Charity—helps young homeless—Donations 57. Dean St., W1.
Church Army—Centenary 1981/2.
Centenary 1981/82. 01-318 1226. Cheques to Independents Rd., SE3 9LG.
Counsel and Care for the Elderly
Nursing home care and advice. 01-621 1624.
Hospital Saving Association
Family health insurance. Tel. 01-723 7601.
Imperial Cancer Research Fund
PO Box 123, Lincolns Inn Fields, WC2A 3PX.
Marie Curie Memorial Foundation
Cancer nursing — welfare — advice — research
124 Sloane Street, SW1X 9BP. 01-730 9157
Mind National Assoc. for Mental Health
22 Harley St., W1N 2ED. 01-637 0741.
Muscular Dystrophy Group of Great Britain
35 Macaulay Rd., London SW4 0QP. 01-720 8055.
Philadelphia Association
Mental health. R. D. Laing: Chairman. 486 9012.
The Royal Hospital & Home for Incurables
For the incurable and very severely disabled.
Shelter Campaign for the Homeless
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Red veins, acne, diet treatments. 486 9761.
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Vast choice of furs and fur hats. 01-629 9563.
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Riva—love at first sight. 01-486 0629.
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Confidential Newsletter. 0628 33093.
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Radcliffe Accountancy
Accts. Staff specialists. 405 0863 (Holborn).
Radcliffe Personnel
Sec. & Admin. Staff. 432 0526 (Oxford Circus).
Staff Introductions
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35 New Broad St., EC2. 588 3588. Tlx 887374.
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Improve your selection, training, employee relations and manpower policies. 387 2844.
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17 Church Road, SW19 947 7351

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Yoga—Music—Dance—Indian lang. 381-3086.
Boarzell Tutorial College
Hurst Green, Sussex. 0580-865 28. Tlx. 95596.
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321 Oxford Street, London W1. 01-629 7360.
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EF Language Schools Ltd
74-80 Warrior Square, Hastings. 0424-424501.
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Putney, London, SW15. 01-785 9673.
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Air agts. Argentina/Brazil specialists. 01-730 8646.
Sunsaver French Camping & Caravan Holidays
By coach. Tel 0442 48201.
Sunway
Greece, Australia, Germany, Switz, Italy, Spain. 837 0614.
United Air Travel
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Union Travel
01-493 4343. Air agents. Flights to major worldwide destinations.
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Inn On The Park Hotel
Hamilton Place, London, W1. Reservations 01-499 0888.
Capital Hotel
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Bolliger Transport (England) Ltd
41 Park Royal Road, NW10. 01-961 1230.
Finches of Forest Hill Ltd
Office removals and storage. 01-699 6766.
Hoults Ltd
European door-to-door removals. 01-886 1167
Hoults Ltd
Household removals & storage. 01-876 7676.
Progress Assembly
Any office h'hold removals. 01-947 9445.
L. J. Roberton (Removals & Storage) Ltd
Dom/Office-packers/shippers. 01-552 1132.
B. J. Scammell (Removals)
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Vanbrugh Ltd
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Cowes Cruising Centre
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Davan Caravans Ltd, Touring caravans . . . most makes. 0934 23433.
Ealing Sports Centre
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Hayling Sailing School & windsurfing Centre
Fun and tuition all year. Hayling Island 67334.
Headcorn Parachute Club
Weekend courses. Headcorn, Kent. 0622 890862.
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English water colours. 1750/1350. By appointment only Fully illustrated priced catalogues on request. Telephone 01-395 3867
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COUNTRY PROPERTIES

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LAND FOR SALE

PROPERTIES UNDER £35,000

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948. PROFIELD LIMITED (CREDITORS VOLUNTARY WINDING UP).

Notice is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before 31st day of July, 1981, to send their names and addresses, with particulars of their debts or claims, to the undersigned, William Jeremy Jonathan Knight of 52/53 Old Steine, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 1PH, the LIQUIDATOR of the Company; and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator either personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proven.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1981.

W. J. J. KNIGHT, Liquidator.

52/53 Old Steine
Brighton
East Sussex
BN1 1PH

The Matter of LEON & COMPANY (HARDWARE) Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 29th day of July, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Stephen Daniel Swaden, FCA, of 5/1 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1981.

S. SWADEN, Liquidator.

Re: STALKJUDGE Limited and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London, WC2R 3EJ on Wednesday, the 1st July, 1981, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1981.

JOHN MASON, Director.

PUBLIC NOTICES

Mr Peter Cyril Savill has resigned from the Board of Gerald Quin, Cope & Co. Limited as from 16th June, 1981, due to ill health.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

TRANSPARENT PAPER LIMITED ORDINARY SHARES

The final dividend in respect of the year ended 28th March, 1981, of 0.1p per share on the Issued Ordinary Shares of the Company is payable on 31st July, 1981, to Shareholders on the registers as at 3rd July 1981.

By Order of the Board, G. F. COOPER, Secretary.
Registered Office, Bridge Hall Mills, Bury, Lancashire.

COMPANY NOTICES

CHILEAN EXTERNAL LONG TERM DEBT LAW No. 8962

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT 4½% COQUIMBO RAILWAY BONDS

Notice is hereby given that a Drawing of Bonds of the above loan took place on 8th June 1981, attended by Mr. Keith Francis Croft Baker of the firm of John Venn & Sons, Notary Public, when the following bonds were drawn for redemption at par on 30th June 1981, from which date all interest thereon will cease:

3 BONDS OF £100
NOMINAL CAPITAL EACH
NUMBERS:
704 1995 2164

2 BONDS OF £20
NOMINAL CAPITAL EACH
NUMBERS:
2747 2972

5 Bonds amounting to £340 nominal capital.

Witness: K F C Baker, Notary Public.

Each of the above bonds when presented at the office of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited for redemption must bear the coupon dated 31st December 1981 and all subsequent coupons, otherwise the amount of the missing coupons will be deducted from the principal to be repaid.

The usual interval of four clear days will be required for examination.

CHILEAN 4½% LOAN 1887

Notice is hereby given that a Drawing of Bonds of the above loan took place on 18th June 1981, attended by Mr. Keith Francis Croft Baker of the firm of John Venn & Sons, Notary Public, when the following bonds were drawn for redemption at par on 1st July 1981, from which date all interest thereon will cease:

14 BONDS OF £100
NOMINAL CAPITAL EACH
NUMBERS:

22207	22423	22426	23057	23171
23235	23360	23581	24258	24323
24480	24632	24797	25271	

14 Bonds amounting to £1,400 nominal capital.

Witness: K. F. C. Baker, Notary Public.

Each of the above bonds when presented at the office of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited for redemption must bear the coupon dated 1st January 1982, and all subsequent coupons, otherwise the amount of the missing coupons will be deducted from the principal to be repaid.

The usual interval of four clear days will be required for examination.

CHILEAN 5% LOAN 1905

Notice is hereby given that a Drawing of Bonds of the above loan took place on 8th June 1981, attended by Mr. Keith Francis Croft Baker of the firm of John Venn & Sons, Notary Public, when the following bonds were drawn for redemption at pár on 1st July 1981, from which date all interest thereon will cease:

1 BOND OF £1,000
NOMINAL CAPITAL
NUMBER:
327

3 BONDS OF £500
NOMINAL CAPITAL EACH
NUMBERS:
422 686 699

35 BONDS OF £100
NOMINAL CAPITAL EACH
NUMBERS:

1107	1629	1926	2559	3505
3952	4241	4278	4294	4303
4311	4318	4328	4336	4340
4348	4357	4364	4608	5018
5084	5338	5381	5652	5707
5788	5796	5802	5859	5910
5919	5928	5965	6755	7483

39 Bonds amounting to £6,000 nominal capital.

Witness: K. F. C. Baker, Notary Public.

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The usual interval of four clear days will be required for examination.

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22nd June 1981.

Commercial Property by Baron Phillips

MEPC clinches four-acre site in Reading

Property giant MEPC has clinched a substantial four-acre site in the centre of Reading for £12.1m. The site, in Kings Road, close to the town's commercial heart, was earmarked for a new headquarters building for the Berkshire County Council some years ago.

But earlier this year, the council put it out to public tender.

Outline consent already exists for 350,000 sq ft of offices and MEPC proposes to develop the site in three buildings ranging in size from 67,000 sq ft to 198,000 sq ft.

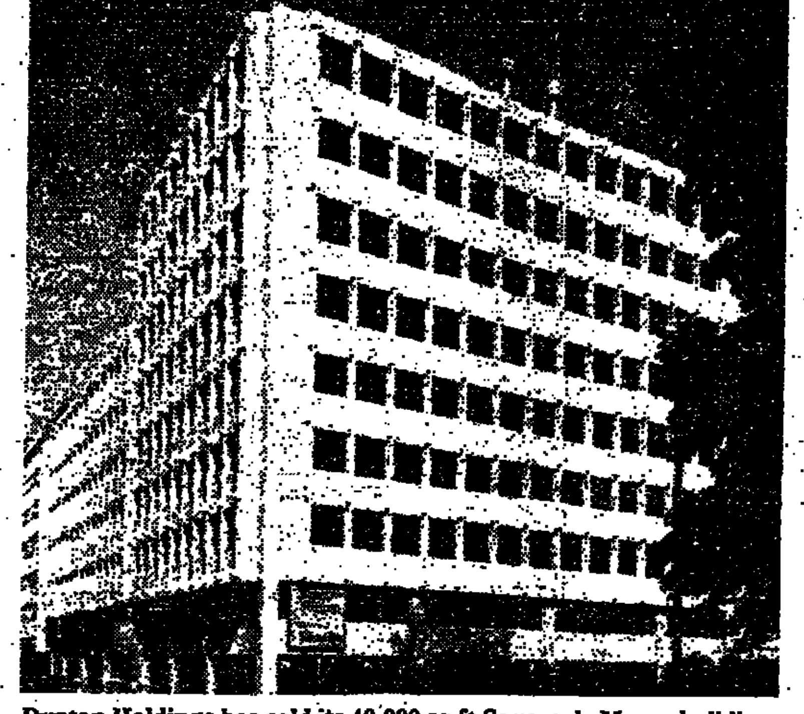
At the time of the tender, MEPC drew up detailed plans for development of the office space and if these are accepted, work could start by November. On this basis the development would be ready for occupation by early 1984.

Rents in the Thames Valley have been rising at a fairly rapid pace in recent years and good office accommodation is being let at anything over £12 a sq ft. MEPC managing director and vice-chairman, Mr Chris Benson said last week that the group was basing its estimates on £12 a sq ft although it is likely to be much higher when the scheme is completed. Total cost is expected to be about £45m.

The development is the latest in a series which MEPC has announced over the past two or three years. It recently completed its £25m West One shopping scheme in London's Oxford Street. The latest development also includes some residential accommodation, which will be provided by renovation of an existing building on the site.

Industrial developers are being urged to "think small" in their approach to new schemes because, according to a report published last week, there is tremendous potential for nursery and similarly sized units.

Architects and planning consultants Carl Fisher & Partners have published a report "Property after the Recession" in which they indicate rich pickings are available in small industrial development schemes for the future. The report comments that the increasing pace of modern technology will result in demand for smaller developments.



Dynton Holdings has sold its 40,000 sq ft Square de Meeus building, Brussels, to a Dutch buyer for £5m through Richard Ellis.

The report says that other than in exceptional circumstances there are unlikely to be many new industrial complexes of the 250,000 sq metres scale of accommodation in the future.

Manufacturers' needs are likely to be for more compact working areas, and the architects say that these requirements will conflict with those of distribution companies. Warehouse building heights may increase and add capacity accessible by modern storage equipment, while those in production premises will reduce.

Institutional investment policy is criticized in the report for its low level of involvement in this area of the market. There is little risk of the early supply in the small starter unit sector unlike some of the others and the report concludes that private investment capital could find a significant and rewarding opportunity awaiting them.

The report says that the property industry is poised to take off when the present recession ends and the economy starts expanding. But it warns that the "boom" will not be a mirror image of the one which marked the beginning of the last decade. Instead it will be a more measured expansion, especially as both national and local governments are more sensitive to the needs of the community. At the same time, the report notes the property industry is more acutely aware of its own responsibilities.

Wise investors and developers, according to the report, will use this current period for reassessment of portfolios. In a climate of high interest rates, rising building costs and an uncertain economy, the natural option is to adjust and work on their existing portfolios.

Demand for office accommodation in Glasgow, despite the recession, has been surprisingly high and for the first time for many years the city is facing a shortage of space, according to the latest report from agents Jones Lang Wootton.

Last year 230,000 sq ft of new or renovated office space was let which, together with usual lettings to more than 300,000 sq ft, is in line with the annual average. Also, a further 123,600 sq ft has been pre-let in developments under construction or about to start.

During 1980, two new schemes, covering a total of 68,000 sq ft, came on to the market, and both blocks were pre-let. In the current year, completions are expected to be just under 300,000 sq ft of which more than 100,000 sq ft is pre-let and, according to the agents, a further 90,000 sq ft has reached an advanced stage of negotiation.

If this letting goes through the agents warn that the only complete office building ready for immediate occupation is LPT Pension Fund's James Sellars House which is being built behind an existing façade on West George Street covering 32,000 sq ft. The only other remaining large amounts of space are the 50,000 sq ft balance in CIN Properties' 105,683 sq ft scheme in George Square and 40,000 sq ft in the Savoy Tower in Sauchiehall Street.

The best located modern office buildings now command rents in excess of £5 a sq ft. The highest rent achieved is understood to be £5.75 a sq ft for CIN's scheme where 51,000 sq ft were pre-let to chartered accountants Arthur Young McClelland Moores & Co.

Commercial Properties and Services to the Business World

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RENTALS

also on page 24

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BIRTHS

ARMITAGE.—On June 17, at home, Edinburgh, to Lena (nee Johnston) and Jeremy—a son (John Joseph), brother to Hannah.

BENTON JONES.—On June 18th, in Ipswich, to Margaret and Simon—a boy, (Alastair Frederick Malcolm).

CABLE-ALEXANDER. — On 19th June, at Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston, to Jane and Patrick — a son (Fergus William Antony), a brother for Melanie, Louise and Henrietta.

CARLTON JONES.—On June 20th, at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, to Lesley (nee Adler) and Peter, —a son (Benjamin Thomas).

CONSTANTINOU.—On June 21st at the Welbeck Clinic to Achilles and Androulla, a son, Alexander Nicholas Constantine.

HARROD.—On June 17, to Valerie (nee Barlow) and Nicholas C Harrod—a son, Matthew James.

HAYTER. — On 19th June, to Deborah and Paul—a son (Giles).

HENSON.—On June 19, at the Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton, to Anna (nee Spink) and David, a daughter—sister for Charles.

NOAD.—On June 19, to Siiri and William, a son—a brother for Thomas.

RODIER.—On 20th June, to Judy (nee Bishop) and Patrick—a son (James Paillet).

WEBB.—On 17th June, to Catherine (nee Clakle) and Brian—a daughter (Sarah Catherine).

WHEATLEY. — On 16th June, at Colchester Maternity Home, to Charmian (nee Russell) and Andrew—a son, Alistair Richard Andrew), a brother for Kate and William.

ZWART.—On June 19, at John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Christine and Pieter—a son (Jonathan).

MARRIAGES

BARNARD : UTILINI.—On Saturday 20th June, at St Mary's Church, North Mymms, Herts., Victor, son of Mr and Mrs Victor Barnard of North Mymms, to Gianna, daughter of Mr and Mrs Mario Utilini of Cuffley, Herts.

MANN : BUTLER.—On Saturday, 20th June at St. Peter's Church, South Weald, Essex, Philip, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mann, and Marian, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Derek Butler.

PEARSON : EDLIN.—On June 20, at St Elphege's, Wallington, Derek, eldest son of Mr and Mrs D. Pearson, to Joanna, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs M. A. Edlin.

DEATHS

THOMAS.—On 18th June, 1981, peacefully in hospital, Iris Margery Thomas, aged 86 years, widow of the late G. P. Thomas, of Bridgend, Glamorgan. Dearly loved mother and grandmother. Funeral service at Putney Vale Crematorium at 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, 25th June. Flowers and enquiries, please, to Fredk. W. Paine, Horace Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. Tel: 01-546 7472.

WHALEY, JOHN OSWALD.—On 14th June, suddenly at The Quay House, Manningtree. Funeral Tuesday, 23rd June, Colchester Crematorium, 12.30 p.m. Inquiries to Paskell and Sons, WH 286.

WHITLE.—On June 19, 1981, at Rustington, Sussex, Wing-Commander Robert Cecil Whitle, R.A.F. retired, aged 78 years, beloved father of Robin. Funeral service at Worthing Crematorium, Findon, on Wednesday, June 24, at 12.15 p.m. Family flowers only please but, if desired, donations may be sent for The R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, c/o F. A. Holland & Son, Terminus Road, Littlehampton, Sussex. Tel. Littlehampton 3439.

WILLIAMS.—On June 19th at Caterham, Richard Aelwyn Ellis Williams, C.I.E., I.C.S. retired, aged 79. Beloved husband of Fay and much loved father of Rhiannon, Michael and John. Private cremation. No flowers please.

FUNERALS

HERBERT.—The funeral of Charles Peter Herbert will be held at St. Peters, Upper Holmsley, on Tuesday, 23rd June, at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers, donations to Church if desired.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ARNOLD.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lisa Nicole Margaret Arnold (née Hagenbach) will be held at St Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, London SW1, on Wednesday, 8th July 1981 at 12 noon.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

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PERSONAL CHOICE



Roy Boyd plays Captain Jack in ITV's Scarf Jack, a new adventure serial set in the late eighteenth century (4.45 pm).

● **SCARF JACK (ITV 4.45 pm)** is a rattling good six-part adventure yarn set against the background of the troubles in Ireland towards the end of the eighteenth century. Roy Boyd plays the clean-cut hero, Captain Jack, the curse of the vigilantes and henchmen of the vicious magistrate, Hunter Gowan. This evil man is arbitrarily killing peasants and burning their cottages — all filmed with stunning effect, something that will appeal to young boys if the ones I know are the norm. The brave Captain makes it his task to warn the cottagers of impending raids by the militia and then, when a reward is offered for his capture, decides to journey to London to inform the authorities of the atrocities perpetrated in their name. Bernard Kay plays the villainous Gowan and John Carney, his five o'clock shadow making him look even more evil, the magistrate's vicious henchman, Quillan. There is also an excellent theme tune written and played by John Mealing.

● The annual two week long marathon *WIMBLEDON 81* begins today, as if you didn't know, and as it dominates our screens it would be a glaring omission not to mention the remarkable expertise the BBC has built up over the years of covering this event. To me, it is the best of all their sports coverage. So I look forward to hearing the relaxed tones of Dan Maskell, the urgent earnestness of Harry Carpenter and the erudite comments of the rest of the team.

● **THE DESIRE TO BE HUNG (Radio 4 4.35 pm)** is a talk by Robin Bryer on an artist's attempts to have his work accepted by the Hanging Committee of the Royal Academy. He talks from first-hand experience. His application was his second to exhibit at the Summer Exhibition. His was one of the 11,681 works which the Committee had to appraise this year and, after his successful application in 1980, this self-styled Town Planner and farmer's husband was full of confidence. If any listener has an ambition to see their work hanging alongside those of RAs in Burlington House then don't miss this programme.

● The British educational system of the future is the subject of the Monday Play **THE TRUE STORY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL STRIKE OF 1990 (Radio 4 8.00 pm)**. The author is David Cregan, a former teacher now a full-time writer with four children being educated at State schools. The play is a comedy of sorts and covers events when drastic educational cuts of a Tory Government nine years hence forces the Public Schools to strike in order to preserve British Education in general. Heading the cast is Geoffrey Beevers who sympathetically plays the Public School Master, Mr Probert.

SYMBOLS KEY: †STEREO; ★BLACK AND WHITE; (r)REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Pure Organic Compounds. 7.05 M101/15 Log, Exp and 'e'. 7.30 Return to Base. Closedown at 7.55.
10.15 For Schools, Colleges: South American animal noises in song. 11.00 Merry-go-Round. 11.25 You and Me (not Schools) (r).
11.37 Cricket: First Test. Live coverage of the final day's play from Trent Bridge introduced by Peter Walker. Closedown at 12.35 pm.
1.30 Heads and Tails. Training sheepdogs (r).
1.45 News.
1.55 Wimbledon 81. Live coverage of the opening day's matches on the Centre Court and Court One (also on BBC 2 between 2.20 and 7.20).
4.20 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2): **4.45 The All-New Popeye Show.** Two cartoons featuring Olive Oyl's favourite seaman. **5.05 John Craven's Newsround.** News from around the world for young people.
5.10 Blue Peter. Papier maché sculptor, Terry Wall, transforms a pile of newspapers and some chicken wire into a lifesized model of Sarah Greene.
5.40 News read by Kenneth Kendall. **5.55 Regional news magazines.**
6.20 Wimbledon 81. Harry Carpenter introduces highlights of the first day's play and brings us up-to-date with the latest results (live action until 7.20 on BBC 2).
7.15 Blake's Seven. Avon calls on Earth to find the man who killed his girl friend (r).
8.10 Panorama: Vote, Vote, Vote for Tony Benn introduced by David Dimbleby includes Mr Foot's first television interview since his challenge to Mr Benn.
9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.
9.25 BBC Television Shakespeare: Henry VIII starring John Stride in the title role, Timothy West as Cardinal Wolsey and Claire Bloom as Katharine of Aragon. Directed by Kevin Billington (first shown on BBC 2) (News headlines are shown at 10.55).
12.13 am Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 1.30 pm-1.45 Pila Pala. 5.55-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.35 Heddiw. 6.35 Wimbledon. 12.13 am News and weather. **Scotland:** 1.25 pm-1.30 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 12.13 am News and weather. **Northern Ireland:** 4.18 pm-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 12.13 am News and weather. **England** 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 12.15 am Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: The Wild Duck. 7.30 Modern Art from 1848. Closedown at 7.55.
10.25 Cricket: First Test. Live coverage of the first half hour's play in the final day's play from Trent Bridge introduced by Peter Walker (further coverage at 11.37 on BBC 1, 1.05 and during the afternoon on BBC 2 with highlights of the day's play at 11.30).
11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Sarah Long and Johnny Ball. The story is A Circular Tale by Peter Charlton. Closedown at 11.25.
1.05 pm Cricket: First Test. Further coverage from Nottingham of the final day's play in the first Test of the series between England and Australia.
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures.
2.20 Wimbledon 81 and Cricket: The First Test. Live commentary from the Centre and Number One Courts by Dan Maskell, Peter West, John Barrett, Mark Cox, Bill Threlfall and Richard Evans. From Nottingham the commentators are Richie Benaud, Christopher Martin Jenkins, Tom Graveney and Mike Smith.
7.20 Plants in Action. Alan Hibbert explains why soils differ from each other and consequently grow different species.
7.45 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hearing impaired.
7.55 Arthur Negus Enjoys: This evening he visits the Dining Room of the Georgian-built Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire, and shows us the magnificent six-pillar dining table and the majestic silver. With him is television chef Michael Smith who produces some colourful and mouth-watering dishes to match the surrounds.
8.10 The Two Ronnies (r).
9.00 The Paul Daniels Magic Show. Comedy and magic from the popular entertainer plus his guests, Hans Moretti, an illusionist who performs a death-defying escape and Geroku who propels himself, incarcerated in a small globe, along the narrow rack of a helter-skelter (first shown on BBC 1).
9.40 Wimbledon 81. The Match of the Day introduced by David Vine. Gerald Williams has the main news from the rest of the day's play.
10.45 Newsnight. Latest news from home and overseas with an in-depth look at one of the stories in this morning's headlines. Peter Snow, Charles Wheeler, John Tusa and Peter Hobday are the presenters.
11.30 Cricket: First Test. Highlights of the last day's play in the first Test of the six-match series between England and Australia from Trent Bridge introduced by Richie Benaud. The programme ends at 12.05 am.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools: Explaining weight. 9.47 The answers to the energy crisis. 10.05 Exploring hot and cold. 10.40 On holiday in a French seaside camp. 11.05 Insight. Derek Griffiths with news of pets for hearing-impaired children. 11.22 All about pigs. 11.39 Searching for history.
12.00 We'll Tell You a Story. Christopher Lillicrap with two stories and a song for young viewers. **12.10 pm Rainbow.** Geoffrey Hayes and his puppet friends try some food they have never before tasted.
12.30 Home and Design. Where to position lights in a room to get the maximum effect is the subject discussed by the home improvement experts (r).
1.00 News. Read by Peter Sissons. **1.20 Thames News.**
1.30 The Diana Dors Show. Her guests are Nancy Roberts, Fyffe Robertson and Spike Milligan. **2.00 The Riordans.** Serial about an Irish rural community.
2.30 Film: The Purple Plain. (1954) starring Gregory Peck and Win Min Than. War drama based in Burma about a Canadian pilot who becomes embittered by the death of his wife in a bombing raid on London, has a breakdown and is nursed back to health by a beautiful Burmese nurse.
4.15 Cartoon: Boulder Wham featuring Road Runner. **4.20 Now for Nookie.** Roger de Courcey with his dummy Nookie meet singer Clodagh Rodgers. **4.45 Scarf Jack.** New adventure serial set in the late eighteenth century and dealing with the troubles in Ireland. (See Personal Choice.)
5.15 Money-go-Round with Joan Shenton and Tony Bastable. A look back over the series to find out the latest news on some of the stories they have investigated. In addition the prize winners of the oldest domestic electrical appliance competition are in the studio to show off their antiques.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.35 Crossroads. Diane Hunter is forced to make a damaging confession.
7.00 The Krypton Factor. Heat four in the brawn and brain competition to find this year's Superperson.
7.30 Coronation Street. What will Annie Walker do when she hears some staggering news from Fred Gee and his wife?
8:00 Sorry, I'm a Stranger Here Myself. Sit-com about a quiet librarian and the neighbours of a house he has just inherited.
8.30 World in Action: What the future holds for 19-year-old Kevin Donnellon, a severely damaged thalidomide victim, now studying for his A-levels and hoping to become a journalist.
9.00 Quincy. Jack Klugman is the investigating pathologist who this week examines the reasons why two people died in a fire.
10.00 News.
10.30 The Sweeney. Detective-Inspector Regan bites off a bit more than he can chew when he again disregards orders from his superiors (r).
11.30 Great Fights of the Seventies. Highlights of the heavyweight contest between Mohammed Ali and Leon Spinks which took place in February, 1978.
12.25 am Close with Salvation Army Commissioner Catherine Bramwell-Booth reading from the Bible.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News. Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 Miles Kington.
9.00 News.
9.05 Richard Baker.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: The Zulu Woman.
11.00 News.
11.05 You Are Not Born a Woman, You Become One.
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Lord Peter Wimsey.
1.00 The World At One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. Winter in the Hills (John Wain).
4.35 The Desire to be Hung (see Personal Choice).
4.45 Story Time. Mary Barton (13).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 The New Quiz.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Richard Baker.
8.00 The Monday Play.† The True Story of the Public School Strike (see Personal Choice).
9.15 Kaleidescope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am Shipping.

VHF
10.02 am For schools.
10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother.
11.00-11.40 For schools.
2.00 pm-3.00 For schools.
11.00 Study on 4.
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Principles of Chemical Processes; Maths: Singularities.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Johann Strauss, D'Indy, Moszkowski, Arensky; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Handel, Telemann, Rameau, Vivaldi.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers Roy Harris and Virgil Thomson.†
10.00 Bach Concerto in D for 3 violins and orchestra.†
10.25 Cricket: First Test.
12.35 pm News.
6.30 Mainly for Pleasure: (joining vhf).†
7.00 Tippett: Sonata for Four Horns.
7.15 Crowded Hours: Alastair Hetherington and Hugh Trevor-Roper.
8.00 Janet Baker; Part 1: Schubert.†
8.50 Birdy.
9.10 Janet Baker; Part 2: Faure.†
10.05 Bekky: Short story.
10.30 Jazz in Britain.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Ginette Neveu on record.†

VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: Images and Information; Behind the Lines; Rhetoric.
10.25 Yitkin Seow; Piano: Brahms, Grieg, Chopin.†
11.15 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra Concert: Strauss and Mozart.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert String Quartet recital: Haydn.†
2.05 Matinee Musicale Concert: Massenet, Alan Langford, Mompou, Schubert, Robert Docker.†
3.05 Pianists in Profile: Jeremy Siepmann, Rudolf Serkin.†
4.05 New Records.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Natalie Wheen† (mf joins at 6.30 pm).
11.15 pm-11.55 Open University: Florentine Renaissance Art; Recycling.
11.55-12.55 am Open University: students in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland only: Screening Nuclear Hazard; Decision-Making in Britain; Deputy Heads; The Case for Specialism

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan. † 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Wimbledon '81. 7.00 Join Radio 2 vhf. 8.00 Folk On 2.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.00 Town and Country Quiz. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew. † from 12.00. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF Radio 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music from Scotland. 8.30 The Adventures of Harry Richmond. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Good Books. 9.35 Interlude. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Mendelssohn and the British Scene. 10.15 Borderlands. 10.30 Clayton's Amusement Arcade. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 One in Ten. 11.30 Act One. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Brain of Britain 1981. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 Britten Country. 2.15 Good Books. 2.30 Cricket. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wimbledon '81. 7.45 Peebles' Choice. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Miss Pinkerton's Apocalypse. 11.30 America, Europe and the World. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours. News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 ATV News. 2.00 Film: The October Man* (1947) (John Mills, Joan Greenwood). 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Father Dear Father. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.00 News. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.10 ATV News. 11.15 The New Avengers. 12.15 am Something Different. 12.30 Closedown.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Southern News and Weather. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Little House on the Prairie. 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 10.35 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.05 Mind Over Matter. 11.35 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.30 am Weather Forecast.

Granada

As Thames except: 11.50-12.00 The Bubbles. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Money-go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Top Secret (George Cole). 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.30 Survival Special. 12.30 am Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20 pm-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 2.00 Money-go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Nothing But The Best (Alan Bates). 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Sale of the Century. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 9.00-10.00 The Sweeney. 10.30 North East News. 10.32 Northern Report. 11.00 Tandarra. 12.00 A Re-born Church. 12.05 am Closedown.

Westward

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Westward News Headlines 2.00 Film: The 39 Steps (Kenneth More). 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days: Potsie on his own. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.32 Westward News and Weather. 10.36 The Entertainers. 11.05 Mind over Matter. 11.35 Faith for Life. 11.40 Weather and Shipping Forecast. 11.41 Closedown.

HTV West

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 HTV News. 2.00 Money-go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: The Naked Truth (Terry Thomas). 5.15-5.45 The Clifton House Mystery. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.30 Film: The Wrath of God (Robert Mitchum). 12.30 am Weather and Closedown.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 10.05 am-10.20 Cymru A'r Mor. 11.05-11.20 Mwy Neu Lai. 12.00-12.10 pm Fialabalam. 2.00-2.30 Hamdden. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos. 10.30-11.00 World in Action. 11.00-11.30 The Brains International Matchplay Darts Tournament. 11.30-12.30 Mannix.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 2.00 Film: The 39 Steps. 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.20 Cartoontime. The Wacky Wabbit. 6.30-7.00 The Junior Motorcycling Spectacular. 10.36 The Entertainers. 11.05 Mind over Matter. 11.35 News and Weather in French.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 North News: Presented by David Bennett. 2.00 Film: Green Fire (Stewart Granger, Grace Kelly). 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35-7.00 Country Focus. 11.30 Rockstage. 12.30 am North Headlines and Weather. 12.35 Closedown.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News & Road & Weather. 2.00 Film: Never Let Go* (Richard Todd, Peter Sellers). 3.45-4.15 Money Go Round 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk. 10.30 The Communicators (Lord Beloff). 11.00 Rockstage. 12.00 Late Call with Pat Simpson. 12.05 am Closedown.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Calendar News 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Flight into Holocaust. 5.15-5.45 Sha Na Na. 6.00-7.00 Calendar. 11.30 Leave Cape Horn to Port. 12.15 am Closedown.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Film Twin Detectives. 3.45 Money-Go-Round 4.13-4.15 Ulster News. 4.45 Call it Macaroni 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Here's Boomer. 10.30 Church Report. 11.00 Golfing Greats. 11.30 Bedtime.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Border News. 2.30 Film. Hurricane (1974). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Wild Wild World of Animals. 6.00 Lookaround Monday. 6.15 Try For Ten. 6.45-7.00 Mary Chipperfield and Friends. 10.30 Thriller: Colour Him Dead. 11.40 Border News Summary. 11.43 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Anglia News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Father Came Too (James Robertson Justice). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 9.00-10.00 The Sweeney 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 Speedway. 11.30 The New Avengers (r). 12.30 am The Other Day.

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Labour chooses left-winger to contest Warrington

From Richard Ford, Warrington

Mr Douglas Hoyle, a former Labour MP for Nelson and Colne and a left-winger, was chosen yesterday as Labour candidate in the Warrington by-election, which is expected to be held on either July 16 or 23.

He gained 20 votes in the second ballot at the selection meeting, giving him an overall majority of one over the combined vote of Mr Michael Hall, a strongly favoured local councillor sponsored by the Cooperative Party, and Mrs Margaret Beckett, who as Margaret Jackson was MP for Lincoln from 1974 to 1979.

There was heavy trade union lobbying for Mr Hoyle as part of an attempt to stop Mr Hall securing the nomination.

The previous MP, Sir Thomas Williams, who had a majority of more than 10,000 at the last general election, had been a Coop-sponsored candidate and a faction in the local Labour Party wanted a change to a trade union candidate.

Mr Hoyle, aged 51, is sponsored by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, of which he is a vice-president, and met the local party's preference for a candidate from the North-west with strong industrial connexions.

While one of his rivals for the nomination said afterwards that the local party thought Mr Hoyle was a moderate, he is a former member of the Tribune group, a member of the party's National Executive Committee and supports unilateral disarmament and British withdrawal from the EEC.

Mr Douglas Hoyle: "Bloody nose" for SDP predicted.

His selection give labour voters a clear choice between the policies being proposed by the party leadership and those of the Social Democratic Party, whose candidate will be Mr Roy Jenkins, the former Labour Home Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Hoyle was born and grew up in Lancashire and still lives at Chorley, his birthplace; he is widely respected among trade unionists in the north-west. He emphasized his local connexions several times after his selection. "I am not coming from the south. I am from the north-west", he declared.

In an obvious jibe at Mr Jenkins, who travelled from his home in London to stay at a local hotel when he was chosen as the SDP candidate, Mr Hoyle said: "I am not going to move like some people into an hotel".

He predicted that the SDP would get a "bloody nose" on polling day. "I think they will get a severe beating. I do not think they have any roots in Warrington or know anything about the problems of the people."

At Labours selection meeting 39 of the 43 members of the party's general management committee spent almost three hours listening to the six short-listed candidates

Others on the short list, drawn up from 57 nominations, included Mr Joseph Baldwin, a councillor from Wigan, Mr Terence Wynn, a councillor from Leigh, and Mr John Gartside, the Labour leader of Warrington Council.

Afterwards Mr Hoyle said: "Let us tell the people that Thatcherism has failed and that there is only one answer and that is the Labour Party." He said the party would increase its majority in the by-election.

The main issus would be unemployment, which in Warrington had more than doubled from 5 per cent in 1979 to more than 12 per cent.

Asked who he would support in the battle for the deputy leadership of the party, Mr Hoyle said the by election was not about the deputy-leadership, adding: "I have not made up my mind, but I hope all the candidates will come up to support me".

Mr Hoyle also supports selective import control in key industries.

Labour reselection, page 2

Liberal–SDP pact in Croydon

By Our Political Staff

Liberals and Social Democrats agreed yesterday to form an electoral pact to contest the by-election at Croydon, North-West.

At a meeting between the Croydon North-West Liberal Party and the Croydon Social Democratic Party no decision was made on which candidate or party will fight the by-election, although it is now generally assumed that the Liberals will take their turn.

Under the loose terms of the national alliance between the parties it was agreed after the Liberals had given Mr Roy Jenkins a clear run to fight the Warrington by-election that the Liberals should have first refusal at the next by-election.

There has been speculation that the seat would be ideal territory for Mrs Shirley Williams but that seemed unlikely last night after she had told The Times that she felt her own position was covered by the understanding.

The meeting in Croydon yesterday was held at the home of Mr William Pitt, the prospective Liberal candidate, who has fought the seat unsuccessfully on three occasions.

A joint statement issued afterwards by Mr Alan Mead, chairman of Croydon North-West Liberals, and Mr Tyrell Burgess, chairman of Croydon SDP, stated: "We consider the best way to represent the people of Croydon, North West, is to aim towards an electoral alliance between the two parties on the basis of a joint candidature and campaign on an agreed manifesto."

Mr Burgess denied suggestions that there had been a failure yesterday to agree on a candidate. "The discussion was not at all about the question of choosing a candidate. We wanted to agree on the princile of adopting a joint approach and this we did. It was an extremely friendly and constructive meeting."

Mr Pitt, who is chairman of the London Liberal Party, said afterwards: "I am still the Liberal Party's prospective candidate and obviously I hope to remain as such but we have not yet discussed who shall be the joint candidate.

"The matter has to be discussed by the local SDP members. I have the support of my people and the party nationally but the SDP has to make up its mind whether it wishes to accept me as candidate on a joint ticket. I hope they will but whoever is chosen must be acceptable to both parties"

The by-election is due to the death on Thursday of Mr Robert Taylor, who had held the seat for the Conservatives since 1970. Mr Pitt polled only 4,239 votes at the last general election, against Mr Taylor's 19,928 and Labour's 16,159.

Healey team jubilant over opinion poll result

By Philip Webster Political Staff

Supporters of Mr Denis Healey in Labour's deputy leadership contest were jubilant yesterday over the results of an opinion poll showing that he was the overwhelming choice of most Labour voters.

Leaders of Mr Wedgwood Benn's campaign saw it as further evidence of media support for Mr Healey.

Mr Giles Radice, MP for Chester-le-Street and member of Mr Healey's campaign team, said last night that the survey by Market and Opinion Research International (Mori) in The Sunday Times clearly underlined the importance of Mr Healey to the Labour leadership and the party's chances of regaining power.

"It confirms what we have always known. Mr Healey is extremely popular among Labour voters and trade unionists. Labour MPs and the trade unions want a Labour government. To achieve power you have to win elections and this poll underlines that we are more likely to do that with Mr Healey in the post of deputy leader than anyone else."

The poll is an important boost to Mr Healey on the eve of the annual conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union in Brighton. In the poll three in five Labour voters chose Mr Healey and one in five Mr Benn. Eighty-eight per cent of TGWU members opted for Mr Healey and 19 per cent for Mr Benn.

Mr Radice said the Healey camp challenged the conventional wisdom that Mr John Silkin would win the TGWU vote on the deputy leadership on the first ballot and Mr Benn on the second.

"We have in no way conceded the TGWU vote. This poll shows Mr Healey's support in the union and we hope that we may get it."

Mr Healey is to address a meeting of the Labour Solidarity campaign in Brighton today. Tomorrow, maintaining his punishing schedule, he will be in Bridlington, Humberside, to speak at a fringe meeting of the Confederation of Health Service Employees conference.

"We aim to bring the results of the poll to the attention of as many people as possible," Mr Radice said. "We want to win the next election and when one talks of elections Denis Healey becomes more and more important to the Labour party."

TGWU delay, Page 2
David Wood, Page 13



Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Lisa Hayyez, aged seven, on her shire horse Minstrel yesterday after winning the class for the best young handler of a heavy horse at the Putney Show in south-west London.

Union chief questions closed shop

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Brighton

The CBI gained an unexpected ally in its battle against the closed shop yesterday when the acting leader of Britain's largest union declared himself opposed to coercive recruitment.

Mr Alex Kitson, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "I have never agreed with the closed shop as part of a condition of employment between the employee and the employer."

Emphasizing that he was speaking for himself, rather than for the 1.8 million-strong TGWU, which opens its policy conference today, Mr Kitson added: "I agree with 100 per cent membership trade unionism. We will work and fight for that.

"But there is a difference between an employer telling a man that he has to be a member of a union because he has signed an agreement, and the lads saying: 'You must be a member of the union'. There is a big difference."

Mr Kitson's remarks startled industrial reporters attending his pre-conference press briefing. They expected a strong attack on the anti-closed shop measures being proposed by the CBI, but were treated to an unexpected coincidence of views.

The acting leader of the transport workers went on to say that there was a great deal of weakness in existing closed shops, some of which go back many years.

"Activity in places like that has not been to the advantage of the unions", he said, arguing that rank-and-file members should determine how the TGWU operated in any industry or plant.

"If they want to fight for 100 per cent trade unionism, we will support them to get it", Mr Kitson insisted.

He denied that his views would be regarded as backing for the CBI's attitude, though it is difficult to see how they could be interpreted otherwise.

Like Mr Kitson, the CBI argues that unions should seek 100 per cent membership by providing the best possible service to members, rather than by forcing new or existing employees to join the appropriate union.

The TGWU effectively imposes closed shops in a number of industrial sectors, including the docks and London Transport.

Mr Kitson, who is standing in for Mr Mostyn Evans, the general secretary, absent on sick leave, will have an opportunity to state his position more clearly later this week when delegates to the biennial conference determine their policy on labour law.

The union will certainly express strong hostility to the 1980 Employment Act, and demand that the next Labour government lives up to its pledge to repeal reforms passed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher's administration.

CBI proposals, page 2
Leading article, page 13

Unions seek details on railways investment

Continued from page 1

in Scotland next week where the BR chairman is also expected to speak.

In the talks which will take place later today under the aegis of the Rail Council, leaders of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Asley) could well take a stronger line.

A recent conference decision called for early industrial action to be implemented if the Government failed to approve sufficient investment funds, but the Aslef executive has held back from calling such action ahead of the statement by Mr Fowler.

But the rigorous conditions which the Government is expected to attach to its approval for the electrication programme going ahead were foreshadowed at the end of last week by Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

He said that there had been a failure to make the kind of changes which would increase productivity, including the change to single manning of freight trains, flexible rostering of driving crews and the removal of artificial demarcations between jobs. Productivity over the 10 years to last year had improved by only five per cent.

Today's Parliamentary statement and discussions are set against the background of an expected announcement later this week of the Railway Staff National Tribunal findings on the current pay dispute.

British Rail has refused to budge from its seven per cent offer while the unions were claiming parity with other settlements in the nationalized industries which have been running at between 12-15 per cent.

Union leaders are hopeful that the tribunal, led by Lord McCarthy, will increase the management's offer to about 9.8 per cent to mirror the increase in basic pay won by mineworkers.

It is understood that some union leaders have indicated privately that they think such an offer would be acceptable to their members.

WEST BLAMED FOR PEKING'S CRIME

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 21

Mr Am Lin, head of Peking's police force, has blamed "corrupting" cultural influences from Western countries for part of the city's crime wave.

Mr Am told a rally of 18,000 people at a stadium here that murder, rape, robbery and arson posed serious problems

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, visits rallies in North Yorkshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Somerset, Cambridge and Kent, in connexion with the scheme's twenty-fifth anniversary.

The Prince of Wales, president, the Mary Rose Trust, dives on the site of that ship off Ports- 11.50 am.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends garden party given by Tradescant Trust, Hatfield House, 3 pm.

Princess Margaret attends reception given by High Commissioner for the Eastern Caribbean Commission to launch royal wedding stamps to be issued in Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis, and St Vincent and the Grenadines, London Hilton, 12 pm.

The Duke of Gloucester, as president, British Consultants Bureau, lunches at Merchant Taylors' Hall, 12.45 pm.

The Duke of Kent, president of the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, attends championship meeting, Wimbledon, 1.55 pm.

Princess Alexandra opens Ninian House, operational headquarters of Chevron Petroleum (UK), operators of Ninian oilfield, Altens, Aberdeen, 11.30 am.

Talks, lectures

"Expressionism in the North", Mary Ellis, Tate Gallery, 1 pm.

Films: "The Study of Drawings" and "Photography—Nadar the Great", National Gallery, 1 pm.

"The Kingdom of Urartu", Dominique Collon, British Museum, 11.30 am.

21st Darwin Lecture: The Implication of Pliocene Hominid Footprints, Dr Mary Leakey, Institute of Biology, 41 Queen's Gate, Kensington, 5.30 pm.

Exhibitions

John Piper Exhibition: Paintings and graphics, Dorchester Abbey, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, 10 am to 7 pm.

"Fashion and fantasy", contemporary jewelry, Arnolfini Gallery, Narrow Quay, Bristol, 11 am to 8 pm.

Seychelles Stamps, Stanley Gibbons's Romano House Gallery, 399 Strand, London, 9.30 am to 4.45 pm.

Manspace '81, contemporary architectural drawings, 7 Dials Gallery, 52 Earlham Street, London, 10 am to 6 pm.

Lunchtime music

Delme Quartet play Haydn, St John's, Smith Square, London, 1 pm.

Sonja Nerdrum, mezzo-soprano, Margaret Gibbs, piano, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05 pm.

Festival of British organ music, Simon Lindley, St Michael's, Cornhill, City of London, 1 pm.

Memorial concert for Frank Merrick with Stella Wright, mezzo, Alexander Morgan, tenor, and Shirley Woods, piano, St Martin-within-Ludgate, City of London, 1.15 pm.

The Times Crossword No 15,558

ACROSS
1 A trying lot, though 1 dn we hope (10).
6 Sharp sort of drop (4).
9 Child from prison camp is found growing up in a cave (10).
10 Point at present associated with winter (4).
12 Interference? This compares, roughly (12).
15 One of nine volumes devoted to Tom? (9).
17 Table for a novice sailor (5).
18 Mnemosyne's daughter in Woomera Town (5).
19 In a ruin perhaps painter catches it—The Imagined Country (9).
20 Made to return, he may sell it (12).
24 Illegal army question in the Middle East (4).
25 Charged? Taking in Defence Intelligence? It's not clear (10).
26 May be sheer, this promontory (4).
27 We derive illumination from their branches (10).

DOWN
1 It's only fair! (4).
2 Face being confined to bed? (4).
3 School teacher takes hours restoring order (12).
4 Play-time (5).
5 Scold one who settles with the council (9).
7 Willing to embrace little sister, being compatible (10).
8 The way things are going currently (10).
11 Like a store of Kipling's ditties (12).
13 Release of emotion misplaced in boat race (10).
14 Overheads for soldiers (rather than senior citizens) (6-4).
16 One may be fired as a result of this (9).
21 Diana's variety of water-nymph (5).
22 Boss sounds a toff (4).
23 Direction to a colonnade (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,557

The papers

The Daily Mirror says the choice by the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer of a Yugoslav island for their honeymoon is, at first sight, astonishing. But neither terrorists nor gossip writers dare operate in tyrannies, not even as mild a tyranny as Yugoslavia's, it says.

The choice of Mr Douglas Hoyle, a left-winger, as Labour candidate for Warrington, gives voters a clear choice between the policies of Mr Wedgwood Benn and those of the Social Democrats, embodied by Mr Roy Jenkins, the Birmingham Post says.

The Daily Mail, after its victory in its libel case with the Unification Church, hopes the Attorney General will recommend the end of that organization's charitable status. In the Mail's view, Moonie activities are not charitable because they break up families, brainwash children and exploit them for gain.

The Washington Post comments on the "phoney war" being fought between critics and supporters of Israel for its attack on Iraq.

Sterling compared

The sterling exchange rate against the French franc and the Deutsche Mark in January of each year since 1972 is shown below. January 1972=100. A fall indicates depreciation of sterling.

January	F fr	DM
1972	100.0	100.0
1973	90.1	90.7
1974	84.1	75.4
1975	77.5	67.2
1976	68.3	63.6
1977	64.1	49.4
1978	68.6	49.3
1979	64.1	44.6
1980	68.8	47.0
1981	83.9	58.1

Source: Hansard, June 12, p 215.

Air fares

World Airways's £100 bookable seat from London (Gatwick) to Baltimore-Washington goes up to £145 on July 1. As there is a minimum seven-day advance purchase requirement, tomorrow is the last day for reservations at the cheaper price. Standby seats remain at £89.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Representation of the People Bill, second reading. Lords (2.30): British Nationality Bill, second reading.

Church music

Winchester Cathedral: June 26, concert, Bonn Symphony Orchestra, 7.30 pm.

Guildford Cathedral: June 25, organ recital, Roy Massey, 8 pm; June 27, concert, Surrey Festival Choir, 7 pm.

St Paul's Cathedral: June 26, organ recital, Harald Herresthal, 12.30 pm.

Westminster Abbey: June 25, organ recital, Hugh McLean, 6.30 pm.

St Ann's Church, Manchester: June 24, Haydn's Creation, Hallé Choir, 7.30 pm.

Lincoln Cathedral: June 26 and 27, concert of dancing, Goldsmith's College, London University, 6.15 pm.

Wells Cathedral: June 25, recital, Bergen Domkantorei of Norway, 7.30 pm.

Norwich Cathedral: June 24, organ recital, Jennifer Bate, 8 pm.

St Peter Mancroft Church, Norwich: June 26, recital, Catherine and Stephen Waters, 1 pm.

Canterbury Cathedral: June 23, concert, Winifred Baker Choir of San Francisco, 12 am; June 25, concert, Royal Opera Choir of Sweden, 12 am.

All Souls, Langham Place: June 28, Haydn's Creation, choir and orchestra, 6.30 pm.

Today's anniversaries

Giuseppe Mazzini, Italian statesman, was born at Genoa, 1805; Niccolò Machiavelli, Italian historian, died in Florence, 1527; George V crowned, 1911.

Premium bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Savings Bond prizes are: £100,000, 12VW 608373 (winner comes from Camden, London); £50,000, 6WT 172053 (Cheshire); £25,000, 4BF 1692569 (Hampshire).

Roads

London and the South-east: M2, Kent, coastbound carriageway shut overnight from junction 1 (Rochester) to junction 3 (Maidstone) and London-bound traffic confined to one lane; coastbound drivers advised to use M25, M20 and A249.

Many roads at Wimbledon affected by parking restrictions and closures; Church Road, Marryat Road and Somerset Road one-way streets during tournament.

Midlands: M6, two-way traffic on same carriageway between junctions 9 (Wednesbury) and 11 (Wolverhampton); junction 10 (Walsall) closed; northbound entry and exit at junction 9 closed; southbound entry to junction 11 closed 7 am to 9.30 am until Friday.

Temporary traffic lights on A41 at intersection with A49 north of Whitchurch, Shropshire.

Wales and the West: A38 between Bittaford and Ivybridge, Devon, all traffic using eastbound carriageway as other side closed for roadworks; special care should be taken when changing lanes.

M4 lane closures between junction 24 and 25, the Newport exits.

The North: M6, lane restrictions in Lancashire and Cumbria.

Scotland: A1, roadworks and temporary signals to the east of Haddington (Lothian); long delays likely.

Sporting fixtures

Croquet: Northern championships, Bowdon Croquet Club, Altrincham, Greater Manchester.

Tennis: Wimbledon championships (2 pm start).

Cricket: County championship (11 am to 6.30 pm unless stated): Derbyshire v Northamptonshire at Derby; Essex v Sussex at Ilford; Hampshire v Gloucestershire at Southampton; Lancashire v Nottinghamshire at Liverpool; Worcestershire v Somerset (11.30 am to 6.30 pm) at Worcester. Other matches: Oxford University v Cambridge University at Lord's; Warwickshire v Sri Lankans (11.30 am to 7.0 pm) at Birmingham.

Bowls: British women's championship at Edinburgh.

Auctions today

Sotheby's, Bond Street: Fine portrait miniatures 11 am; works of art, ivories, and objects of virtu, 2.30; valuable printed books, 11. Christie's, King Street: Fine Chinese export porcelain and works of art, 11 am; tribal art, 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Old and modern silver, 2 pm; Russian prints, 2 pm. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Furniture, carpets and objects of art, 11 am; oil paintings, 2 pm.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.79	1.72
Austria Sch	34.60	32.50
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	2.43	2.34
Denmark Kr	15.28	14.58
Finland Mkk	9.10	8.70
France Fr	11.50	11.00
Germany DM	4.86	4.62
Greece Dr	115.50	109.50
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lir	2375.00	2275.00
Japan Yn	463.00	438.00
Netherlands Gld	5.39	5.13
Norway Kr	12.10	11.50
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.00
South Africa Rd	2.07	1.92
Spain Pta	188.00	179.00
Sweden Kr	10.35	9.80
Switzerland Fr	4.24	4.02
USA $	2.02	1.95
Yugoslavia Dnr	75.50	70.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied on Saturday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: FT Index rose 0.3 to 541.4.

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Weather

The general situation. Pressure is high over the British Isles but weak frontal troughs will affect N Scotland.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, Central S, Central N, E England, Midlands: Dry, long sunny periods, wind light variable; max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

SE England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Dry, long sunny periods but cloudy at first near some coasts; wind mainly N light; Max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F); cooler on coasts.

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Dry, sunny periods; wind light variable; max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F); cooler on coasts.

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Glasgow: Dry, long sunny periods; wind mainly SW light; max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland: Cloudy at times with a little light rain or drizzle in places; wind mainly SW moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain or drizzle at times; wind mainly SW moderate or fresh; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Dry and sunny in most areas, but cloud with a little rain in places spreading S across N parts. Mostly warm but becoming cooler in N.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NE moderate or fresh locally strong at first in Dover; sea mainly moderate. English Channel E: Wind NW light or moderate; sea smooth or slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable light; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 4.43 am | Sun sets: 9.22 pm
Moon rises: 12.1 am | Moon sets: 9.34 am
Last quarter: June 25.

Lighting up time

London 9.52 pm to 4.14 am
Bristol 10.31 pm to 4.24 am
Edinburgh 10.33 pm to 3.57 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.10 am
Penzance 10.16 pm to 4.43 am

London weather

SATURDAY

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 19C (66F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 7 pm, 66 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 7pm, 2.7hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 7pm, 1,022.5 millibars, rising.

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 17C (63F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 7 pm, 53 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 9.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,028.5 millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	17	63	Glasgow	f	17	63
Birmingham	s	16	61	Guernsey	f	15	59
Blackpool	s	15	59	Inverness	s	17	63
Bristol	f	17	63	Jersey	s	16	61
Cardiff	s	16	61	Manchester	s	16	61
Edinburgh	f	19	66	Newcastle	s	15	59
				Ronaldsway	f	14	57

Satellite predictions

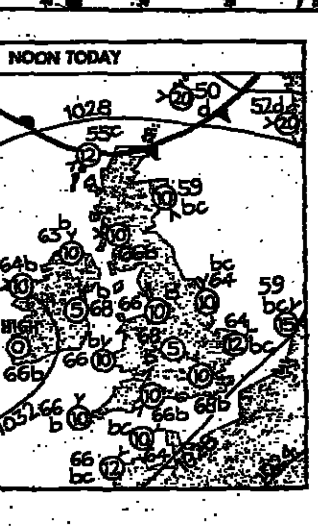
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting.

LONDON: Dof: 23.29-23.32; SW, 15W; WNW. Aryabhata: 23.11-23.18; W, 60SSE; ESE.

MANCHESTER: Dof: 23.30-23.33; SW; 20W; NW. Aryabhata: 23.11-23.17; W; 50 SSW; ESE.

Supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.38	6.9	5.47	6.8
Aberdeen	4.55	4.0	5.41	3.8
Avonmouth	10.56	12.2	11.18	12.2
Belfast	2.37	3.3	3.11	3.1
Cardiff	10.39	11.4	11.01	11.3
Devonport	9.28	4.8	9.36	5.0
Dover	2.26	6.1	2.52	6.2
Glasgow	4.26	4.6	4.50	4.3
Harwich	3.33	3.9	3.52	3.9
Holyhead	1.57	5.2	2.24	4.8
Hull	10.00	6.8	10.34	6.6
Leith	6.18	5.1	6.54	5.0
Liverpool	2.48	8.7	3.12	8.3
Lowestoft	1.17	2.2	1.04	2.4
Margate	3.42	4.5	3.53	4.6
Milford Haven	10.10	6.1	10.21	6.2
Oban	9.16	3.4	9.46	3.5
Portland	10.40	1.6	10.53	1.8
Portsmouth	2.54	4.2	3.34	4.3
Shoreham	2.38	5.7	3.12	5.7
Southampton	2.23	4.2	2.59	4.2
Swansea	10.04	8.4	10.27	8.5
Tees	7.21	5.0	8.00	4.8
Walton-on-the-Naze	3.23	4.0	3.34	4.0

Tide measurement, in metres, 1m=3.2808ft.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	11.0	—	14	57	Sunny
Bridlington	10.6	—	15	59	Sunny
Skegness	8.2	—	*	*	Sun pds
Cromer	2.3	—	13	55	Cloudy
Gorleston	5.5	—	15	59	Sun ints
Lowestoft	6.9	—	14	57	Sun ints
Clacton	9.1	—	17	63	Sun pds
Thanet	5.5	—	14	57	Sun ints
S COAST					
Folkestone	8.8	—	16	61	Sun pds
Hastings	9.2	—	18	64	Sun pds
Eastbourne	8.9	—	18	64	Sun pds
Worthing	9.2	—	19	66	Sun pds
Bognor Regis	9.6	—	19	66	Sun pds
Southsea	8.2	—	19	66	Sun pds
Ryde	8.7	—	18	64	Sun pds
Sandown	8.4	—	18	64	Sun pds
Shanklin	8.9	—	18	64	Sun pds
Ventnor	8.5	—	19	66	Sun pds
Bournemouth	10.4	—	20	68	Sunny
Poole	8.5	.06	19	66	Sun pds
Swanage	11.3	.08	19	66	Sunny
Weymouth	9.8	.03	21	70	Sunny
Exmouth	13.3	—	19	66	Sunny
Teignmouth	13.4	—	18	64	Sunny
Torquay	13.0	—	*	*	Sunny
Falmouth	13.0	—	17	63	Sunny
Penzance	11.3	—	19	66	Sun pds
W COAST					
Douglas	14.1	—	17	63	Sunny
Morecambe	13.8	—	16	61	Sunny
Blackpool	12.3	—	16	61	Sunny
Southport	12.4	—	16	61	Sunny
Colwyn Bay	9.8	—	16	61	Sun pds
Prestatyn	12.1	—	16	61	Sunny

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	23	73	Copenhagen	f	14	57	Madrid	f	29	84	Salzburg	c	14	57
Akrotiri	s	30	86	Corfu	s	27	81	Majorca	f	25	77	Sao Paulo	c	17	63
Alexandria				Dallas	s	32	90	Malaga	f	25	77	San Francisco	s	24	75
Algiers	s	25	77	Dublin	c	18	64	Malta	s	26	79	Santiago	s	19	66
Amsterdam	c	12	54	Dubrovnik	s	23	73	Melbourne	f	12	54	Seoul	c	25	77
Athens	s	27	81	Faro	f	24	75	Miami	c	32	90	Singapore	f	33	91
Bahrain	s	35	95	Florence	f	24	75	Milan	f	22	72	Stockholm			
Barcelona	c	19	66	Frankfurt	r	13	55	Mexico City	f	21	70	Strasbourg	c	14	57
Beirut	s	27	81	Funchal	c	22	72	Moscow	c	21	70	Sydney	f	16	61
Bermuda	c	26	79	Geneva	c	17	63	Munich	c	11	52	Tangier			
Belgrade	f	20	68	Gibraltar	f	23	73	Nairobi	f	24	75	Tenerife			
Berlin	f	15	59	Helsinki	f	15	59	Naples	c	25	77	Tel Aviv	s	26	79
Biarritz	f	21	70	Hongkong	f	32	90	New York	f	29	84	Tokyo	c	15	59
Bordeaux	f	23	73	Innsbruck	r	14	57	Nice	f	22	72	Toronto	c	20	68
Boston	c	24	75	Istanbul	c	22	72	Oslo	f	17	63	Tunis	f	26	79
Brussels	f	14	57	Jeddah	s	38	100	Paris	c	12	54	Valencia	f	25	77
Budapest	f	21	70	Johannesburg	s	17	63	Prague	r	9	48	Vancouver	r	11	52
Cairo	s	35	95	Las Palmas	f	24	75	Reykjavik	d	11	52	Venice	f	22	72
Cape Town	f	14	57	Lisbon	c	22	72	Rhodes	s	26	79	Vienna	c	18	64
Casablanca	c	24	75	Locarno	c	19	66	Riyadh				Warsaw	r	10	50
Chicago	c	23	73	Los Angeles	s	24	75	Rio de Janeiro	c	19	66	Washington	s	32	90
Cologne	f	13	55	Luxembourg	c	12	54	Rome	f	25	77	Zurich	r	10	50